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COMBINED HISTORY

OF

EDWARDS, LAWRENCE AND WABASH

COUNTIES, ILLINOIS.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

DESCRIPTIVE OF THEIR SCENERY

AND

Biographical Sketches of some of their Prominent Men and Pioneers.

PUBLISHED BY

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PREFACE.

THE publishers desire to return their sincere thanks to those who have aided in making this work thorough and complete. For the incidents relative to the early settlement of these counties, we are indebted to a few early pioneers, who have seen a wild frontier country develop into a wealthy and populous community; especially are we under obligations to the writings of George Flower and Morris Birkbeck, whose graphic articles shed much light on the early settlements in this section of the state. For other facts we are under obligations to a class of intelligent men, who, amid the ordinary pursuits of life, have taken pains to thoroughly inform themselves in regard to the past history and resources of their county. Among those who have specially contributed to the history of Edwards county are:—Charles Churchill, Alexander Stewart, Jesse Emmerson, John Woods, John Tribe, Philander Gould, Ansel A. Gould, George Lopp, Enoch Greathouse, Benjamin Ulm, Francis Greathouse, Thomas Coad, George Michels, Elisha Chism, and Dr. F. B. Thompson.

The gentlemen who have assisted us in Lawrence county are:—J. W. Crews, David D. Lanterman, J. M. Miller, Samuel Sumner, A. I. Judy, George McCleave, Dr. W. M. Garrard, Richard King, Francis Tougas, Renick Heath and William Laws.

In the preparation of the history of Wabash county we have been materially assisted by Judge Robert Bell, James M. Sharp, Judge E. B. Green, Dr. Jacob Schneck, Joseph Compton, Dr. James Harvey, John Dyar, E. B. Keen, Thompson Blackford, Henry Lovellette, Dr. A. J. McIntosh, J. J. Smith, Wm. Ulm, Thomas N. Armstrong, Ira Keen, John Rigg, D. L. Tilton, A. B. Cory, J. Zimmerman, Mrs. Elizabeth Litherland, John Wood and John Higgins.

To the county officials of the respective counties we extend our thanks for the many courtesies extended, during the compilation of this work.

Among the chapters most fruitful in interest to a great number of our readers, will be found those which treat of the early history of the churches. Many persons are now living whose fathers and grandfathers, in the humble log cabin, which was then the only house of worship, assisted in founding organizations which have been of the greatest good to subsequent generations. To the clergymen of the different denominations, and to many of the older members of these societies, we are indebted for much valuable information. The editors of the several newspapers have also rendered assistance in that prompt and cheerful manner so characteristic of the journalistic profession.

We have endeavored, with all diligence and carefulness, to make the best of the material at our command. We have confined ourselves, as nearly as possible, to the original data furnished. The subject matter has been carefully classified, and will be a great help to the public as a book of reference concerning the past history of the county. The facts were gathered from many different sources, and depend largely, not on exact written records, but on the uncertain and conflicting recollections of different individuals! We have tried to preserve the incidents of pioneer history, to accurately present the natural features and material resources of this portion of the state, and to gather the facts likely to be of most interest to our present readers, and of greatest importance to coming generations. If our readers will take into consideration the difficulties of the task, we feel assured of a favorable verdict on our undertaking.

THE PUBLISHERS.

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OUTLINE MAP OF EDWARDS, LAWRENCE AND WABASH COUNTIES ILLINOIS

HISTORY

OF

EDWARDS, LAWRENCE AND WABASH COUNTIES, ILL.

CHAPTER I.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

IN 1784 the North Western Territory was ceded to the United States by Virginia. It embraced only the territory lying between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; and north, to the northern limits of the United States. It coincided with the area now embraced in the states of Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, and that portion of Minnesota lying on the east side of the Mississippi river. On the first day of March, 1784, Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Hardy, Arthur Lee, and James Monroe, delegates in Congress on the part of Virginia, executed a deed of cession, by which they transferred to the United States, on certain conditions, all right, title and claim of Virginia to the country known as the North-western Territory. But by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, the western boundary of the United States was extended to the Rocky Mountains and the Northern Pacific Ocean. It includes an area of 1,887,850 square miles, being greater than the united areas of the Middle and Southern states, including Texas. Out of this magnificent territory have been erected eleven sovereign states and eight territories, with an aggregate population at the present time of 13,000,000 inhabitants, or nearly one-third of the entire population of the United States.

Its rivers are the largest on the continent, flowing thousands of miles through its rich alluvial valleys and broad, fertile prairies.

Its lakes are fresh-water seas, upon whose bosom floats the commerce of many states. Its far-stretching prairies have more acres that are arable and productive than any other area of like extent on the globe.

For the last quarter of a century the increase of population and wealth in the north-west has been about as three to one in any other portion of the United States.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

In the year 1512, on Easter Sunday, the Spanish name for which is Pascua Florida,* Juan Ponce de Leon, an old comrade of Columbus, discovered the coast of the American continent, near St. Augustine, and in honor of the day and of the blossoms which covered the trees along the shore, named the new-found country Florida. Juan had been led to undertake the discovery of strange lands partly by the hope of finding endless stores of gold, and partly by the wish to reach a fountain that was said to exist deep within the forests of North America, which possessed the power of renovating the life of those who drank of or bathed in its waters. He was made governor of the region he had visited but circumstances prevented his return thither until 1521; and then he went only to meet death at the hands of the Indians.

In the meantime, in 1516, a Spanish sea-captain, Diego Miruelo, had visited the coast first reached by Ponce de Leon, and in his barters with the natives had received considerable quantities of gold, with which he returned home and spread abroad new stories of the wealth hidden in the interior.

Ten years, however, passed before *Pamphilo de Narvaez* undertook to prosecute the examination of the lands north of the Gulf of Mexico. Narvaez was excited to action by the late astonishing success of the conqueror of Montezuma, but he found the gold for which he sought constantly flying before him; each tribe of Indians referred him to those living farther in the interior. And from tribe to tribe he and his companions wandered. They suffered untold privations in the swamps and forests; and out of three hundred followers only four or five at length reached Mexico. And still these disappointed wanderers persisted in their original fancy, that Florida was as wealthy as Mexico or Peru.

* Pascum, the old English "Pash" or Passover; "Pascua Florida" is the "Holyday of Flowers."

Among those who had faith in that report was Ferdinand de Soto, who had been with Pizarro in the conquests of Peru. He asked and obtained leave of the King of Spain to conquer Florida at his own cost. It was given in the year 1538. With a brilliant and noble band of followers he left Europe and in May, 1538, after a stay in Cuba, anchored his vessels near the coast of the Peninsula of Florida, in the bay of Spiritu Santa, or Tampa bay.

De Soto entered upon his march into the interior with a determination to succeed. From June till November of 1539, the Spaniards toiled along until they reached the neighborhood of Appalachee bay. During the next season, 1540, they followed the course suggested by the Florida Indians, who wished them out of their country, and going to the north-east, crossed the rivers and climbed the mountains of Georgia. De Soto was a stern, severe man, and none dared to murmur. De Soto passed the winter with his little band near the Yazoo. In April, 1541, the resolute Spaniard set forward, and upon the first of May reached the banks of the great river of the West, not far from the 35th parallel of latitude.*

A month was spent in preparing barges to convey the horses, many of which still lived, across the rapid stream. Having successfully passed it, the explorers pursued their way northward, into the neighborhood of New Madrid; then turning westward again, marched more than two hundred miles from the Mississippi to the highlands of White river; and still no gold, no gems, no cities—only bare prairies, and tangled forests, and deep morasses To the south again they toiled on, and passed their third winter of wandering upon the Washita. In the following spring (1542), De Soto, weary with hope long deferred, descended the Washita to its junction with the Mississippi. He heard, when he reached the mighty stream of the west, that its lower portion flowed through endless and uninhabitable swamps.

The news sank deep into the stout heart of the disappointed warrior. His health yielded to the contests of his mind and the influence of the climate. He appointed a successor, and on the 21st of May died. His body was sunk in the stream of the Mississippi. Deprived of their energetic leader, the Spaniards determined to try to reach Mexico by land. After some time spent in wandering through the forests, despairing of success in the attempt to rescue themselves by land, they proceeded to prepare such vessels as they could to take them to sea. From January to July 1543, the weak, sickly band of gold-seekers labored at the doleful task, and in July reached, in the vessels thus built, the Gulf of Mexico, and by September entered the river Pauuco. One-half of the six hundred † who had disembarked with De Soto, so gay in steel and silk, left their bones among the mountains and in the morasses of the South, from Georgia to Arkansas.

De Soto founded no settlements, produced no results, and left no traces, unless it were that he awakened the hostility of the red man against the white man, and disheartened such as might desire to follow up the career of discovery for better purposes. The French nation were eager and ready to seize upon any news from this extensive domain, and were the first to profit by De Soto's defeat. As it was, for more than a century after the expedition, the west remained utterly unknown to the whites.

The French were the first Europeans to make settlements on the St. Lawrence river and along the great lakes. Quebec was founded by Sir Samuel Champlain in 1608,* and in 1609 when Sir Henry Hudson was exploring the noble river which bears his name, Champlain ascended the Sorrelle river, and discovered, embosomed between the Green mountains, or "Verdmont," as the chivalrous and poetic Frenchman called them, and the Adirondacks, the beautiful sheet of water to which his name is indissolubly attached. In 1613 he founded Montreal.

During the period elapsing between the years 1607 and 1664, the English, Dutch, and Swedes alternately held possession of portions of the Atlantic coast, jealously watching one another, and often involved in bitter controversy, and not seldom in open battle, until, in the latter year, the English became the sole rulers, and maintained their rights until the era of the Revolution, when they in turn were compelled to yield to the growing power of their colonies, and retire from the field.

The French movements, from the first settlement at Quebec, and thence westward, were led by the Catholic missionaries. Le Caron, a Franciscan friar, who had been the companion and friend of Champlain, was the first to penetrate the western wilds, which he did in 1616* in a birch canoe, exploring lake Huron and its tributaries. This was four years before the Pilgrims

"Moored their bark on the wild New England shore."

Under the patronage of Louis XIII, the Jesuits took the advance, and began vigorously the work of Christianizing the savages in 1632.

In 1634, three Jesuit missionaries, Brébeuf, Daniel, and Lallemand, planted a mission on the shores of the lake of the *Iroquois*, (probably the modern Lake Simcoe), and also established others along the eastern border of Lake Huron.

From a map published in 1660, it would appear that the French had at that date, become quite familiar with the region from Niagara to the head of Lake Superior, including considerable portions of Lake Michigan.

In 1641, Fathers Jogues and Raymbault embarked on the Penetanguishine Bay for the Sault St. Marie, where they arrived after a passage of seventeen days. A crowd of two thousand natives met them, and a great council was held. At this meeting the French first heard of many nations dwelling beyond the great lakes.

Father Raymbault died in the wilderness in 1642, while enthusiastically pursuing his discoveries. The same year, Jogues and Bressani were captured by the Indians and tortured, and in 1648 the mission which had been founded at St. Joseph was taken and destroyed, and Father Daniel slain. In 1649, the missions St Louis and St. Ignatius

* De Soto probably was at the lower Chickasaw bluffs. The Spaniards called the Mississippi Rio Grande, Great River, which is the literal meaning of the aboriginal name.

† De Biedna says there landed 620 men.

* Western Annals.

were also destroyed, and Fathers Brébeuf and Lallemand barbarously tortured by the same terrible and unrelenting enemy. Literally did those zealous missionaries of the Romish Church "take their lives in their hands," and lay them a willing sacrifice on the altar of their faith.

It is stated by some writer that, in 1654, two fur traders accompanied a band of *Ottawas* on a journey of five hundred leagues to the west. They were absent two years, and on their return brought with them fifty canoes and two hundred and fifty Indians to the French trading posts.

They related wonderful tales of the countries they had seen, and the various red nations they had visited, and described the lofty mountains and mighty rivers in glowing terms. A new impulse was given to the spirit of adventure, and scouts and traders swarmed the frontiers and explored the great lakes and adjacent country, and a party wintered in 1659–60 on the south shore of Lake Superior.

In 1660 Father Mesnard was sent out by the Bishop of Quebec, and visited Lake Superior in October of that year. While crossing the Keeweenaw Point he was lost in the wilderness and never afterwards heard from, though his cassock and breviary were found long afterwards among the *Sioux*.

A change was made in the government of New France in 1665. The Company of the Hundred Associates, who had ruled it since 1632, resigned its charter. Tracy was made Viceroy, Courcelles Governor, and Talon Intendent.* This was called the Government of the West Indies.

The Jesuit missions were taken under the care of the new government, and thenceforward became the leaders in the movement to Christianize the savages.

In the same year (1665) Pierre Claude Alloüez was sent out by way of the Ottawa river to the far west, via the Sault St. Marie and the south shore of Lake Superior, where he landed at the bay of Chegoimegon. Here he found the chief village of the *Chippewas*, and established a mission. He also made an alliance with them and the *Sacs*, *Foxes* and *Illinois*,† against the formidable *Iroquois*. Alloüez, the next year (1666) visited the western end of the great lake, where he met the *Sioux*, and from them first learned of the Mississippi river which they called "Messipi." From thence he returned to Quebec.

In 1668 Claude Dablon and Jacques Marquette established the mission at the Sault called St. Marie, and during the next five years Alloüez, Dablon and Marquette explored the region of Lake Superior on the south shore, and extending to Lake Michigan. They also established the missions of Chegoimegon, St. Marie, Mackinaw and Green Bay.

The plan of exploring the Mississippi probably originated with Marquette. It was at once sanctioned by the Intendent, Talon, who was ambitious to extend the dominion of France over the whole West.

In 1670 Nicholas Perot was sent to the West to propose a congress of all the nations and tribes living in the vicinity of the lakes; and, in 1671, a great council was held at Sault St. Marie, at which the Cross was set up, and the nations of the great North-west were taken into an alliance, with much pomp and ceremony.

On the 13th of May, 1673, Marquette, Joliet, and five *voyageurs*, embarked in two birch canoes at Mackinaw and entered Lake Michigan. The first nation they visited was the "*Folles-Avoines*," or nation of Wild Oats, since known as the *Menomonies*, living around the "Baie des Puans," or Green Bay. These people, with whom Marquette was somewhat acquainted, endeavored to persuade the adventurers from visiting the Mississippi. They represented the Indians on the great river as being blood-thirsty and savage in the extreme, and the river itself as being inhabited by monsters which would devour them and their canoes together.*

Marquette thanked them for their advice, but declined to be guided by it. Passing through Green Bay, they ascended the Fox River, dragging their canoes over the strong rapids and visited the village, where they found living in harmony together tribes of the *Miamis*, *Mascoutens*† and *Kikabeaux* or *Kickapoos*. Leaving this point on the 10th of June, they made the portage to the "*Ouisconsin*," and descended that stream to the Mississippi, which they entered on the 17th with a joy, as Marquette says, which he could not express."‡

Sailing down the Mississippi, the party reached the Des Moines River, and, according to some, visited an Indian village some two leagues up the stream. Here the people again tried to persuade them from prosecuting their voyage down the river. After a great feast and a dance, and a night passed with this hospitable people, they proceeded on their way, escorted by six hundred persons to their canoes. These people called themselves *Illinois*, or *Illini*. The name of their tribe was *Peruaca*, and their language a dialect of the *Algonquin*.

Leaving these savages, they proceeded down the river. Passing the wonderful rocks, which still excite the admiration of the traveller, they arrived at the mouth of another great river, the *Pekitanoni*, or Missouri of the present day. They noticed the condition of its waters, which they described as "muddy, rushing and noisy."

Passing a great rock,§ they came to the *Ouabouskigon*, or Ohio. Marquette shows this river very small, even as compared with the *Illinois*. From the Ohio they passed as far down as the *Akamsea*, or Arkansas, where they came very near being destroyed by the natives; but they finally pacified them, and, on the 17th of July, they commenced their return voyage.

The party reached Green Bay in September without loss or injury, and reported their discoveries, which were among the most important of that age. Marquette afterwards returned to Illinois, and preached to the natives until 1675.

On the 18th of May of that year, while cruising up the eastern coast of Lake Michigan with a party of boatmen, he landed at the mouth of a stream putting into the lake from the east, since known as the river Marquette. He performed mass, and went a little apart to pray, and being

* The duties of Intendent included a supervision of the policy, justice, and finance of the province.

† The meaning of this word is said to be "Men."

* See legend of the great bird, the terrible "*Piasa*," that devoured men and was only overcome by the sacrifice of a brave young chief. The rocks above Alton, Illinois, have some rude representations of this monster.

† Prairie Indians.

‡ Marquette's journal.

§ The grand tower.

gone longer than his companions deemed necessary, they went in search of him, and found him dead where he had knelt. They buried him in the sand.

While this distinguished adventurer was pursuing his labors, two other men were preparing to follow in his footstep, and make still further explorations, and, if possible, more important discoveries. These were the Chevalier Robert de la Salle and Louis Hennepin.

La Salle was a native of Rouen, in Normandy. He was educated at a seminary of the Jesuits, and designed for the ministry, but, for reasons unknown, he left the seminary and came to Canada, in 1667, where he engaged in the fur trade.

Like nearly every intelligent man, he became intensely interested in the new discoveries of the West, and conceived the idea of exploring the passage to the great South Sea, which by many was believed to exist. He made known his ideas to the Governor-General, Count Frontenac, and desired his co-operation. The Governor at once fell in with his views, which were strengthened by the reports brought back by Marquette and Joliet, and advised La Salle to apply to the King of France in person, and gave him letters of introduction to the great Colbert, then Minister of Finance and Marine. Accordingly, in 1675, he returned to France, where he was warmly received by the King and nobility, and his ideas were at once listened to, and every possible favor shown to him.

He was made a Chevalier, and invested with the seigniory of Fort Catarocouy, or Frontenac (now known as Kingston) upon condition that he would rebuild it, as he proposed, of stone.

Returning to Canada, he wrought diligently upon the fort until 1677, when he again visited France to report progress. He was received, as before, with favor, and, at the instance of Colbert and his son, the King granted him new letters patent and new privileges. On the 14th of July, 1678, he sailed from Rochelle, accompanied by thirty men, and with Tonti, an Italian, for his lieutenant. They arrived at Quebec on the 13th of September, and after a few days' delay, proceeded to Frontenac. Father Lewis Hennepin, a Franciscan friar, of the Recollet sect, was quietly working in Canada on La Salle's arrival. He was a man of great ambition, and much interested in the discoveries of the day. He was appointed by his religious superiors to accompany the expedition fitting out for La Salle.

Sending agents forward to prepare the Indians for his coming, and to open trade with them, La Salle himself embarked, on the 18th of November, in a little brigantine of ten tons, to cross Lake Ontario. This was the first ship of European build that ever sailed upon this fresh-water sea. Contrary winds made the voyage long and troublesome, and a month was consumed in beating up the lake to the Niagara River. Near the mouth of this river the *Iroquois* had a village, and here La Salle constructed the first fortification, which afterwards grew into the famous Fort Niagara. On the 26th of January, 1679, the keel of the first vessel built on Lake Erie was laid at the mouth of the Cayuga Creek, on the American side, about six miles above the falls.

In the meantime La Salle had returned to Fort Frontenac to forward supplies for his forthcoming vessel. The little barque on Lake Ontario was wrecked by carelessness, and a large amount of the supplies she carried was lost. On the 7th of August, the new vessel was launched, and made ready to sail. She was about seven tons' burden.

La Salle christened his vessel the "Griffin," in honor of the arms of Count Frontenac. Passing across Lake Erie, and into the small lake, which they named St. Clair, they entered the broad waters of Lake Huron. Here they encountered heavy storms, as dreadful as those upon the ocean and after a most tempestuous passage they took refuge in the roadstead of *Michillimackinac* (Mackinaw), on the 27th of August La Salle remained at this point until the middle of September, busy in founding a fort and constructing a trading-house, when he went forward upon the deep waters of Lake Michigan, and soon after cast anchor in Green Bay. Finding here a large quantity of furs and peltries, he determined to load his vessel and send her back to Niagara. On the 18th of September, she was sent under charge of a pilot while La Salle himself, with fourteen men,* proceeded up Lake Michigan, leisurely examining its shores and noting everything of interest. Tonti, who had been sent to look after stragglers, was to join him at the head of the lake. From the 19th of September to the 1st of November, the time was occupied in the voyage up this inland sea. On the last-named day, La Salle arrived at the mouth of the river *Miamis*, now St. Joseph. Here he constructed a fort, and remained nearly a month waiting for tidings of his vessel; but, hearing nothing, he determined to push on before the winter should prevent him. On the 3d of December, leaving ten men to garrison the fort, he started overland towards the head-waters of the Illinois, accompanied by three monks and twenty men. Ascending the St. Joseph River, he crossed a short portage and reached the *The-a-ki-ki*, since corrupted into *Kankakee*. Embarking on this sluggish stream, they came shortly to the Illinois, and soon after found a village of the *Illinois* Indians, probably in the vicinity of the rocky bluffs, a few miles above the present city of La Salle, Illinois. They found it deserted, but the Indians had quite a quantity of maize stored here, and La Salle, being short of provisions, helped himself to what he required. Passing down the stream, the party, on the 4th of January, came to a lake, probably the Lake Peoria, as there is no other upon this stream. Here they found a great number of natives, who were gentle and kind, and La Salle determined to construct a fort. It stood on a rise of ground near the river, and was named *Creve-Cœur*† (broken-heart), most probably on account of the low spirits of the commander, from anxiety for his vessel and the uncertainty of the future. Possibly he had heard of the loss of the "Griffin," which occurred on her downward trip from Green Bay; most probably on Lake Huron. He remained at the Lake Peoria through the winter, but no good tidings came, and no supplies. His men were discontented, but the brave adventurer never gave up hope. He resolved to send a party on a voyage of exploration up the Mississippi, under

* Annals of the West.

† The site of the work is at present unknown.

the lead of Father Hennepin, and he himself would proceed on foot to Niagara and Frontenac, to raise more means and enlist new men; while Tonti, his lieutenant, should stay at the fort, which they were to strengthen in the meantime, and extend their intercourse with the Indians.

Hennepin started on his voyage on the last day of February, 1680, and La Salle soon after, with a few attendants, started on his perilous journey of twelve hundred miles by the way of the Illinois River, the Miami, and Lakes Erie and Ontario, to Frontenac, which he finally reached in safety. He found his worst fears realized. The "Griffin" was lost, his agents had taken advantage of his absence, and his creditors had seized his goods. But he knew no such word as *fail*, and by the middle of summer he was again on his way with men and supplies for his band in Illinois. A sad disappointment awaited him. He found his fort deserted and no tidings of Tonti and his men. During La Salle's absence the Indians had become jealous of the French, and they had been attacked and harassed even by the Iroquois, who came the long distance between the shores of Lake Ontario and the Illinois River to make war upon the more peaceable tribes dwelling on the prairies. Uncertain of any assistance from La Salle, and apprehensive of a general war with the savages, Tonti, in September, 1680, abandoned his position and returned to the shores of the lakes. La Salle reached the post on the Illinois in December, 1680, or January, 1681. Again bitterly disappointed, La Salle did not succumb, but resolved to return to Canada and start anew. This he did, and in June met his lieutenant, Tonti, at Mackinaw.

Hennepin in the meanwhile had met with strange adventures. After leaving Creve-Cœur, he reached the Mississippi in seven days; but his way was so obstructed by ice that he was until the 11th of April reaching the Wisconsin line. Here he was taken prisoner by some northern Indians, who, however, treated him kindly and took him and his companions to the falls of St. Anthony, which they reached on the first of May. These falls Hennepin named in honor of his patron saint. Hennepin and his companions remained here for three months, treated very kindly by their captors. At the end of this time they met with a band of French, led by one Sieur de Luth,* who, in pursuit of game and trade, had penetrated to this country by way of Lake Superior. With his band Hennepin and his companions returned to the borders of civilized life in November, 1680, just after La Salle had gone back to the wilderness. Hennepin returned to France, where, in 1684, he published a narrative of his wonderful adventures.

Robert De La Salle, whose name is more closely connected with the explorations of the Mississippi than that of any other, was the next to descend the river in the year 1682. Formal possession was taken of the great river and all the countries bordering upon it or its tributaries in the name of the King.

La Salle and his party now retraced their steps towards the north. They met with no serious trouble until they reached the Chickasaw Bluffs, where they had erected a fort on their downward voyage, and named it Prudhomme. Here La Salle was taken violently sick. Unable to proceed, he sent forward Tonti to communicate with Count Frontenac. La Salle himself reached the mouth of the St. Joseph the latter part of September. From that point he sent Father Zenobe with his dispatches to represent him at court, while he turned his attention to the fur trade and to the project of completing a fort, which he named St. Louis, upon the Illinois River. The precise location of this work is not known. It was said to be upon a rocky bluff two hundred and fifty feet high, and only accessible upon one side. There are no bluffs of such a height on the Illinois River answering the description. It may have been on the rocky bluff above La Salle, where the rocks are perhaps one hundred feet in height.

Upon the completion of this work La Salle again sailed for France, which he reached on the 13th of December, 1683. A new man, La Barre, had now succeeded Frontenac as Governor of Canada. This man was unfriendly towards La Salle, and this, with other untoward circumstances, no doubt led him to attempt the colonization of the Mississippi country by way of the mouth of the river. Notwithstanding many obstacles were in his path, he succeeded in obtaining the grant of a fleet from the King, and on the 24th of July, 1684, a fleet of twenty-four vessels sailed from Rochelle to America, four of which were destined for Louisiana, and carried a body of two hundred and eighty people, including the crews. There were soldiers, artificers, and volunteers, and also "some young women." Discord soon broke out between M. de Beaujeu and La Salle, and grew from bad to worse. On the 20th of December they reached the island of St. Domingo.

Joutel* was sent out with this party, which left on the 5th of February, and traveled eastward three days, when they came to a great stream which they could not cross. Here they made signals by building great fires, and on the 13th two of the vessels came in sight. The stream was sounded and the vessels were anchored under shelter. But again misfortune overtook La Salle, and the vessel was wrecked, and the bulk of supplies was lost. At this juncture M. de Beaujeu, his second in command, set sail and returned to France. La Salle now constructed a rude shelter from the timbers of his wrecked vessel, placed his people inside of it, and set out to explore the surrounding country in hope of finding the Mississippi. He was, of course, disappointed: but found on a stream, which is named the Vaches, a good site for a fort. He at once removed his camp, and, after incredible exertions, constructed a fortification sufficient to protect them from the Indians. This fort was situated on Matagorda Bay, within the present limits of Texas, and was called by La Salle Fort St. Louis.

Leaving Joutel to complete the work with one hundred men, La Salle took the remainder of the company and embarked on the river, with the intention of proceeding as far up as he could. The savages soon became troublesome, and

* From this man undoubtedly comes the name of Duluth.

* Joutel, historian of the voyage, accompanied La Salle, and subsequently wrote his "Journal Historique," which was published in Paris, 1713.

on the 14th of July La Salle ordered Joutel to join him with his whole force. They had already lost several of their best men, and dangers threatened them on every side. It would seem from the historian's account of the expedition that La Salle began to erect another fort, and also that he became morose and severe in his discipline, so much so as to get the ill will of many of his people. He finally resolved to advance into the country, but whether with the view of returning to Canada by way of Illinois, or only for the purpose of making further discoveries, Joutel leaves in doubt. Giving his last instructions, he left the fort on the 12th day of January, 1687, with a company of about a dozen men, including his brother, two nephews, Father Anastasius, a Franciscan friar, Joutel, and others, and moved north-eastward, as is supposed, until the 17th of March, when some of his men, who had been cherishing revengeful feelings for some time, waylaid the Chevalier and shot him dead. They also slew one of his nephews and two of his servants.

This deed occurred on the 20th of March, on a stream called Cenis.

In 1687, France was involved in a long and bloody war. The League of Augsburg was formed by the Princes of the Empire against Louis XIV., and England, Spain, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Savoy took up arms, and Louis found himself battling with nearly the whole of Europe, and only Turkey for an ally. This war ended with the peace of Ryswick in 1697.

No material change took place in America, but the colonists were harassed and many of their people killed or carried captives to the Canadas. In 1688, the French possessions in North America included nearly the whole of the continent north of the St. Lawrence, and the entire valley of the Mississippi; and they had begun to establish a line of fortifications extending from Quebec to the mouth of the Mississippi, between which points they had three great lines of communication, to wit: by way of Mackinaw, Green Bay, and the Wisconsin River; by way of Lake Michigan, the Kankakee and Illinois Rivers; and by way of Lake Erie, the Maumee and Wabash Rivers, and were preparing to explore the Ohio as a fourth route.

In 1699, D'Iberville, under the authority of the crown, discovered, on the second of March, by way of the sea, the mouth of the "Hidden River." This majestic stream was called by the natives "Malbouchia," and by the Spaniards, 'La Palissade," from the great number of trees about its mouth. After traversing the several outlets, and satisfying himself as to its certainty, he erected a fort near its western outlet, and returned to France. An avenue of trade was now opened out, which was fully improved.

At this time a census of New France showed a total population of eleven thousand two hundred and forty-nine Europeans. War again broke out in 1701, and extended over a period of twelve years, ending with the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. This also extended to the American Colonies, and its close left everything as before, with the exception that Nova Scotia was captured in 1710.

In 1718, New Orleans was laid out and settled by some European colonists. In 1762, the colony was made over to Spain, to be regained by France, under the consulate of Napoleon.

In 1803, it was purchased by the United States, for the sum of fifteen million dollars, and the territory of Louisiana and the commerce of the Mississippi river, came under the charge of the United States. Although La Salle's labors ended in defeat and death, he had not worked and suffered in vain. He had thrown open to France and the world an immense and most valuable country. Had established several ports, and laid the foundation of more than one settlement there. "Peoria, Kaskaskia and Cahokia are to this day monuments of La Salle's labors; for, though he had founded neither of them (unless Peoria, which was built nearly upon the site of Fort Crevecœur), it was by those he led into the west that these places were peopled and civilized. He was, if not the discoverer, the first settler of the Mississippi Valley, and as such deserves to be known and honored."*

The French early improved the opening made for them, and before 1693, the Reverend Father Gravier began a mission among the Illinois, and became the founder of Kaskaskia. For some time it was merely a missionary station, and the inhabitants of the village consisted entirely of natives; it being one of three such villages, the other two being Cahokia and Peoria. This we learn from a letter written by Father Gabriel Marest, dated "Aux Cascaskias, Autrement dit de l'Immaculee concepcion de la Sainte Vierge, le 9 Novembre, 1712." In this letter, the writer tells us that Gravier must be regarded as the founder of the Illinois mi sions. Soon after the founding of Kaskaskia, the missionary, Pinet, gathered a flock at Cahokia,† while Peoria arose near the remains of Fort Crevecœur ‡

An unsuccessful attempt was also made to found a colony on the Ohio. It failed in consequence of sickness.§

In the north, De La Motte Cadillac, in June, 1701, laid the foundation of Fort Pontchartrain, on the strait, (le Detroit),‖ while in the southwest efforts were making to realize the dreams of La Salle. The leader in the last named enterprise was Lemoine D'Iberville, a Canadian officer, who from 1694 to 1697 distinguished himself not a little by battles and conquests among the icebergs of the "Baye D'Udson or Hudson Bay."

The post at Vincennes, on the Oubache river, (pronounced Wā-bā, meaning summer cloud moving swiftly), was established in 1702. It is quite probable that on La Salle's last trip he established the stations at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. Until the year 1750, but little is known of the settlements in the northwest, as it was not until this time that the atten-

*The authorities in relation to La Salle are Hennepin: a narrative published in the name of Tonti, in 1697, but disclaimed by him (Charlevoix III, 365. Lettres Edifiantes.

†Bancroft, iii. 196.

‡There was an Old Peoria on the northwest shore of the lake of that name, a mile and a half above the outlet. From 1778 to 1796 the inhabitants left this for New Peoria, (Fort Clark) at the outlet. American State Papers, xviii. 476.

§ *Western Annals.*

‖Charlevoix, ii. 284. Le Detroit was the whole strait from Erie to Huron. The first grants of land at Detroit, *i. e.*, Fort Pontchartrain, were made in 1707.

tion of the English was called to the occupation of this portion of the new world, which they then supposed they owned. Vivier, a missionary among the Illinois, writing "Aux Illinois," six leagues from Fort Chartres, June 8th, 1750, says: "We have here whites, negroes, and Indians, to say nothing of the cross-breeds. There are five French villages, and three villages of the natives within a space of twenty-one leagues, situated between the Mississippi and another river, called the Karkadiad, (Kaskaskia). In the five French villages are, perhaps, eleven hundred whites, three hundred blacks, and some sixty red slaves or savages. The three Illinois towns do not contain more than eight hundred souls all told.* Most of the French till the soil. They raise wheat, cattle, pigs and horses, and live like princes. Three times as much is produced as can be consumed, and great quantities of grain and flour are sent to New Orleans."

Again, in an epistle dated November 17th, 1750, Vivier says: "For fifteen leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi, one sees no dwellings * * * * New Orleans contains black, white and red, not more, I think, than twelve hundred persons. To this point come all kinds of lumber, bricks, salt-beef, tallow, tar, skins, and bear's grease; and above all pork and flour from the Illinois. These things create some commerce, as forty vessels and more have come hither this year. Above New Orleans plantations are again met with; the most considerable is a colony of Germans, some ten leagues up the river. At point Coupee, thirty-five leagues above the German settlement, is a fort. Along here, within five or six leagues, are not less than sixty habitations. Fifty leagues farther up is the Natchez post, where we have a garrison."

Father Marest, writing from the post at Vincennes, makes the same observation. Vivier also says, "Some individuals dig lead near the surface, and supply the Indians and Canada. Two Spaniards, now here, who claim to be adepts, say that our mines are like those of Mexico, and that if we would dig deeper we would find silver under the lead; at any rate the lead is excellent. There are also in this country, beyond doubt, copper mines, as from time to time, large pieces have been found in the streams."†

At the close of the year 1750, the French occupied in addition to the lower Mississippi posts and those in Illinois, one at Du Quesne, one at the Maumee, in the country of the Miamis, and one at Sandusky, in what may be termed the Ohio Valley. In the northern part of the north-west, they had stations at St. Joseph's on the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, at Fort Pontchartrain (Detroit), at Michillimackinac or Massillimacinac, Fox River of Green Bay, and at Sault Ste. Marie. The fondest dreams of La Salle were now fully realized. The French alone were possessors of this vast realm, basing their claim on discovery and settlement. Another nation, however, was now turning its attention to this extensive country, and learning of its wealth began to lay plans for occupying it and for securing the great profits arising therefrom.

*Lettres Edifiantes (Paris, 1781), vii. 97–106.

†Western Annals.

The French, however, had another claim to this country, namely, the

DISCOVERY OF THE OHIO.

The largest branch of the Mississippi river from the east, known to the early French settlers as *la belle riviere*, called "beautiful" river, was discovered by Robert Cavalier de La Salle, in 1669. While La Salle was at his trading-post on the St. Lawrence, he found leisure to study nine Indian dialects, the chief of which was the Iroquois. While conversing with some Senecas, he learned of a river called the Ohio, which rose in their country and flowed to the sea.

In this statement the Mississippi and its tributaries were considered as one stream. La Salle, believing as most of the French at that period did, that the great rivers flowing west emptied into the Sea of California, was anxious to embark in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent. He repaired at once to Quebec to obtain the approval of the Governor and the Intendent, Talon. They issued letters patent, authorizing the enterprise, but made no provisions to defray the expenses.

At this juncture the seminary St. Sulpice decided to send out missionaries in connection with the expedition, and La Salle offering to sell his improvements at La Chive to raise the money, the offer was accepted by the Superior, and two thousand eight hundred dollars were raised, with which La Salle purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the outfit.

On the 6th of July, 1669, the party, numbering twenty-four persons, embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence. Two additional canoes carried the Indian guides.

In three days they were gliding over the bosom of Lake Ontario. Their guides conducted them directly to the Seneca village on the bank of the Genesee, in the vicinity of the present city of Rochester, New York. Here they expected to procure guides to conduct them to the Ohio, but in this they were disappointed. After waiting a month in the hope of gaining their object, they met an Indian from the Iroquois colony, at the head of Lake Ontario, who assured them they could find guides, and offered to conduct them thence. On their way they passed the mouth of Niagara river, when they heard for the first time the distant thunder of the cataract. Arriving among the Iroquois they met with a friendly reception, and learned from a Shawnee prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks. Delighted with the unexpected good fortune, they made ready to resume their journey, and as they were about to start they heard of the arrival of two Frenchmen in a neighboring village. One of them proved to be Louis Joliet, afterwards famous as an explorer in the west. He had been sent by the Canadian government to explore the copper mines on Lake Superior, but had failed and was on his way back to Quebec.

On arriving at Lake Superior, they found, as La Salle had predicted, the Jesuit fathers, Marquette and Dablon, occupying the field. After parting with the priests, La Salle went to the chief Iroquois village at Onondago, where he obtained guides and passing thence to a tributary of the Ohio south of Lake Erie, he descended the latter as far as

the falls of Louisville. Thus was the Ohio discovered by La Salle, the persevering and successful French explorer of the west in 1669.

When Washington was sent out by the colony of Virginia in 1753, to demand of Gordeur de St. Pierre why the French had built a fort on the Monongahela, the haughty commandant at Quebec replied: "We claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discoveries of La Salle, and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio valley."

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

We have sketched the progress of French discovery in the valley of the Mississippi. The first travelers reached that river in 1673, and when the year 1750 broke in upon the father of waters and the great north-west, all was still except those little spots upon the prairies of Illinois and among the marshes of Louisiana.

Volney, by conjecture, fixes the settlement of Vincennes about 1735.* Bishop Brute, of Indiana, speaks of a missionary station there in 1700, and adds: "The friendly tribes and traders called to Canada for protection, and then M. De Vincennes came with a detachment, I think, of Carignan, and was killed in 1735."† Bancroft says a military establishment was formed there in 1716, and in 1742 a settlement of herdsmen took place.‡ In a petition of the old inhabitants at Vincennes, dated in November, 1793, we find the settlement spoken of as having been made before 1742.§ And such is the general voice of tradition. On the other hand, Charlevoix, who records the death of Vincennes, which took place among the Chickasaws, in 1736, makes no mention of any post on the Wabash, or any missionary station there. Neither does he mark any upon his map, although he gives even the British forts upon the Tennessee and elsewhere. Such is the character of the proof relative to the settlement of Vincennes.

Hennepin, in 1663–4, had heard of the "Hohio." The route from the lakes to the Mississippi, by the Wabash, was explored 1676,‖ and in Hennepin's volume of 1698, is a journal, said to be that sent by La Salle to Count Frontenac in 1682 or '83, which mentions the route by the Maumee ¶ and Wabash as the most direct to the great western river.

In 1749, when the English first began to think seriously of sending men into the west, the greater portions of the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were yet under the dominion of the red men. The English knew, however, of the nature of the vast wealth of these wilds.

In the year 1710, Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, had matured a plan and commenced movements, the object of which was to secure the country beyond the Alleghenies to the English crown. In Pennsylvania, also, Governor Keith and James Logan, Secretary of the Province from 1719 to 1731, represented to the powers of England the necessity of taking steps to secure the western lands. Nothing, however, was done by the mother country, except to take certain diplomatic steps to secure the claim of Britain to this unexplored wilderness. England had from the outset claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the ground that the discovery and possession of the sea coast was a discovery and possession of the country; and as is well known, her grants to Virginia, Connecticut, and other colonies, were through from "sea to sea." This was not all her claims; she had purchased from the Indian tribes large tracts of land. This was also a strong argument.

In the year 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the five nations at Albany. These were the great Northern Confederacy, and comprised at first the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Afterward the Tuscaroras were taken into the confederacy, and it became known as the six nations. They came under the protection of the mother country, and again in 1701 they repeated the agreement. Another formal deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs of the National Confederacy in 1726, by which their lands were conveyed in trust to England, "to be protected and defended by his majesty, to and for the use of the grantors and their heirs." The validity of this claim has often been disputed, but never successfully. In 1774, a purchase was made at Lancaster of certain lands within the "colony of Virginia," for which the Indians received £200 in gold and a like sum in goods, with a promise that as settlements increased, more should be paid. The commissioners from Virginia at the treaty were Col. Thomas Lee and Col. William Beverly.

As settlements extended, and the Indians began to complain, the promise of further pay was called to mind, and Mr. Conrad Weiser was sent across the Alleghenies to Logstown. In 1784,* Col. Lee and some Virginians accompanied him, with the intention of ascertaining the feelings of the Indians with regard to further settlements in the west, which Col. Lee and others were contemplating. The object of these proposed settlements was not the cultivation of the soil, but the monopoly of the Indian trade. Accordingly after Weiser's conference with the Indians at Logstown, which was favorable to their views, Thomas Lee, with twelve other Virginians, among whom were Lawrence and Augustine, brothers of George Washington, and also Mr. Hanbury, of London, formed an association which they called the "Ohio Company," and in 1748 petitioned the king for a grant beyond the mountains. This petition was approved by the English government, and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant to the petitioners half a million of acres within the bounds of that colony beyond the Alleghenies, two hundred thousand of which were to be located at once. This portion was to be held for ten years free of quit-rent, provided the company would put there one hundred families within seven years, and build a fort sufficient to protect the settlement. The company accepted the proposition, and sent to London for a cargo suited to the Indian trade, which should arrive in November, 1749.

* Volney's View, p. 336.

† Butler's Kentucky.

‡ History U. S. iii. 346.

§ American State Papers, xvi. 32.

‖ Histoire General Des Voyages xiv., 758.

¶ Now called Miami.

* Plain Facts, pp. 40, 120.

Other companies were also formed about this time in Virginia to colonize the west. On the 12th of June, 1749, a grant of 800,000 acres from the line of Canada, on the north and west, was made to the Loyal Company, and on the 29th of October, 1751, another of 100,000 acres to the Greenbriar Company. *

The French were not blind all this time. They saw that if the British once obtained a stronghold upon the Ohio, they might not only prevent their settlements upon it, but in time would come to the lower posts, and so gain possession of the whole country. Upon the 10th of May, 1744, Vandreuil, the French governor, well knowing the consequences that must arise from allowing the English to build trading posts in the north-west, seized some of their frontier posts, to further secure the claims of the French to the west. Having these fears, and seeing the danger of the late movements of the British, Gallisoniere, then Governor of Canada, determined to place along the Ohio evidences of the French claim to, and possession of, the country. For that purpose he sent, in the summer of 1749, Louis Celeron, with a party of soldiers, to place plates of lead, on which were written out the claims of the French, in the mounds and at the mouths of the rivers. These were heard of by Willliam Trent, an Indian commissioner, sent out by Virginia in 1752, to treat with and conciliate the Indians, while upon the Ohio, and mentioned in his journal. One of these plates was found with the inscription partly defaced. It bears date August 16th, 1749, and a copy of the inscription, with particular account, was sent by De Witt Clinton to the American Antiquarian Society, among whose journals it may now be found. These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations.

In February, 1751, Christopher Gist was sent by the Ohio Company to examine its lands. He went to a village of the Twigtwees, on the Miami, about 150 miles above its mouth. From there he went down the Ohio River nearly to the falls, at the present city of Louisville, and in November he commenced a survey of the company's lands. In 1751, General Andrew Lewis commenced some surveys in the Greenbrier country, on behalf of the company already mentioned. Meanwhile the French were busy in preparing their forts for defence, and in opening roads. In 1752 having heard of the trading houses on the Miami River, they, assisted by the Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked it, and, after a severe battle, in which fourteen of the natives were killed and others wounded, captured the garrison. The traders were carried away to Canada, and one account says several were burned. This fort, or trading house was called by the English writers Pickawillany. A memorial of the king's ministers refers to it as "Pickawellanes, in the centre of the territory between Ohio and the Wabash." This was the first blood shed between the French and English, and occurred near the present city of Piqua, Ohio. The English were determined on their part to purchase a title from the Indians of lands which they wished to occupy, and in the spring of 1752, Messrs. Fry,† Lomax and Patton were sent from Virginia to hold a conference with the natives at Logstown, to learn what they objected to in the treaty at Lancaster, and to settle all difficulties. On the 9th of June the commissioners met the red men at Logstown. This was a village seventeen miles below Pittsburgh, upon the north side of the Ohio. Here had been a trading post for many years, but it was abandoned by the Indians in 1750. At first the Indians declined to recognize the treaty of Lancaster, but the commissioners taking aside Montour, the interpreter, who was a son of the famous Catherine Montour, and a chief among the six nations, being three-fourths of Indian blood, through his influence an agreement was effected, and upon the 13th of June they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its fullest extent. Meanwhile the powers beyond the seas were trying to out-manœuver each other, and were professing to be at peace. The English generally outwitted the Indians, and secured themselves, as they thought, by their polite conduct. But the French, in this as in all cases, proved that they knew best how to manage the natives. While these measures were taken, another treaty with the wild men of the debatable land was also in contemplation. And in September, 1753, William Fairfax met their deputies at Winchester, Virginia, where he concluded a treaty. In the month following, however, a more satisfactory interview took place at Carlisle, between the representatives of the Iroquois, Delawares, Shawnees, Twigtwees, and Wyandots, and the commissioners of Pennsylvania, Richard Peters, Isaac Norris, and Benjamin Franklin. Soon after this, no satisfaction being obtained from the Ohio, either as to the force, position, or purposes of the French, Robert Dinwiddie, then Governor of Virginia, determined to send to them another messenger, and learn if possible their intentions. For this purpose he selected a young surveyor, who, at the age of nineteen had attained the rank of major, and whose previous life had inured him to hardships and woodland ways; while his courage, cool judgment, and firm will, all fitted him for such a mission. This personage was no other than the illustrious George Washington, who then held considerable interest in western lands. He was twenty-one years old at the time of the appointment.* Taking Gist as a guide, the two, accompanied by four servitors, set out on their perilous march. They left Will's Creek, where Cumberland now is, on the 15th of November, and on the 22d reached the Monongahela, about ten miles above the fork. From there they went to Logstown, where Washington had a long conference with the chiefs of the six nations. Here he learned the position of the French, and also that they had determined not to come down the river until the following spring. The Indians were non-committal, they deeming a neutral position the safest. Washington, finding nothing could be done, went on to Venango, an old Indian town at the mouth of the French Creek. Here the French had a fort called Fort Machault. On the 11th of December he reached the fort at the head of French Creek. Here he delivered Governor Dinwiddie's letter, received his answer, and upon the 16th set out upon his return journey with no one but Gist, his guide, and a few

* Revised Statutes of Virginia.

† Afterwards Commander-in-chief over Washington, at the commencement of the French War of 1775.

*Sparks' Washington, Vol. ii., pp. 428-447.

Indians, who still remained true to him. They reached home in safety on the 6th of January, 1754. From the letter of St. Pierre, Commander of the French fort, sent by Washington to Governor Dinwiddie, it was perfectly clear that the French would not yield the West without a struggle. Active preparations were at once made in all the English colonies for the coming conflict, while the French finished their fort at Venango and strengthened their lines of fortifications to be in readiness. The Old Dominion was alive. Virginia was the center of great activities. Volunteers were called for, and from neighboring colonies men rallied to the conflict, and everywhere along the Potomac men were enlisting under Governor's proclamation,—which promised two hundred thousand acres on the Ohio. Along this river they were gathering as far as Will's Creek, and far beyond this point, whither Trent had come for assistance, for his little band of forty-one men, who were working away in hunger and want, to fortify that point at the fork of the Ohio, to which both parties were looking with deep interest. The first birds of spring filled the forest with their songs. The swift river rolled by the Allegheny hillsides, swollen by the melting snows of spring and April showers. The leaves were appearing, a few Indian Scouts were seen, but no enemy seemed near at hand, and all was so quiet that Frazier, an old Indian trader, who had been left by Trent in command of the new fort, ventured to his home at the mouth of Turtle Creek, ten miles up the Monongahela. But though all was so quiet in that wilderness, keen eyes had seen the low entrenchment that was rising at the fork, and swift feet had borne the news of it up the valley, and on the morning of the 17th of April, Ensign Ward, who then had charge of it, saw upon the Allegheny a sight that made his heart sink;—sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes, filled with men, and laden deep with cannon and stores. The fort was called on to surrender: by the advice of the Half-King, Ward tried to evade the act, but it would not do. Contrecœur, with a thousand men about him, said 'Evacuate,' and the ensign dared not refuse. That evening he supped with his captor, and the next day was bowed off by the Frenchman, and, with his men and tools, marched up the Monongahela." The French and Indian war had begun. The treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, had left the boundaries between the French and English possessions unsettled, and the events already narrated show that the French were determined to hold the country watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries: while the English laid claim to the country by virtue of the discoveries by the Cabots, and claimed all the country from New Foundland to Florida, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The first decisive blow had been struck, and the first attempt of the English, through the Ohio Company, to occupy these lands had resulted disastrously to them. The French and Indians immediately completed the fortifications begun at the fork, which they had so easily captured, and when completed gave to the fort the name of Du Quesne. Washington was at Will's Creek, when the news of the capture of the fort arrived. He at once departed to recapture it. On his way he entrenched himself at a place called the "Meadows," where he erected a fort called by him Fort Necessity. From there he surprised and captured a force of French and Indians marching against him, but was soon after attacked by a much superior force, and was obliged to yield on the morning of July 4th. He was allowed to return to Virginia.

The English Government immediately planned for campaigns, one against Fort Du Quesne, one against Nova Scotia, one against Fort Niagara, and one against Crown Point. These occurred during 1755-6, and were not successful in driving the French from their possessions. The expedition against Fort Du Quesne was led by the famous Braddock, who, refusing to listen to the advice of Washington and those acquainted with Indian warfare, suffered an inglorious defeat. This occurred on the morning of July 9th, and is generally known as the battle of Monongahela or "Braddock's defeat." The war continued through various vicissitudes through the years 1756-7, when, at the commencement of 1758, in accordance with the plans of William Pitt, then secretary of state, afterwards Lord Chatham, active preparations were made to carry on the war. Three expeditions were planned for this year: one under General Amherst, against Louisburg; another under Abercrombie, against Fort Ticonderoga; and a third under General Forbes, against Fort Du Quesne. On the 26th of July, Louisburg surrendered after a desperate resistance of more than forty days, and the eastern part of the Canadian possessions fell into the hands of the British. Abercrombie captured Fort Frontenac, and when the expedition against Fort Du Quesne, of which Washington had the active command, arrived there, it was found in flames and deserted. The English at once took possession, rebuilt the fort, and in honor of their illustrious statesman, changed the name to Fort Pitt.

The great object of the campaign of 1759, was the reduction of Canada. General Wolfe was to lay siege to Quebec; Amherst was to reduce Ticonderoga and Crown Point; and General Prideaux was to capture Niagara. This latter place was taken in July, but the gallant Prideaux lost his life. Amherst captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point, without a blow; and Wolfe, after making the memorable ascent to the plains of *Abraham*, on September 13th, defeated Montcalm, and on the 18th the city capitulated. In this engagement, Montcalm and Wolfe both lost their lives. De Levi, Montcalm's successor, marched to Sillery, three miles above the city, with the purpose of defeating the English, and there, on the 28th of the following April, was fought one of the bloodiest battles of the French and Indian war. It resulted in the defeat of the French, and the fall of the city of Montreal. The Governor signed a capitulation by which the whole of Canada was surrendered to the English. This practically concluded the war, but it was not until 1763 that the treaties of peace between France and England were signed. This was done on the 10th of February of that year, and under its provisions all the country east of the Mississippi and north of the Ibervill river in Louisiana, were ceded to England. At the same time, Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain.

On the 13th September, 1760, Major Robert Rogers was sent from Montreal to take charge of Detroit, the only remaining French post in the territory. He arrived there on

the 9th of November, and summoned the place to surrender. At first the commander of the post, Beletre, refused, but on the 29th, hearing of the continued defeat of the French army, surrendered. The North-west Territory was now entirely under the English rule. In 1762, France, by a secret treaty, ceded Louisiana to Spain, to prevent it falling into the hands of the English, who were becoming masters of the entire West. The next year the treaty of Paris, signed at Fontainbleau, gave to the English the dominion in question. Twenty years after, by the treaty of peace between the United States and England, that part of Canada lying south and west of the great lakes, comprising a large territory, was acknowledged to be a portion of the United States. In 1803 Louisiana was ceded by Spain back to France, and by France sold to the United States. By the treaty of Paris, the regions east of the Mississippi, including all these and other towns of the north-west, were given over to England; but they do not appear to have been taken possession of until 1765, when Captain Stirling, in the name of the Majesty in England, established himself at Fort Chartres, bearing with him the proclamation of General Gage, dated December 30th, 1764, which promised religious freedom to all Catholics who worshiped here and the right to leave the country with their effects if they wished, or to remain with the privileges of Englishmen. During the years 1775 and 1776, by the operations of land companies and the perseverance of individuals, several settlements were firmly established between the Alleghenies and the Ohio river, and western land speculators were busy in Illinois and on the Wabash. At a council held in Kaskaskia, on July 5th, 1773, an association of English traders, calling themselves the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from the chiefs of the Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and Peoria tribes two large tracts of land lying on the east side of the Mississippi river south of the Illinois. In 1775 a merchant from the Illinois country, named Viviat, came to Post Vincennes as the agent of the association called the "Wabash Land Company." On the 8th of October he obtained from eleven Piankeshaw chiefs a deed for 37,497, 600 acres of land. This deed was signed by the grantors, attested by a number of the inhabitants of Vincennes, and afterward recorded in the office of a Notary Public at Kaskaskia. This and other land companies had extensive schemes for the colonization of the West; but all were frustrated by the breaking out of the Revolutionary war. On the 20th of April, 1780, the two companies named consolidated under the name of the "United Illinois and Wabash Land Company;" they afterwards made strenuous efforts to have these grants sanctioned by Congress, but all signally failed. When the war of the Revolution commenced, Kentucky was an unorganized country, though there were several settlements within her borders.

In Hutchins' Topography of Virginia, it is stated that at that time Kaskaskia contained 80 houses, and nearly 1,000 white and black inhabitants, the whites being a little the more numerous. Cahokia contained fifty houses, 300 white inhabitants, and 80 negroes. There were east of the Mississippi river, about the year 1771—when these observations were made—"300 white men capable of bearing arms, and 238 negroes." From 1775 until the expedition of Clark, nothing is recorded and nothing known of these settlements, save what is contained in a report made by a committee to Congress in June, 1778. From it the following extract is made: "Near the mouth of the river Kaskaskia, there is a village which appears to have contained nearly eighty families from the beginning of the late Revolution; there are twelve families at a small village at La Prairie Du Rochers, and nearly fifty families at the Cahokia village. There are also four or five families at Fort Chartres and St. Philip's, which is five miles further up the river." St. Louis had been settled in February, 1764, and at this time contained, including its neighboring towns, over six hundred white and one hundred and fifty negroes. It must be remembered that all the country west of the Mississippi was under French rule, and remained so until ceded back to Spain, its original owner, who afterwards sold it and the country including New Orleans to the United States. At Detroit, there were, according to Captain Carver, who was in the north-west from 1768 to 1776, more than one hundred houses, and the river was settled for more than twenty miles, although poorly cultivated, the people being engaged in the Indian trade.

On the breaking out of the Revolution, the British held every post of importance in the West. Kentucky was formed as a component part of Virginia, and the sturdy pioneers of the West, alive to their interests, and recognizing the great benefits of obtaining the control of the trade in this part of the New World, held steadily to their purposes, and those within the commonwealth of Kentucky proceeded to exercise their civil privileges of electing John Todd and Richard Gallaway burgesses, to represent them in the assembly of the present state. The chief spirit in this far-out colony, who had represented her the year previous east of the mountains, was now meditating a move of unequalled boldness. He had been watching the movements of the British throughout the north-west, and understood their whole plan. He saw it was through their possession of the post at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and other places, which would give them easy access to the various Indian tribes in the north-west, that the British intended to penetrate the country from the north and south, and annihilate the frontier fortresses. This moving, energetic man was Colonel, afterwards General George Rodgers Clark. He knew that the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and he was convinced that, could the British be defeated and expelled from the north-west, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality; by spies sent for the purpose, he satisfied himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlements might easily succeed. Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. The same plan had before been agitated in the Colonial Assemblies; but there was no one until Clark came who was sufficiently acquainted with the condition of affairs at the scene of action to be able to guide them.

Clark, having satisfied the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his plan, received on the second of January two sets of instructions: one secret, the other open. The latter authorized him to proceed to enlist seven companies to go to Ken-

tucky, subject to his orders, and to serve three months from their arrival in the west. The secret order authorized him to arm the troops, to procure his powder and lead of General Hand, at Pittsburg, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

With these instructions Clark repaired to Pittsburg, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains. Here he raised three companies and several private volunteers. Clark at length commenced his descent of the Ohio, which he navigated as far as the falls, where he took possession of and fortified Corn Island, between the present sites of Louisville, Kentucky, and New Albany, Indiana. Remains of this fortification may yet be found. At this place he appointed Col. Bowman to meet him with such recruits as had reached Kentucky by the southern route. Here he announced to the men their real destination. On the 24th of June he embarked on the river, his destination being Fort Massac or Massacre, and then marched direct to Kaskaskia. The march was accomplished and the town reached on the evening of July 4. He captured the fort near the village, and soon after the village itself, by surprise, without the loss of a single man or killing any of the enemy. Clark told the natives that they were at perfect liberty to worship as they pleased, and to take whichever side of the conflict they would, and he would protect them from any barbarity from British or Indian foes. This had the desired effect, and the inhabitants at once swore allegiance to the American arms, and when Clark desired to go to Cahokia on the 6th of July, they accompanied him, and through their influence the inhabitants of the place surrendered. Thus two important posts in Illinois passed from the hands of the English into the possession of Virginia. During the year (1779) the famous "Land Laws" of Virginia were passed. The passage of these laws was of more consequence to the pioneers of Kentucky and the north-west than the gaining of a few Indian conflicts. These grants confirmed in the main all grants made, and guaranteed to actual settlers their rights and privileges.

After providing for the settlers, the laws provided for selling the balance of the public lands at forty cents per acre. To carry the Land Laws into effect, the Legislature sent four Virginians westward to attend to the various claims over many of which great confusion prevailed concerning their validity vote.* These gentlemen opened their court on October, 13, 1779, at St. Asaphs, and continued until April 26, 1780, when they adjourned, having decided three thousand claims. They were succeeded by the surveyor,—George May, who assumed the duties on the 10th day of the month whose name he bore. With the opening of the next year (1781) the troubles concerning the navigation of the Mississippi commenced. The Government of Spain exacted such measures in relation to its trade as to cause the overtures made to the United States to be rejected. The American Government considered they had a right to navigate its channel. To enforce their claims, a fort was erected below the mouth of the Ohio on the Kentucky side of the river.†

* Butler's Kentucky.

† American State Papers.

The settlements in Kentucky were being rapidly filled by emigrants. It was during this year that the first seminary of learning was established in the West in this young and enterprising commonwealth.

The settlers did not look upon the building of the fort in a friendly manner as it aroused the hostility of the Indians. Spain had been friendly to the colonies during their struggle for independence, and though for a while this friendship appeared in danger from the refusal of the free navigation of the river, yet it was finally settled to the satisfaction of both nations. The winter of 1779-80 was one of the most unusually severe ones ever experienced in the West. The Indians always refered to it as the "Great Cold." Numbers of wild animals perished, and not a few pioneers lost their lives. The following summer a party of Canadians and Indians, attacked St. Louis, and attempted to take possesion of it in consequence of the friendly disposition of Spain to the revolting colonies. They met with such a determined resistance on the part of the inhabitants, even the women taking part in the battle, that they were compelled to abandon the contest. They also made an attack on the settlements in Kentucky, but, becoming alarmed in some unaccountable manner, they fled the country in great haste. About this time arose the question in the Colonial Congress concerning the western lands claimed by Virginia, New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut. The agitation concerning this subject finally led New York, on the 19th of February, 1780, to pass a law giving to the delegates of that State in Congress the power to cede her western lands for the benefit of the United States. This law was laid before Congress during the next month, but no steps were taken concerning it until September 6th, when a resolution passed that body calling upon the states claiming western lands to release their claims in favor of the whole body. This basis formed the Union, and was the first after all of those legislative measures, which resulted in the creation of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In December of the same year, the plan of conquering Detroit again arose. The conquest might easily have been effected by Clark, had the necessary aid been furnished him. Nothing decisive was done, yet the heads of the Government knew that the safety of the North-West from British invasion lay in the capture and retention of that important post, the only unconquered one in the territory.

Before the close of the year, Kentucky was divided into the counties of Lincoln, Fayette, and Jefferson, and the act establishing the town of Louisville was passed. Virginia in accordance with the resolution of Congress, on the 2d day of January, 1781, agreed to yield her western lands to the United States upon certain conditions, which Congress would not accede to,* and the Act of Cession, on the part of the Old Dominion, failed, nor was anything farther done until 1783. During all that time the colonies were busily engaged in the struggle with the mother country, and in consequence thereof but little heed was given to the western settlements. Upon the 16th of April, 1781, the first birth north of the Ohio River of American parentage occurred, being that of Mary

* American State Papers.

Heckewelder, daughter of the widely known Moravian Missionary, whose band of Christian Indians suffered in after years a horrible massacre by the hands of the frontier settlers, who had been exasperated by the murder of several of their neighbors, and in their rage committed, without regard to humanity, a deed which forever afterwards cast a shade of shame upon their lives. For this and kindred outrages on the part of the whites, the Indians committed many deeds of cruelty which darken the years of 1781 and 1782 in the history of the North-west. During the year 1782 a number of battles among the Indians and frontiersmen occurred, and between the Moravian Indians and the Wyandots. In these, horrible acts of cruelty were practiced on the captives, many of such dark deeds transpiring under the leadership of frontier outlaws. These occurred chiefly in the Ohio Valleys. Contemporary with them were several engagements in Kentucky, in which the famous Daniel Boone engaged, and who, often by his skill and knowledge of Indian warfare, saved the outposts from cruel destruction. By the close of the year victory had perched upon the American banner, and on the 30th of November, provisional articles of peace had been arranged between the Commissioners of England and her unconquerable colonies; Cornwallis had been defeated on the 19th of October preceding, and the liberty of America was assured. On the 19th of April following, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, peace was proclaimed to the Army of the United States, and on the 3d of the next September, the definite treaty which ended our revolutionary struggle was concluded. By the terms of that treaty, the boundaries of the West were as follows: On the north the line was to extend along the centre of the Great Lakes; from the western point of Lake Superior to Long Lake, thence to the Lake of the Woods; thence to the head of the Mississippi River; down its center to the 31st parallel of latitude, then on that line east to the head of the Appalachicola River; down its center to its junction with the Flint; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's River, and thence down along its center to the Atlantic Ocean.

Following the cessation of hostilities with England, several posts were still occupied by the British in the North and West. Among these was Detroit, still in the hands of the enemy. Numerous engagements with the Indians throughout Ohio and Indiana occurred, upon whose lands adventurous whites would settle ere the title had been acquired by the proper treaty. To remedy this evil, Congress appointed Commissioners to treat with the natives and purchase their lands, and prohibited the settlement of the territory until this could be done. Before the close of the year another attempt was made to capture Detroit, which was, however, not pushed, and Virginia, no longer feeling the interest in the North-west she had formerly done, withdrew her troops, having on the 20th of December preceding, authorized the whole of her possessions to be deeded to the United States. This was done on the 1st of March following, and the North-west Territory passed from the control of the Old Dominion. To General Clark and his soldiers, however, she gave a tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, to be situated anywhere north of the Ohio wherever they chose to locate them. They selected the region opposite the falls of the Ohio, where is now the village of Clarksville, about midway between the cities of New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana.

While the frontier remained thus, and General Haldimand at Detroit refused to evacuate, alleging that he had no orders from his king to do so, settlers were rapidly gathering about the inland forts. In the spring of 1784, Pittsburg was regularly laid out, and from the journal of Arthur Lee, who passed through the town soon after on his way to the Indian council at Fort McIntosh, we suppose it was not very prepossessing in appearance. He says, "Pittsburg is inhabited almost entirely by Scots and Irish, who live in paltry log houses, and are as dirty as if in the North of Ireland, or even Scotland. There is a great deal of trade carried on, the goods being brought at the vast expense of forty-five shillings per hundred lbs. from Philadelphia and Baltimore. They take in the shops flour, wheat, skins and money. There are in the town, four attorneys, two doctors, and not a priest of any persuasion, nor church nor chapel."

Kentucky at this time contained thirty thousand inhabitants, and was beginning to discuss measures for a separation from Virginia. A land office was opened at Louisville, and measures were adopted to take defensive precaution against the Indians, who were yet, in some instances, incited to deeds of violence by the British. Before the close of this year, 1784, the military claimants of land began to occupy them, although no entries were recorded until 1787. The Indian title to the Northwest was not yet extinguished, they held large tracts of lands, and in order to prevent bloodshed Congress adopted means for treaties with the original owners and provided for the surveys of the lands gained thereby, as well as for those north of the Ohio, now in its possession. On January 31, 1786, a treaty was made with the Wabash Indians. The treaty of Fort Stanwix had been made in 1784, that at Fort McIntosh in 1785, and through these vast tracts of land were gained. The Wabash Indians, however, afterwards refused to comply with the provisions of the treaty made with them, and in order to compel their adherence to its provisions, force was used.

During the year 1786, the free navigation of the Mississippi came up in Congress, and caused various discussions, which resulted in no definite action, only serving to excite speculation in regard to the Western lands. Congress had promised bounties of land to the soldiers of the Revolution, but owing to the unsettled condition of affairs along the Mississippi respecting its navigation, and the trade of the Northwest, that body, had in 1783 declared its inability to fulfill these promises until a treaty could be concluded between the two governments. Before the close of the year, 1786, however, it was able, through the treatics with the Indians, to allow some grants and settlements thereon, and on the 14th of September Connecticut ceded to the general government the tract of land known as the "Connecticut Reserve," and before the close of the year a large tract of land was sold to a company, who at once took measures to settle it. By the provisions of this grant, the company were to pay the United States one dollar per acre, subject to a de-

duction of one-third for bad lands and other contingencies, they received 750,000 acres bounded on the south by the Ohio, on the east by the Seventh range of townships, on the west by the Sixteenth range, and on the north by a line so drawn as to make the grant complete without the reservation. In addition to this Congress afterward granted 100,000 acres to actual settlers, and 214,285 acres as army bounties under the resolutions of 1789 and 1790. While Dr. Cutler, one of the agents of the company, was pressing its claims before Congress, that body was bringing into form an ordinance for the political and social organization of this Territory. When the cession was made by Virginia, 1784, a plan was offered, but rejected. A motion had been made to strike from the proposed plan the prohibition of slavery, which prevailed. The plan was then discussed and altered, and finally passed unanimously, with the exception of South Carolina. By this proposition the Territory was to have been divided into ten States by parallels and meridian lines. There were, however, serious objections to this plan; the root of the difficulty was in the resolution of Congress passed in October, 1780, which fixed the boundaries of the ceded lands to be from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles square. These resolutions being presented to the Legislatures of Virginia and Massachusetts they desired a change, and in July 1786, the subject was taken up in Congress and changed to favor a division into not more than five States, and not less than three; this was approved by the Legislature of Virginia. The subject was again taken up by Congress in 1786, and discussed throughout that year, and until July 1787 when the famous "compact of 1787" was passed, and the foundation of the government of the Northwest laid. This compact is fully discussed and explained in the sketch on Illinois in this book, and to it the reader is referred. The passage of this act and the grant to the New England Company was soon followed by an application to the Government by John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, for a grant of land between the Miamis. This gentleman had visited these lands soon after the treaty of 1786, and being greatly pleased with them, offered similar terms to those given to the New England Company. The petition was referred to the Treasury Board with power to act, and a contract was concluded the following year. During the autumn the directors of the New England Company were preparing to occupy their grant the following spring, and upon the 23d of November made arrangements for a party of forty-seven men, under the superintendency of General Rufus Putnam, to set forward. Six boat-builders were to leave at once, and on the first of January the surveyors and their assistants, twenty-six in number, were to meet at Hartford and proceed on their journey westward, the remainder to follow as soon as possible. Congress in the meantime, upon the 3d of October, had ordered seven hundred troops for defense of the western settlers, and to prevent unauthorized intrusions, and two days later appointed Arthur St. Clair Governor of the Territory of the Northwest.

AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS.

The civil organization of the Northwest Territory was now complete, and notwithstanding the uncertainty of Indian affairs, settlers from the east began to come into the country rapidly. The New England Company sent their men during the winter of 1787–8, pressing on over the Alleghenics by the old Indian path which had been opened into Braddock's road, and which has since been made a national turnpike from Cumberland, westward. Through the weary winter days they toiled on, and by April were all gathered on the Youghiogheny, where boats had been built, and a once started for the Muskingum. Here they arrived on the 7th of that month, and unless the Moravian missionaries be regarded as the pioneers of Ohio, this little band can justly claim that honor.

General St. Clair, the appointed Governor of the North west not having yet arrived, a set of laws were passed, written out, and published by being nailed to a tree in the embryo town, and Jonathan Meigs appointed to administer them. Washington in writing of this, the first American settlement in the Northwest said: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at Muskingum. I know many of its settlers personally, and there were never men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community." On the 2d of July a meeting of the directors and agents was held on the banks of the Muskingum, "for the purpose of naming the new born city and its squares." As yet the settlement was known as the "Muskingum," but was afterwards changed to the name, Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette. Two days after, an oration was delivered by James M. Varnum, who with S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong had been appointed to the judicial bench of the territory on the 16th of October 1787. On July 9, Governor St. Clair arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The act of 1787 provided two distinct grades of government for the Northwest, under the first of which the whole power was invested in the hands of a governor and three district judges. This was immediately formed on the governor's arrival, and the first laws of the colony passed on the 25th of July: these provided for the organization of the militia, and on the next day appeared the Governor's proclamation, erecting all that country that had been ceded by the Indians east of the Scioto River into the county of Washington. From that time forward, notwithstanding the doubts yet existing as to the Indians, all Marietta prospered, and on the second of September the first court was held with imposing ceremonies.

The emigration westward at this time was very great. The commander at Fort Harmer, at the mouth of the Muskingum reported four thousand five hundred persons as having passed that post between February and June 1788, many of whom would have purchased of the "Associates," as the New England Company was called, had they been ready to receive them. On the 26th of November 1787 Symmes issued a pamphlet stating the terms of his contract and the plan of sale he intended to adopt. In January 1788, Mathias Denman, of New Jersey, took an active interest in Symmes' purchase, and located among other tracts the sections upon which Cincinnati has been built. Retaining one-third of this locality, he sold the other two-thirds to Robert Patterson and John Filson, and the three about August

commenced to lay out a town on the spot, which was designated as being Licking River, to the mouth of which they proposed to have a road cut from Lexington; these settlements prospered but suffered greatly from the flood of 1789.

On the 4th of March 1789, the Constitution of the United States went into operation, and on April 30th, George Washington was inaugurated President, and during the next summer an Indian war was commenced by the tribes north of the Ohio. The President at first used pacific means, but these failing, he sent General Harmer against the hostile tribes. He destroyed several villages, but was defeated in two battles, near the present city of Fort Wayne, Indiana. From this time till the close of 1795, the principal events were the wars with the various Indian tribes. In 1796, General St. Clair was appointed in command, and marched against the Indians; but while he was encamped on a stream, the St Mary, a branch of the Maumee, he was attacked and defeated with a loss of six hundred men. General Wayne was then sent against the savages. In August, 1794, he met them near the rapids of the Maumee, and gained a complete victory. This success, followed by vigorous measures, compelled the Indians to sue for peace, and on the 30th of July, the following year, the treaty of Greenville was signed by the principal chiefs, by which a large tract of country was ceded to the United States. Before proceeding in our narrative, we will pause to notice Fort Washington, erected in the early part of this war on the site of Cincinnati. Nearly all the great cities of the North-west, and indeed of the whole country, have had their *nuclei* in those rude pioneer structures, known as forts or stockades. Thus Forts Dearborn, Washington, Ponchartrain, mark the original sites of the now proud cities of Chicago, Cincinnati and Detroit. So of most of the flourishing cities east and west of the Mississippi. Fort Washington, erected by Doughty in 1790, was a rude but highly interesting structure. It was composed of a number of strongly-built hewed log cabins. Those designed for soldiers' barracks were a story and a half high, while those composing the officers' quarters were more imposing and more conveniently arranged and furnished. The whole was so placed as to form a hollow square, enclosing about an acre of ground, with a block house at each of the four angles. Fort Washington was for some time the headquarters of both the Civil and Military governments of the North-western Territory. Following the consummation of the treaty various gigantic land speculations were entered into by different persons, who hoped to obtain from the Indians in Michigan and northern Indiana, large tracts of lands. These were generally discovered in time to prevent the schemes from being carried out, and from involving the settlers in war. On October 27, 1795, the treaty between the United States and Spain was signed, whereby the free navigation of the Mississippi was secured. No sooner had the treaty of 1795 been ratified than settlers began to pour rapidly into the west. The great event of the year 1796, was the occupation of that part of the North-west including Michigan, which was this year, under the provisions of the treaty, evacuated by the British forces. The United States owing to certain conditions, did not feel justified in addressing the authorities in Canada in relation to Detroit and other frontier posts. When at last the British authorities were called upon to give them up, they at once complied, and General Wayne who had done so much to preserve the frontier settlements, and who before the year's close, sickened and died near Erie, transferred his headquarters to the neighborhood of the lakes, where a county named after him was formed, which included the north-west of Ohio, all of Michigan, and the north-east of Indiana. During this same year settlements were formed at the present city of Chillicothe, along the Miami from Middletown to Piqua, while in the more distant West, settlers and speculators began to appear in great numbers. In September the city of Cleveland was laid out, and during the summer and autumn, Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless, erected the first manufactory of paper—the "Redstone Paper Mills"—in the West. St. Louis contained some seventy houses, and Detroit over three hundred, and along the river, contiguous to it, were more than three thousand inhabitants, mostly French Canadians, Indians and half-breeds, scarcely any Americans venturing yet into that part of the North-west. The election of representatives for the territory had taken place, and on the 4th of February, 1799, they convened at Losantiville—now known as Cincinnati, having been named so by Gov. St. Clair, and considered the capital of the territory,—to nominate persons from whom the members of the Legislature were to be chosen in accordance with a previous ordinance. This nomination being made, the Assembly adjourned until the 16th of the following September. From those named the President selected as members of the council, Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes, Robert Oliver, of Marietta, James Findley, and Jacob Burnett, of Cincinnati, and David Vance, of Vanceville. On the 16th of September, the Territorial Legislature met, and on the 24th, the two houses were duly organized, Henry Vandenburg being elected President of the Council. The message of Gov. St. Clair, was addressed to the Legislature September 20th, and on October 13th, that body elected as a delegate to Congress, General Wm. Henry Harrison, who received eleven of the votes cast, being a majority of one over his opponent, Arthur St. Clair, son of General St. Clair. The whole number of acts passed at this session and approved by the Governor, were thirty-seven—eleven others were passed but received his veto. The most important of those passed related to the militia, to the administration, and to taxation. On the 19th of December this protracted session of the first Legislature in the West closed, and on the 30th of December the President nominated Charles Willing Byrd, to the office of secretary of the Territory, *vice* Wm. Henry Harrison, elected to Congress. The Senate confirmed his nomination the next day.

DIVISION OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

The increased emigration to the north-west, and extent of the domain, made it very difficult to conduct the ordinary operations of government, and rendered the efficient action of courts almost impossible; to remedy this it was deemed advisable to divide the territory for civil purposes. Con-

gress, in 1800, appointed a committee to examine the question and report some means for its solution.

This committee on the 3d of March reported: "In the western countries there had been but one court having cognizance of crimes, in five years, and the immunity which offenders experience attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and at the same time deters useful citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as in criminal cases. * * * * To remedy this evil it is expedient to the committee that a division of said territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made, and that such division be made by beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami river, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada."

The report was accepted by Congress, and, in accordance with its suggestions, that body passed an act extinguishing the north-west territory, which act was approved May 7th. Among its provisions were these:

"That from and after July 4 next all that part of the territory of the United States north-west of the Ohio river, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at a point opposite the mouth of the Kentucky river, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence North until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory and be called the Indian Territory."

Gen. Harrison (afterwards President), was appointed governor of the Indiana Territory, and during his residence at Vincennes, he made several important treaties with the Indians, thereby gaining large tracts of land. The next year is memorable in the history of the west for the purchase of Louisiana from France by the United States for $15,000,000. Thus by a peaceful manner the domain of the United States was extended over a large tract of country west of the Mississippi, and was for a time under the jurisdiction of the north-western government. The next year Gen. Harrison obtained additional grants of land from the various Indian nations in Indiana and the present limits of Illinois, and on the 18th of August, 1804, completed a treaty at St. Louis, whereby over 51,000,000 acres of land were obtained.

During this year, Congress granted a township of land for the support of a college and began to offer inducements for settlers in these wilds, and the country now comprising the state of Michigan began to fill rapidly with settlers along its southern borders. This same year a law was passed organizing the south-west territory, dividing it into two portions,—the territory of New Orleans, which city was made the seat of government, and the district of Louisiana, which was annexed to the domain by General Harrison.

On the 11th of January, 1805, the territory of Michigan was formed, and Wm. Hull appointed governor, with headquarters at Detroit, the change to take effect June 30th. On the 11th of that month, a fire occurred at Detroit, which destroyed most every building in the place. When the officers of the new territory reached the post, they found it in ruins, and the inhabitants scattered throughout the country. Rebuilding, however, was commenced at once. While this was being done, Indiana passed to the second grade of government. In 1809, Indiana territory was divided, and the territory of Illinois was formed, the seat of government being fixed at Kaskaskia, and through her General Assembly had obtained large tracts of land from the Indian tribes. To all this the celebrated Indian Tecumthe, or Tecumseh, vigorously protested,* and it was the main cause of his attempts to unite the various Indian tribes in a conflict with the settlers. He visited the principal tribes, and succeeded in forming an alliance with most of the tribes, and then joined the cause of the British in the memorable war of 1812. Tecumseh was killed at the battle of the Thames. Tecumseh was, in many respects, a noble character,—frank and honest in his intercourse with General Harrison and the settlers; in war, brave and chivalrous. His treatment of prisoners was humane. In the summer of 1812, Perry's victory on Lake Erie occurred, and shortly after, active preparations were made to capture Fort Malden. On the 27th of September, the American army under command of General Harrison, set sail for the shores of Canada, and, in a few hours, stood around the ruins of Malden, from which the British army under Proctor had retreated to Sandwich, intending to make its way to the heart of Canada by the valley of the Thames. On the 29th, General Harrison was at Sandwich, and General McArthur took possession of Detroit and the territory of Michigan. On the 2d of October following, the American army began their pursuit of Proctor, whom they overtook on the 5th, and the battle of the Thames followed. The victory was decisive, and practically closed the war in the north-west. In 1806, occurred Burr's insurrection. He took possession of an island in the Ohio, and was charged with treasonable intentions against the Federal government. His capture was effected by General Wilkinson, acting under instruction of President Jefferson. Burr was brought to trial on a charge of treason, and, after a prolonged trial, during which he defended himself with great ability, he was acquitted of the charge of treason. His subsequent career was obscure, and he died in 1836. Had his scheme succeeded, it would be interesting to know what effect it would have had on the north-western territory. The battle of the Thames was fought October 6th, 1813. It effectually closed hostilities in the north-west, although peace was not restored until July 22d, 1814, when a treaty was made at Greenville, by General Harrison, between the United States and the Indian tribes. On the 24th of December, the treaty of Ghent was signed by the representatives of England and the United States. This treaty was followed the next year by treaties with various Indian tribes throughout the north-west, and quiet was again restored.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE NORTH-WEST.

In former chapters we have traced briefly the discoveries, settlements, wars, and most important events which have occurred in the large area of country denominated the

* American State Papers

north-west, and we now turn to the contemplation of its growth and prosperity. Its people are among the most intelligent and enterprising in the Union. The population is steadily increasing, the arts and sciences are gaining a stronger foothold, the trade area of the region is becoming daily more extended, and we have been largely exempt from the financial calamities which have nearly wrecked communities on the seaboard, dependent wholly on foreign commerce or domestic manufacture. Agriculture is the leading feature in our industries. This vast domain has a sort of natural geographical border, save where it melts away to the southward in the cattle-raising districts of the south-west. The leading interests will be the growth of the food of the world, in which branch it has already outstripped all competitors, and our great rival will be the fertile fields of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Texas and New Mexico.

To attempt to give statistics of grain productions for 1880 would require more space than our work would permit of. Manufacturing has now attained in the chief cities a foothold that bids fair to render the north-west independent of the outside world. Nearly our whole region has a distribution of coal measure which will in time support the manufactures necessary to our comfort and prosperity. As to transportation, the chief factor in the production of all articles except food, no section is so magnificently endowed, and our facilities are yearly increasing beyond those of any other region.

The principal trade and manufacturing centres of the great north-west are Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, Cleveland and Toledo, with any number of minor cities and towns doing a large and growing business. The intelligence and enterprise of its people; the great wealth of its soil and minerals; its vast inland seas and navigable rivers; its magnificent railroad system; its patriotism and love of country will render it ever loyal in the future as in the past. *The people* of the Mississippi Valley are the keystone of the national union and national prosperity.

CHAPTER II.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH OF ILLINOIS.

BEGINNING the history of this great State we direct attention briefly to the *discovery and exploration of the Mississippi.* Hernando De Soto, cutting his way through the wilderness from Florida, had discovered the Mississippi in the year 1542. Wasted with disease and privation, he only reached the stream to die upon its banks, and the remains of the ambitious and iron-willed Spaniard found a fitting resting-place beneath the waters of the great river. The chief incitement to Spanish discoveries in America was a thirst for gold and treasure. The discovery and settlement of the Mississippi Valley on the part of the French must, on the other hand, be ascribed to religious zeal. Jesuit missionaries, from the French settlements on the St. Lawrence, early penetrated to the region of Lake Huron. It was from the tribes of Indians living in the West, that intelligence came of a noble river flowing south. Marquette, who had visited the Chippewas in 1668, and established the mission of Sault Ste. Marie, now the oldest settlement within the present commonwealth of Michigan, formed the purpose of its exploration.

The following year he moved to La Pointe, in Lake Superior, where he instructed a branch of the Hurons till 1670, when he removed south and founded the mission at St. Ignace, on the Straits of Mackinaw. In company with Joliet, a fur-trader of Quebec, who had been designated by M. Talon, Intendent of Canada, as chieftain of the exploring party, and five French voyageurs, Marquette, on the 10th of June, 1673, set out on the expedition. Crossing the water-shed dividing the Fox from the Wisconsin rivers, their two canoes were soon launched on the waters of the latter. Seven days after, on the 17th of June, they joyfully entered the broad current of the Mississippi. Stopping six days on the western bank, near the mouth of the Des Moines River, to enjoy the hospitalities of the Illinois Indians, the voyage was resumed, and after passing the perpendicular rocks above Alton, on whose lofty limestone front were painted frightful representations of monsters, they suddenly came upon the mouth of the Missouri, known by its Algonquin name of Pekitanoni, whose swift and turbid current threatened to engulf their frail canoes. The site of St. Louis was an unbroken forest, and further down the fertile plain bordering the river reposed in peaceful solitude, as, early in July, the adventurers glided past it. They continued their voyage to a point some distance below the mouth of the Arkansas, and then retraced their course up the river, arriving at their Jesuit Mission at the head of Green Bay, late in September.

Robert Cavalier de La Salle, whose illustrious name is more intimately connected with the exploration of the Mississippi than that of any other, was the next to descend the river, in the early part of the year 1682. La Salle was a man of remarkable genius, possessing the power of originating the vastest schemes, and endowed with a will and a judgment capable of carrying them to successful results. Had ample facilities been placed by the king of France at his disposal, the result of the colonization of this continent might have been far different from what we now behold. He was born in Rouen, France, in 1643, of wealthy parentage, but he renounced his patrimony on entering a college of the Jesuits from which he separated and came to Canada a poor man in 1666. The priests of St. Sulpice, among whom he had a brother, were then the proprietors of Montreal, the nucleus of which was a seminary or convent founded by that order. The Superior granted to La Salle a large tract of land at La Chine, where he established himself in the fur trade. He was a man of daring genius, and outstripped all his competitors in exploits of travel and commerce with the Indians. In 1669 he visited the headquarters of the great Iroquois Confederacy, at Onondaga, in the heart of New

York, and obtaining guides, explored the Ohio River to the falls at Louisville.

In order to understand the intrepid genius of La Salle, it must be remembered that for many years prior to his time the missionaries and traders were obliged to make their way to the North west by the Ottaway River (of Canada), on account of the fierce hostility of the Iroquois along the lower Lakes and Niagara River, which entirely closed this latter route to the Upper Lakes. They carried on their commerce chiefly by canvas, paddling them through the Ottaway to Lake Nipissing, carrying them across the portage to French River, and descending that to Lake Huron. This being the route by which they reached the North-west, accounts for the fact that all the earliest Jesuit missions were established in the neighborhood of the Upper Lakes. La Salle conceived the grand idea of opening the route by Niagara River and the Lower Lakes to Canadian commerce by sail vessels, connecting it with the navigation of the Mississippi, and thus opening a magnificent water communication from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. This truly grand and comprehensive purpose seems to have animated him in all his wonderful achievements and the matchless difficulties and hardships he surmounted.

As the first step in the accomplishment of this object he established himself on Lake Ontario, and built and garrisoned Fort Frontenac, the site of the present city of Kingston, Canada. Here he obtained a grant of land from the French crown and a body of troops by which he beat back the invading Iroquois and cleared the passage to Niagara Falls. Having by this masterly stroke made it safe to attempt a hitherto untried expedition, his next step as we have seen, was to advance to the falls with all his outfit for building a ship with which to sail the lakes. He was successful in this undertaking, though his ultimate purpose was defeated by a strange combination of untoward circumstances. The Jesuits evidently hated La Salle and plotted against him, because he had abandoned them and co-operated with a rival order. The fur traders were also jealous of his superior success in opening new channels of commerce. At La Chine he had taken the trade of Lake Ontario, which but for his presence there would have gone to Quebec. While they were plodding with their bark canoes through the Ottaway he was constructing vessels to command the trade of the lakes and the Mississippi. These great plans excited the jealousy and envy of the small traders, introduced treason and revolt into the ranks of his own companions, and finally led to the foul assassination by which his great achievements were prematurely ended. In 1682, La Salle, having completed his vessel at Peoria, descended the Mississippi to its confluence with the Gulf of Mexico. At its mouth he erected a column, and decorating it with the arms of France, placed upon it the following inscription:

LOUIS LE GRAND, ROI DE FRANCE ET DE NAVARRE REGNE; LE NEUVIEME AVRIL, 1682.

Thus France, by right of discovery, lay claim to the Mississippi Valley, the fairest portion of the globe, an empire in extent, stretching from the Gulf to the Lakes, and from the farthest sources of the Ohio to where the head waters of the Missouri are lost in the wild solitudes of the Rocky Mountains. La Salle bestowed upon the territory the name of Louisiana, in honor of the King of France, Louis XIV.

The assertion has been made that on La Salle's return up the river, in the summer of 1682, a portion of the party were left behind, who founded the village of Kaskaskia and Cahokia, but the statement rests on no substantial foundation.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS IN ILLINOIS.

The gentle and pious Marquette, devoted to his purpose of carrying the gospel to the Indians, had established a mission among the Illinois, in 1675, at their principal town on the river which still bear their name. This was at the present town of Utica, in La Salle County. In the presence of the whole tribe, by whom, it is recorded, he was received as a celestial visitor, he displayed the sacred pictures of the Virgin Mary, raised an altar, and said mass. On Easter Sunday, after celebrating the mystery of the Eucharist, he took possession of the land in the name of the Saviour of the world, and founded the "Mission of the Immaculate Conception." The town was called Kaskaskia, a name afterwards transferred to another locality. The founding of this mission was the last act of Marquette's life. He died in Michigan, on his way back to Green Bay, May 18, 1675.

La Salle, while making preparations to descend the Mississippi, built a fort, on the Illinois River, below the Lake of Peoria, in February, 1680, and in commemoration of his misfortunes, bestowed upon it the name of *Crevecœur*, "broken-hearted." Traces of its embankments are yet discernible. This was the first military occupation of Illinois. There is no evidence, however, that settlement was begun there at that early date.

On La Salle's return from this exploration of the Mississippi, in 1682, he fortified "Starved Rock," whose military advantages had previously attracted his attention. From its summit, which rises 125 feet above the waters of the river, the valley of the Illinois speeds out before the eye in landscape of rarest beauty. From three sides it is inaccessible. This stronghold received the name of the Fort of St. Louis. Twenty thousand allied Indians gathered round it on the fertile plains. The fort seems to have been abandoned soon after the year 1700.

Marquette's mission (1675), Crevecœur (1680), and the Fort of St. Louis (1682), embrace, so far, all the attempts made towards effecting anything like a permanent settlement in the Illinois country. Of the second few traces remain. A line of fortifications may be faintly traced, and that is all. The seed of civilization planted by the Jesuit, Marquette, among the Illinois Indians, was destined to produce more enduring fruit. It was the germ of Kaskaskia, during the succeeding years of the French occupation—the metropolis of the Mississippi Valley. The southern Kaskaskia is merely the northern one transplanted. The Mission of the Immaculate Conception is the same.

FOUNDING OF KASKASKIA.

On the death of Marquette, he was succeeded by Alloüez, and he by Father Gravier, who respectivcly had charge of the Mission on the Illinois River Gravier is said to have been the first to reduce the principles of the Illinois language to rules. It was also he who succeeded in transferring Marquette's Mission from the banks of the Illinois south to the spot where stands the modern town of Kaskaskia, and where it was destined to endure. The exact date is not known, but the removal was accomplished some time prior to the year 1685, though probably not earlier than 1682.

Father Gravier was subsequently recalled to Mackinaw, and his place was supplied by Bineteau and Pinet. Pinet proved an eloquent and successful minister, and his chapel was often insufficient to hold the crowds of savages who gathered to hear his words. Bineteau met with a fate similar to that which befell many another devoted priest in his heroic labors for the conversion of the savages. He accompanied the Kaskaskias on one of their annual hunts to the upper Mississippi, that his pastoral relations might not suffer intermission. His frame was poorly fitted to stand the exposure. Parched by day on the burning prairie, chilled by heavy dews at night, now panting with thirst and again aching with cold, he at length fell a victim to a violent fever, and "left his bones on the wilderness range of the buffaloes." Pinet shortly after followed his comrade.

Father Gabriel Morrest had previously arrived at Kaskaskia. He was a Jesuit. He had carried the emblem of his faith to the frozen regions of Hudson's Bay, and had been taken prisoner by the English, and upon his liberation returned to America, and joined the Kaskaskia Mission. After the deaths of Bineteau and Pinet, he had sole charge until joined by Father Mermet shortly after the opening of the eighteenth century.

The devotion and piety of Mermet fully equalled those of his companion. He had assisted in collecting a village of Indians and Canadians, and had thus founded the first French port on the Ohio, or, as the lower part of the river was then called, the Wabash. At the Kaskaskia Mission his gentle virtues and fervid eloquence seem not to have been without their influence. "At early dawn his pupils came to church dressed neatly and modestly, each in a large deer-skin, or in a robe stitched together from several skins. After receiving lessons they chanted canticles; mass was then said in presence of all the Christians in the place, the French and the converts—the women on one side and the men on the other. From prayer and instruction the missionaries proceeded to visit the sick and administer medicine, and their skill as physicians did more than all the rest to win confidence. In the afternoon the catechism was taught in the presence of the young and the old, when every one, without distinction of rank or age, answered the questions of the missionary. At evening all would assemble at the chapel for instruction, for prayer. and to chant the hymns of the church. On Sundays and festivals, even after vespers a homily was pronounced; at the close of the day parties would meet in houses to recite the chaplet in alternate choirs, and sing psalms until late at night. These psalms were often homilies with words set to familiar tunes. Saturday and Sunday were days appointed for confession and communion, and every convert confessed once in a fortnight. The success of the mission was such that marriages of French immigrants were sometimes solemnized with the daughters of the Illinois according to the rites of the Catholic Church. The occupation of the country was a cantonment of Europeans among the native proprietors of the forests and the prairies.* A court of law was unknown for nearly a century, and up to the time of Boisbriant there was no local government. The priests possessed the entire confidence of the community, and their authority happily settled, without the tardy delays and vexations of the courts, the minor difficulties which threatened the peace of the settlement. Of the families which formed part of the French population in the early history of Kaskaskia, there is some uncertainty. There is, however, authority for believing that the following were among the principal settlers: Bazyl La Chapelle, Michael Derouse, (called St. Pierre), Jean Baptiste St. Gemme Beauvais, Baptiste Montreal, Boucher de Montbrun, Charles Danie, François Charlesville, Antoine Bienvenu, Louis Bruyat, Alexis Doza, Joseph Paget, Prix Pagi, Michael Antoyen, Langlois De Lisle, La Derrou te and Noval.

AS PART OF LOUISIANA.

The settlements of Illinois had been a separate dependency of Canada. In 1711, together with the settlements on the Lower Mississippi, which had been founded by D'Iberville and Bienville, they became united in a single province under the name of Louisiana, with the capital at Mobile.

The exclusive control of the commerce of this region, whose boundless resources, it was believed, were to enrich France, was granted to Anthony Crozat, a merchant of great wealth. "We permit him," says the king in his letters patent, "to search, open, and dig all mines, veins, minerals, precious stones and pearls, and to transport the proceeds thereof into any part of France for fifteen years." La Motte Cadillac, who had now become royal Governor of Louisiana, was his partner. Hopes of obtaining great quantities of gold and silver animated the proprietors, as well as agitated France. Two pieces of silver ore, left at Kaskaskia by a traveler from Mexico, were exhibited to Cadillac as the produce of a mine in Illinois. Elated by this prospect of wealth, the Governor hurried up the river to find his anticipations fade away in disappointment. Iron ore and the purest lead were discovered in large quantities in Missouri, but of gold, and silver, and precious stones not a trace was found. After Crozat had expended 425,000 livres, and realized only 300,000, he, in 1717, petitioned the king for the revocation of his charter. The white population had slowly increased; and at the time of his departure it was estimated that the families comprising the Illinois settlements, now including those on the Wabash, numbered three hundred and twenty souls.

* Bancroft.

The commerce of Louisiana was next transferred to the Mississippi Company, instituted under the auspices of the notorious John Law. The wild excitement and visionary schemes which agitated France during Law's connection with the Company of the West, and while at the head of the Bank of France, form the most curious chapter in the annals of commercial speculations. These delusive dreams of wealth were based mainly upon the reports of the fabulous riches of the Mississippi Valley. Attempts to colonize the country were conducted with careless prodigality. Three ships landed eight hundred emigrants in August, 1718, near Mobile, whence they were to make their way overland to the Mississippi. Bienville, on the banks of that river, had already selected the spot for the Capital of the new Empire, which, after the Regent of France, was named New Orleans. From among the emigrants, eighty convicts from the prisons of France were sent to clear away the coppices which thickly studded the site. Three years after in 1721, the place was yet a wilderness, overgrown with canebrakes, among which two hundred persons had encamped.

Phillip Renault was created Director-General of the mines of the new country, and an expedition was organized to work them. Renault left France, in 1719, with two hundred mechanics and laborers. Touching at San Domingo he bought five hundred negro slaves for working the mines. On reaching the Mississippi, he sailed to Illinois, the region in which gold and silver were supposed to abound. A few miles from Kaskaskia, in what is now the south-west corner of Monroe County, was the seat of his colony. The village which he founded received the name of St. Phillip's. From this point various expeditions were sent out in search of the precious metals. Drewry's Creek, in Jackson County, was explored; St. Mary's, in Randolph; Silver Creek, in Monroe; and various parts of St. Clair County, and other districts of Illinois. On Silver Creek, tradition has it that considerable quantities of silver were discovered and sent to France, and from this the stream has its name. By the retrocession of the territory to the crown, Renault was left to prosecute the business of mining without means. His operations proved a disastrous failure.

FORT CHARTRES.

Meanwhile war had sprung up between France and Spain and to protect the Illinois settlements from incursions of Spanish cavalry across the Great Desert, it was thought advisable to establish a fort in the neighborhood of Kaskaskia. A Spanish expedition had, indeed, been fitted out at Santa Fe, but their guides, leading it by mistake to the Missouri Indians, instead of the Osages, enemies instead of friends, the whole party was massacred, with the exception of a priest who escaped to relate the fate of his unfortunate comrades. Previous to this La Salle, on the occasion of his visit to Paris, had shown the necessity of building a chain of forts from Canada to the Gulf, in order to secure the territory to the crown of France. In 1718, Boisbriant was despatched to Illinois. He began the building of Fort Chartres, long the strongest fortress on the Western Continent, and of wide celebrity in the subsequent history of Illinois.

Fort Chartres stood on the east bank of the Mississippi, seventeen miles north-west of Kaskaskia, and between three and four miles from the location of the present village of Prairie du Rocher. The Company of the West finally built their warehouses here. In 1721, on the division of Louisiana into seven districts, it became the headquarters of Boisbriant, the first local Governor of Illinois. Fort Chartres was the seat of the Government of Illinois, not only while the French retained possession of the country, but after it passed under English control. When the fort was built, it stood about one mile distant from the river. In the year 1724 an inundation of the Mississippi washed away a portion of bank in front of the fort.

Captain Philip Pitman visited Illinois in 1766. He was an engineer in the British army, and was sent to Illinois to make a survey of the forts, and report the condition of the country, which had recently passed under British control. He published in London, in 1770, a work entitled, "The present State of the European Settlements on the Mississippi," in which he gives an accurate description of Fort Chartres:

"Fort Chartres, when it belonged to France, was the seat of the government of the Illinois. The headquarters of the English commanding officer is now here, who, in fact, is the arbitrary governor of the country. The fort is an irregular quadrangle. The sides of the exterior polygon are four hundred and ninety feet. It is built of stone, and plastered over, and is only designed for defence against the Indians. The walls are two feet two inches thick, and are pierced with loopholes at regular distances, and with two port holes for cannon in the facies, and two in the flanks of each bastion. The ditch has never been finished. The entrance to the fort is through a very handsome rustic gate. Within the walls is a banquette raised three feet, for the men to stand on when they fire through the loopholes. The buildings within the fort are, a commandant's and a commissary's house, the magazine of stores, corps de garde, and two barracks. These occupy the square. Within the gorges of the bastion are a powder-magazine, a bake-house, and a prison, in the floor of which are four dungeons, and in the upper, two rooms and an out-house belonging to the commandant. The commandant's house is thirty-two yards long and ten broad, and contains a kitchen, a dining-room, a bed-chamber, one small room, five closets for servants, and a cellar. The commissary's house is built on the same line as this, and its proportion and the distribution of its apartments are the same. Opposite these are the store-house, and the guard-house, each thirty yards long and eight broad. The former consists of two large store rooms, (under which is a large vaulted cellar), a large room, a bed-chamber, and a closet for the storekeeper. The latter of a soldiers' and officers' guard-room, a chapel, a bed-chamber, a closet for the chaplain, and an artillery store-room. The lines of barracks have never been finished. They at present consist of two rooms each for officers, and three for soldiers. They are each twenty-five feet square, and have betwixt a small passage."

Such was Fort Chartres, believed at the time to be the most convenient and best built stronghold in North America! Just before the French surrender, forty families lived in the neighboring village, in which stood a parish church, under the care of a Franciscan friar, and dedicated to St. Anne. At the time of the surrender to the English, all, with the exception of three or four families, abandoned their homes, and removed to the west bank of the Mississippi, preferring the government of La Belle France to the hated English rule, ignorant that by secret treaty the territory west of the Mississippi had been ceded to Spain, even before the transfer of the region eastward was made to the English.

But the glory of the old fortress soon departed! In 1756 nearly half a mile intervened between Fort Chartres and the bank of the Mississippi. A sand bar, however, was forming opposite, to which the river was fordable. Ten years later the current had cut the bank away to within eighty yards of the fort. The sand-bar had become an island, covered with a thick growth of cottonwoods. The channel between it and the eastern bank was forty feet in depth. In the great freshet six years after, in 1772, in which the American Bottom was inundated, the west walls and two of the bastions were swept away in the flood. It was abandoned by the British garrison, which took up its quarters in Fort Gage, on the bluff opposite Kaskaskia, which then became the seat of government. From this date its demolition proceeded rapidly. In 1820 the south-east angle was still remaining. Only vestiges of the old Fortress can now be traced. Much of the stone was carried away, and used for building purposes elsewhere. Trees of stately growth cover the foundations. The river has retreated to its original channel, and is now a mile distant from the ruins. A growth of timber covers the intervening land, where less than a century ago swept the mighty current of the Father of Waters.

UNDER FRENCH RULE.

During the few years immediately succeeding the completion of Fort Chartres, prosperity prevailed in the settlements between the Kaskaskia and the Mississippi rivers. Prairie du Rocher, founded about the year 1722, received considerable accessions to its population. Among the earliest French settlers to make their homes here were Etienne Langlois, Jean Baptiste Blais, Jean Baptiste Barbeaux, Antoine Louvier, and the La Compte and other families, whose descendants are still found in that locality. New settlements sprang up, and the older ones increased in population. At Kaskaskia, the Jesuits established a monastery, and founded a college. In 1725 the village became an incorporated town, and the king, Louis XV., granted the inhabitants a commons. The Bottom land, extending upward along the Mississippi, unsurpassed for the richness of its soil, was in the process of being rapidly settled by the larger number of new arrivals in the colony. Fort Chartres, the seat of government and the headquarters of the commandment of Upper Louisiana, attracted a wealthy, and for Illinois, a fashionable population.

After having been fourteen years under the government of the Western Company, in April, 1732, the king issued a proclamation by which Louisiana was declared free to all his subjects, and all restrictions on commerce were removed. At this time many flourishing settlements had sprung up in Illinois, centering about Kaskaskia, and the inhabitants were said to be more exclusively devoted to agriculture than in any other of the French settlements in the West.

M. D'Artaguette, in 1732, became commandant of Fort Chartres, and Governor of Upper Louisiana. Between New Orleans and Kaskaskia the country was yet a wilderness. Communication by way of the Mississippi was interrupted by the Chickasaws, allies of the English and enemies of France, whose cedar barks shooting boldly out into the current of the Mississippi, cut off the connection between the two colonies. It was in an attempt to subdue these that M. D'Artaguette, the commandant, lost his life. An officer arrived at Fort Chartres from M. Prerrier, Governor-General at New Orleans, in the year 1736, summoning M. D'Artaguette, with his French soldiers, and all the Indians whom he could induce to join him, to unite in an expedition against the enemy. With an army of fifty Frenchmen, and more than one thousand Indians accompanied by Father Senat and the gallant Vincennes, commandant of the post on the Wabash, where now stands the city bearing his name, D'Artaguette stole cautiously in the Chickasaw country. His Indian allies were impatient, and the commander consented, against his better judgment, to an immediate attack. One fort was carried—another—and then in making the assault on the third, the young and intrepid D'Artaguette fell at the head of his forces, pierced with wounds. The Indian allies made this reverse the signal for their flight. The Jesuit Senat might have fled, Vincennes might have saved his life, but both preferred to share the fate of their leader. The captives afterward met death at the stake under the slow torments of fire.

La Buissoniere succeeded as commandant at Fort Chartres. In 1739 a second expedition was undertaken against the Chickasaw country. La Buissoniere joined Bienville, then Governor-General of Louisiana, with a force of two hundred Frenchmen and three hundred Indians. The whole force under Bienville was twelve hundred French and five hundred Indians and negroes. His men suffered greatly from malarial fevers and famine, and returned the following spring without conquering the Chickasaws, with whom afterward, however, amicable relations were established.

The period from 1740 to 1750 was one of great prosperity for the colonies. Cotton was introduced and cultivated. Regular cargoes of pork, flour, bacon, tallow, hides and leather, were floated down the Mississippi, and exported thence to France. French emigrants poured rapidly into the settlements. Canadians exchanged the cold rigors of their climate for the sunny atmosphere and rich soil of the new country. Peace and plenty blessed the settlements.

La Buissoniere was followed, in 1750, by Chevalier Macarty as Governor of Upper Louisiana, and Commandant of Fort Chartres. Peace was soon to be broken. The French and English war, which terminated in 1759 with the defeat of Montcalm on the plains of Abraham, and the capture of

Quebec, began with a struggle for the territory on the Upper Ohio. Fort Chartres was the depot of supplies and the place of rendezvous for the united forces of Louisiana, and several expeditions were fitted out and dispatched to the scene of conflict on the border between the French and English settlements. But France was vanquished in the struggle, and its result deprived her of her princely possessions east of the Mississippi.

CHARACTER OF THE EARLY FRENCH SETTLERS.

The early French inhabitants were well adapted by their peculiar traits of character for intercourse with their savage neighbors of the forest, with whom they lived on terms of peace and friendship. For this reason, the French colonists almost entirely escaped the Indian hostilities by which the English settlements were repressed and weakened. The freest communication existed between the two races. They stood on a footing of equality. The Indian was cordially received in the French village, and the Frenchman found a safe resting-place in the lodge of the savage. In scenes of social pleasure, in expeditions to remote rivers and distant forests, in the ceremonies and exercises of the church, the red men were treated as brothers, and the accident of race and color was made as little a mark of distinction as possible. Frequent intermarriages of the French with the Indians strongly cemented this union. For nearly a hundred years the French colonists enjoyed continual peace, while the English settlements on the Atlantic coast were in a state of almost constant danger from savage depredations.

It was doubtless greatly owing to the peculiar facility with which the French temperament adapted itself to surroundings, and the natural address with which Frenchmen ingratiated themselves in the favor of the savages, that this happy condition of affairs existed. But something must be ascribed to the differences of character between the French and English in regard to their aggressiveness. The English colonists excited the jealousy and fear of the Indians by their rapid occupation of the country. New settlements were constantly being projected, and the white population pushed farther and farther into the wilderness. When the Indians saw their favorite haunts broken up, and their hunting grounds invaded, a natural feeling of distrust and jealousy led them to warfare against the English. With the French it was different. There was but little disposition to found new settlements, or occupy the wilderness. They were essentially a social people, and the solitary life of a pioneer in the forest was repugnant to their disposition. They lived in compact villages. Their houses were in close proximity. With abundant room for spacious streets, they yet made them so narrow that the merry villagers could converse with ease across the street, each from his own cottage. Hunting was a favorite pursuit, and the chief means of support. With this mode of life the French were content. Ambition failed to incite them to conquer the wilderness, and push their settlements to unknown regions, and avarice was wanting to lead them to grasp after great possessions. The development of the "territorial paradise," as La Salle had called the region through which he passed on his first voyage down the Mississippi, was to be accomplished by another race.

A POSSESSION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

By the treaty of Fountainbleau, 1762, the vast possessions of France, east of the Mississippi, with the exception of the island of New Orleans, passed under British control. Fort Chartres and the other Illinois posts were surrounded by an impenetrable barrier of hostile savages, friends to the French and enemies to the English, and the French officers were authorized to retain command until it was found possible for the English to take possession. M. Neyon de Villiers was commandant of Fort Chartres, and upon his retiring in 1764, St. Ange d'Bellerive took upon himself the duties of that position. It was the time of Pontiac's conspiracy, when the Indian tribes, inflamed by the savage spirit of that warrior, were precipitating themselves on the English settlements from Canada to Carolina. The French commandant of Fort Chartres was besieged for arms and ammunition to be used against the English. The French flag was still flying over the Fort, and the fact of the territory having been ceded to Great Britain was not generally known except to those in authority. The commandant was visited by embassies from the Illinois, the Delawares, Shawnees and Miamis, and finally Pontiac himself, at the head of four hundred warriors, entered the council hall. St. Ange d'Bellerive, unable to furnish arms, offered instead his good will. The reply was received with dissatisfaction. The Indians pitched their lodges about the Fort, and for a time an attack was seriously apprehended. Finally Pontiac dispatched a chosen band of warriors to New Orleans to obtain from the Governor there the assistance St. Ange refused to grant.

Pontiac was killed a few years after. Disappointed by the failure of his plans against the English, he retired to the solitude of the forests. In the year 1769, he suddenly made his appearance in the neighborhood of St. Louis. Arrayed in the French uniform given him by the Marquis Montcalm a short time previous to the latter's death on the Plains of Abraham, he visited St. Ange d'Bellerive, who at that time had removed from Fort Chartres to St. Louis, where he had become one of the principal inhabitants and commandant of the Spanish garrison. While at St. Louis, he crossed the Mississippi to attend a social gathering of Indians at Cahokia. Becoming intoxicated he started to the neighboring woods, when an Indian of the Kaskaskia tribe, bribed by an English trader with a barrel of whiskey, stole up behind him and buried a tomahawk in the brain of the renowned warrior. St. Ange procured the body, and buried it with all the honors of war near the fort under his command in St. Louis. The tramp of a great city now sweeps over his grave.

Two attempts, on the part of the English, to take possession of Illinois and Fort Chartres, had been made by way of the Mississippi, but hostile Indians on the banks of the river had driven back the expeditions. Meantime a hundred Highlanders of the Forty-second Regiment, those veterans "whose battle cry had echoed over the bloodiest fields of America," had left Fort Pitt, now Pittsburg, and descending the Ohio, appeared before Fort Chartres while the forests were yet rich with the varied hues of autumn. St. Ange yielded up the citadel. It was on the tenth day of October, 1765, that the ensign of France on the ramparts of the Fort

gave place to the flag of Great Britain. Kaskaskia had now been founded more than three-fourths of a century.

On the surrender of Fort Chartres, St. Ange with his garrison of twenty-one soldiers retired from the country, and became commandant at St. Louis, an infant settlement just founded. A large number of the French residents of Kaskaskia and other settlements refused to live under English rule. Many of the wealthiest families left the country; some removed across the Mississippi, to the small village of Ste. Genevieve, under the impression that on the west bank of the Mississippi they would still find a home under the government of France, while in truth that territory had been ceded to Spain by a secret treaty in 1762. Others joined in founding the city of St. Louis. The French settlements in Illinois, at a period immediately preceding this date, were at the zenith of their prosperity. From that day the French inhabitants have declined in numbers and influence. In 1765, the population of the Illinois settlements was computed as follows: White men able to bear arms, seven hundred; white women, five hundred; white children, eight hundred and fifty; negroes, nine hundred; total, two thousand nine hundred and fifty. One-third of the whites, and a still larger proportion of the blacks, removed on the British taking possession. A population of less than two thousand remained. Few English, or Americans, with the exception of the British troops, were in the country.

Captain Stirling, who now had command of the Fort, issued a proclamation guaranteeing the inhabitants the liberty of the Catholic faith, permission to retire from the country, and enjoyment of their full rights and privileges, only requiring an oath of fidelity and obedience to His Majesty, the English King. Captain Stirling died some three months after his arrival. In the period that elapsed before the coming of his successor, St. Ange d'Bellerive returned from St. Louis, and discharged the duties of commandant. Major Frazier, from Fort Pitt, exercised for a time an arbitrary power, and his successor, Col. Reed, proved still worse. He held the office eighteen months, and during that time aroused the hatred of the settlements by his oppressive measures. Lieutenant Colonel Wilkins assumed command in 1768.

Captain Pitman, to whose book on "The Present State of the European Settlements on the Mississippi" reference has already been made, gives the following description of Kaskaskia, as it appeared in 1766.

The village of Notre Dame de Cascasquias is by far the most considerable settlement in the country of the Illinois, as well from its number of inhabitants as from its advantageous situation.

"Mons. Paget was the first who introduced water mills in this country, and he constructed a very fine one on the river Cascasquias, which was both for grinding corn and sawing boards. It lies about one mile from the village. The mill proved fatal to him, being killed as he was working it, with two negroes, by a party of Cherokees, in the year 1764.

"The principal buildings are the church and the Jesuits' house, which has a small chapel adjoining it; these, as well as some of the other houses in the village, are built of stone, and, considering this part of the world, make a very good appearance. The Jesuits' plantation consisted of 240 arpents (an arpent is 85-100 of an acre) of cultivated land, a very good stock of cattle, and a brewery which was sold by the French commandant, after the country was ceded to the English, for the crown, in consequence of the suppression of the order.

"Mons. Beauvais was the purchaser, who is the richest of the English subjects in this country; he keeps eighty slaves; he furnishes 86,000 weight of flour to the King's magazine, which was only part of the harvest he reaped in one year. Sixty-five families reside in this village, besides merchants, other casual people, and slaves. The fort which was burnt down in October, 1766, stood on the summit of a high rock opposite the village and on the opposite side of the river. It was an oblong quadrangle, of which the extreme polygon measured 290 by 251 feet. It was built of very thick square timber, and dove-tailed at the angles. An officer and twenty soldiers are quartered in the village. The officer governs the inhabitants under the direction of the commandant at Fort Chartres. Here are also two companies of militia."

Of Prairie du Rocher, Pitman writes that "it is a small village, consisting of twenty-two dwelling-houses, all of which are inhabited by as many families. Here is a little chapel, formerly a chapel of ease to the church at Fort Chartres. The inhabitants are very industrious, and raise a great deal of corn and every kind of stock. The village is two miles from Fort Chartres. It takes its name from its situation, being built under a rock that runs parallel with the Mississippi river at a league distance, for forty miles up. Here is a company of militia, the captain of which regulates the police of the village."

In describing the distance from Fort Chartres, the author, doubtless, refers to Little Village, which was a mile or more nearer than Prairie du Rocher. The writer goes on to describe "Saint Philippe" as a "small village about five miles from Fort Chartres on the road to Kaoquias. There are about sixteen houses and a small church standing; all of the inhabitants, except the captain of the militia, deserted in 1765, and went to the French side (Missouri) The captain of the militia has about twenty slaves, a good stock of cattle, and a water mill for corn and planks. The village stands on a very fine meadow about one mile from the Mississippi.

From the same authority we learn that the soil of the country is in general rich and luxuriant. It was favorably adapted to the production of all kinds of European grains which grew side by side with hops, hemp, flax, cotton and tobacco. European fruits arrived to great perfection. Of the wild grapes a wine was made, very inebriating, and in color and taste much like the red wine of Provence. In the late wars, New Orleans and the lower parts of Louisiana were supplied with flour, beef, wines, hams, and other provisions, from this country. At present, its commerce is mostly confined to the peltry and furs which are got in traffic from the Indians; for which are received in turn such European commodities as are necessary to carry on that commerce and the support of its inhabitants."

CONQUEST BY CLARKE.

On the breaking out of the War of the Revolution, it is probable that the British garrison (removed in 1772 from Fort Chartres to Fort Gage, opposite Kaskaskia,) had been withdrawn. Illinois was remote from the theatre of action, and the colonists were little disturbed by the rumors of war which came from the Atlantic coast. The French inhabitants were rather in sympathy with the Americans than the English, but probably understood little of the nature of the struggle. Illinois belonged to the jurisdiction of Virginia. George Rogers Clarke, who visited Kentucky in 1775, seems to have been the first to comprehend the advantages which would result from the occupation of Illinois by the Americans. He visited Virginia, where he laid his plans before Patrick Henry, the Governor of the State. Clarke received his instructions, January, 1778, and the following month set out for Pittsburg His instructions were to raise seven companies of men, but he could only succeed in enlisting four commanded by Captains Montgomery, Bowman, Helm, and Harrod. On Corn Island, opposite Louisville, on the Ohio, Clarke announced his destination to the men. At the mouth of the Tennessee, a man named John Duff was encountered, with a party of hunters, who had recently visited Kaskaskia, and also brought the intelligence that one Rocheblave, a French Canadian, was in command at that point, that he kept the militia well drilled, and that sentinels were posted to watch for the "Long Knives," as the Virginians were called, of whom the inhabitants were in terror. Securing his boats near Fort Massacre (or Massac,) Clarke undertook the journey across the country, one hundred and twenty miles, to Kaskaskia. It was accomplished with difficulty. On the afternoon of the fourth of July, 1778, the exhausted band of invaders came to the vicinity of Kaskaskia, and concealed themselves in the hills to the east of the town. After dark Clarke proceeded to the old ferry-house, three-fourths of a mile above the village, and at midnight addressed his troops on the banks of the river. He divided his force into three parties. Two were to cross to the west side of the river, and enter the town from different quarters. The third, under the direction of Clarke himself, was to capture the fort on the east side. Kaskaskia at that time was a village of about two hundred and fifty houses. The British commander last in charge had instilled in the minds of the people the impression that the Virginians, otherwise the "Long Knives," were a ferocious band of murderers, plundering houses, slaughtering women and children, and committing acts of great atrocity. Clarke determined to take advantage of this, and so surprise the inhabitants by fear as to induce them to submit without resistance. Clarke effected an entrance to the fort without difficulty. The other parties at a given signal entered Kaskaskia at the opposite extremities, and with terrible outcries and hideous noises, aroused the terrified inhabitants, who shrieked in their alarm, "The Long Knives!' "The Long Knives are here!" The panic stricken townsmen delivered up their arms, and the victory was accomplished without the shedding of a drop of blood. M. Rocheblave, the British commandant, was unconscious of the presence of the enemy, till an officer of the detachment entered his bed-chamber, and claimed him as a prisoner. In accordance with his original plan of conquering the inhabitants by terror, and then afterward winning their regard and gratitude by his clemency, Clarke, the next day, withdrew his forces from the town, and sternly forbade all communication between it and his soldiers. Some of the principal militia officers, citizens of the town, were next put in irons. The terror now reached its height. The priest, and a deputation of five or six elderly men of the village, called on Clarke, and humbly requested permission to assemble in the church, to take leave of each other and commend their future lives to the protection of a merciful God, since they expected to be separated, perhaps never to meet again. Clarke gruffly granted the privilege. The whole population convened at the church, and after remaining together a long time, the priest and a few others again waited upon the commander of the American forces, presenting thanks for the privilege they had enjoyed, and desiring to know what fate awaited them.

Clarke now determined to lift them from their despair, and win their gratitude by a show of mercy. "What!" said he; "do you take us for savages? Do you think Americans will strip women and children, and take bread from their mouths? My countrymen disdain to make war on helpless innocents." He further reminded them that the King of France, their former ruler, was an ally of the Americans, and now fighting their cause. He told them to embrace the side they deemed best, and they should be respected in the enjoyment of their liberty and the rights of property.

The revulsion of feeling was complete. The good news spread throughout the village. The church-bell rang a merry peal, and the delighted inhabitants gathered at the chapel, where thanks were offered to God for their happy and unexpected deliverance. The loyalty of the inhabitants was assured, and ever after they remained faithful to the American cause. The French inhabitants of Kaskaskia were readily reconciled to a change of government. In October, 1778, the Virginia Assembly erected the conquered territory into the County of Illinois. This County embraced all the region north-west of Ohio, and five large states have since been formed from it. Colonel Clarke was appointed military commander of all the western territory north and south of the Ohio, and Colonel John Todd, one of Clarke's soldiers, who next to Clarke had been the first man to enter Fort Gage, was appointed lieutenant-commander of Illinois. In the spring of 1779, Colonel Todd visited Kaskaskia, and made arrangements for the organization of a temporary government. Many of the French inhabitants of Kaskaskia, Prairie du Rocher, and the other settlements, readily took the oath of allegiance to Virginia. Colonel Todd was killed at the famous battle of Blue Licks, in Kentucky August, 1782, and Timothy de Montbrun, a Frenchman, succeeded him as commandant of Illinois County. Of his administration but little is known.

THE "COMPACT OF 1787."

In 1632 Illinois became a possession of the French crown, a dependency of Canada, and a part of Louisiana. In 1765 the English flag was run up on old Fort Chartres, and

Illinois was counted among the treasures of Great Britain. In 1779 it was taken from the English by Col. George Rogers Clark: this man was resolute in nature, wise in council, prudent in policy, bold in action, and heroic in danger. Few men who have figured in the early history of America are more deserving than he. Nothing short of first-class ability could have rescued "Vincins" and all Illinois from the English, and it is not possible to over-estimate the influence of this achievement upon the republic. In 1779, Illinois became a part of Virginia. It was soon known as Illinois county. In 1784 Virginia ceded all this territory to the general government to be cut into states, to be republican in form, with "the same right of sovereignty, freedom and independence as the other states."

In 1787 it was the object of the wisest and ablest legislation found in any merely human records. No man can study the secret history of *The Compact of* 1787 and not feel that Providence was guiding with sleepless eyes these unborn states. The ordinance that on July 13, 1787, finally became the incorporating act, has a most marvelous history. Jefferson had vainly tried to secure a system of government for the north-western territory. He was an emancipationist of that day, and favored the exclusion of slavery from the territory Virginia had ceded to the general government, but the south voted him down as often as it came up. In 1787, as late as July 10, an organizing act without the anti-slavery clause was pending. This concession to the south was expected to carry it Congress was in session in New York city. On July 5, Rev. Dr. Manasseh Cutler, of Massachusetts, came into New York to lobby on the north-western territory. Everything seemed to fall into his hands. Events were ripe: the state of the public credit, the growing of southern prejudice, the basis of his mission, his personal character, all combined to complete one of those sudden and marvelous revolutions of public sentiment that once in five or ten centuries are seen to sweep over a country like the breath of the Almighty. Cutler was a remarkable man; a graduate of *Yale*, he had studied and taken degrees in the three learned professions, law, divinity and medicine, *Harvard* had given him his A. M., and *Yale* had honored herself by adding his D. D. He had thus America's best literary indorsement. He had published a scientific examination of the plants of New England. His name stood second only to that of Franklin as a scientist in America. He was a courtly gentleman of the old style, a man of commanding presence, and of inviting face. The southern members were captivated by his genial manners, rare and profound abilities. He came representing a company that desired to purchase a tract of land now included in Ohio, for the purpose of planting a colony. Government money was worth eighteen cents on the dollar. This Massachusetts company had collected enough to purchase 1,500,000 acres of land. Other speculators in New York made Dr. Cutler their agent; on the 12th he represented a demand for 5,500,000 acres. This would reduce the national debt. Jefferson and Virginia were regarded as authority concerning the land Virginia had just ceded. Jefferson's policy wanted to provide for the public credit, and this was a good opportunity to do something. Massachusetts then owned the territory of Maine, which she was crowding on the market. She was opposed to opening the north-western region. This fired the zeal of Virginia. The South caught the inspiration, and all exalted Dr. Cutler. The English Minister invited him to dine with some of the Southern gentlemen. He was the centre of interest; the entire South rallied around him. Massachusetts could not vote against him, because many of the constituents of her members were interested personally in the western speculation; thus Cutler, making friends with the south, and doubtless using all the arts of the lobby, was enabled to command the situation. True to deeper conviction, he dictated one of the most compact and finished documents of wise statesmanship that ever adorned any human law book; he borrowed from Jefferson the term "Articles of Compact," which preceding the federal constitution, rose into the most sacred character. He then followed very closely the constitution of Massachusetts, adopted three years before,—its most marked points were:

1st. The exclusion of slavery from the territory forever.

2d. Provision for public schools, giving one township for a seminary, and every section numbered 16 in each township; that is, one thirty-sixth of all the land for public schools.

3d. A provision prohibiting the adoption of any constitution, or the enactment of any law that should nullify pre-existing contracts.

Be it forever remembered that this compact declared that "Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and means of education shall always be encouraged." Dr. Cutler planted himself on this platform and would not yield. Giving his unqualified declaration that it was that or nothing —that unless they could make the land desirable they did not want it—he took his horse and gig and started for the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia. On July 13, 1787, the bill was put upon its passage, and was unanimously adopted, every Southern member voting for it, and only one man, Mr. Yates of New York, voting against it, but as the States voted as States, Yates lost his vote, and the compact was put beyond repeal. Then the great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin—a vast empire, the heart of the great valley—were consecrated to freedom, intelligence, and honesty. In the light of these ninety-five years, it is evident to all that this act was the salvation of the republic and the destruction of slavery. Soon the south saw their great blunder, and tried to repeal the compact. In 1803 Congress referred it to a committee, of which John Randolph was chairman. He reported that this ordinance was a compact, and opposed repeal. Thus it stood a rock in the way of the on-rushing sea of slavery. With all this timely aid it was, after all, a most desperate and protracted struggle to keep the soil of Illinois sacred to freedom. It was the natural battle field for the irrepressible conflict. In the southern end of the State slavery preceded the compact. It existed among the old French settlers, and was hard to eradicate. The southern part of the State was settled from the slave States; and this population brought their laws,

customs, and institutions with them. A stream of population from the North poured into the northern part of the State These sections misunderstood and hated each other perfectly. The Southerners regarded the Yankees as a skinning, tricky, penurious race of peddlers, filling the country with tinware, brass clocks, and wooden nutmegs. The Northerner thought of the Southerner as a lean, lank, lazy creature, burrowing in a hut, and rioting in whisky, dirt and ignorance. These causes aided in making the struggle long and bitter. So strong was the sympathy with slavery that in spite of the ordinance of 1787, and in spite of the deed of cession, it was determined to allow the old French settlers to retain their slaves. Planters from the slave States might bring their slaves, if they would give them a chance to choose freedom, or years of service and bondage for their children till they should become thirty years of age. If they chose freedom they must leave the State in sixty days or be sold as fugitives. Servants were whipped for offences for which white men are fined; each lash paid forty cents of the fine. A negro ten miles from home without a pass was whipped. These famous laws were imported from the slave States, just as they imported laws for the inspection of flax and wool when there was neither in the State. These black laws are now wiped out. A vigorous effort was made to protect slavery in the State Constitution of 1818; it barely failed. It was renewed in 1826, when a convention was asked to make a new constitution. After a hard fight the convention was defeated; but slaves did not disappear from the census of the State until 1850. There were mobs and murders in the interest of slavery. Lovejoy was added to the list of martyrs—a sort of first fruits of that long line of immortal heroes who saw freedom as the one supreme desire of their souls, and were so enamored of her that they preferred to die rather than survive her.

LAND TENURES.

The early French settlers held the possession of their land in common. A tract of land was fixed upon for a Common Field, in which all the inhabitants were interested.

Besides the Common Field, another tract of land was laid off on the Commons. All the villagers had free access to this as a place of pasturage for their stock. From this they also drew their supply of fuel.

Individual grants were likewise made. Under the French system, the lands were granted without any equivalent consideration in the way of money, the individuals satisfying the authorities that the lands were wanted for actual settlement, or for a purpose likely to benefit the community. The first grant of land, which is preserved, is that made to Charles Danie, May 10th, 1722. The French grants at Kaskaskia extended from river to river, and at other places in the Bottom they commonly extended from river to bluff. Grants of land were made for almost all the American Bottom, from the upper limits of the Common Field of St. Phillip's to the lower line of the Kaskaskia Common Field, a distance of nearly thirty miles.

The British commandants, who assumed the government on the cession of the territory by France, exercised the privilege of making grants, subject to the approval of his Majesty, the King. Colonel Wilkins granted to some merchants of Philadelphia a magnificent domain of thirty thousand acres lying between the village of Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, much of it already covered by French grants previously made. For the better carrying out their plans, the British officers, and perhaps their grantees, destroyed, to some extent, the records of the ancient French grants at Kaskaskia, by which the regular claim of titles and conveyances was partly broken. This British grant of thirty thousand acres, which had been assigned to John Edgar, was afterward patented by Governor St. Clair to Edgar and John Murray St. Clair, the Governor's son, to whom Edgar had previously conveyed a moiety by deed. Although much fault was found with the transaction, a confirmation of the grant was secured from the United States government.

When Virginia ceded Illinois, it was stipulated that the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other settlers, who had professed allegiance to Virginia, should have their titles confirmed to them. Congress afterwards authorized the Governor to confirm the possessions and titles of the French to their lands. In accordance with this agreement, Governor St. Clair, in 1790, issued a proclamation directing the inhabitants to exhibit their titles and claims of the lands which they held, in order to be confirmed in their possession. Where the instruments were found to be authentic, orders of survey were issued, the expense of which was borne by the parties who claimed ownership. The French inhabitants were in such poverty at this time that they were really unable to pay the expenses of the surveys, and a memorial signed by P. Gibault, the priest at Kaskaskia, and eighty-seven others, was presented to Governor St. Clair, praying him to petition Congress for relief in the matter. In 1791, Congress directed that four hundred acres of land should be granted to the head of every family which had made improvements in Illinois prior to the year 1788. Congress had also directed that a donation be given to each of the families then living at either of the villages of Kaskaskia, Prairie du Rocher, Cahokia, Fort Chartres, or St. Phillips. These were known as the "bead-right" claims.

At an early date, speculation became active in the land claims of different kinds; bead-rights, improvement rights, militia rights, and fraudulent claims were produced in great numbers. The French claims were partly unconfirmed, owing to the poverty of that people, and these were forced on the market with the others. The official report of the commissioners at Kaskaskia, made in 1810, shows that eight hundred and ninety land claims were rejected as being illegal or fraudulent. Three hundred and seventy were reported as being supported by perjury, and a considerable number were forged. There are fourteen names given of persons, both English and French, who made it a regular business to furnish sworn certificates, professing an intimate knowledge, in every case, of the settlers who had made certain improvements upon which claims were predicated and when and where they were located. A Frenchman, clerk of the parish of Prairie du Rocher, "without property and fond of liquor," after having given some two hundred depo-

sitions in favor of three land claimant speculators, "was induced," in the language of the report, "either by compensation, fear, or the impossibility of obtaining absolution on any other terms, to declare on oath that the said depositions were false, and that in giving them he had a regard for something beyond the truth."

The report of the commissioners raised many doubts in regard to the validity and propriety of a number of confirmations by the Governors, and much dissatisfaction among the claimants; and in consequence, Congress in 1812, passed an act for the revision of these land claims in the Kaskaskia district. The commissioners under this law were Michael Jones, John Caldwell, and Thomas Sloo. Facts damaging to persons who occupied positions of high respectability in the community, were disclosed. They reported that the English claim of thirty thousand acres confirmed by Governor St. Clair to John Edgar and the Governor's son, John Murray St. Clair, was founded in neither law or equity; that the patent was issued after the Governor's power ceased to exist, and the claim ought not to be confirmed. Congress, however, confirmed it.

For a period of several years, emigration was considerably retarded by the delay in adjusting land titles. The act of Congress passed in 1813, granting the right of pre-emption to settlers, was influential in bringing the public lands into market. Emigrants poured into the country, and improvements were rapidly made.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE STATE.

In area the State has 55,410 square miles of territory. It is about 150 miles wide and 400 miles long, stretching in latitude from Maine to North Carolina It embraces wide variety of climate. It is tempered on the north by the great inland, saltless, tideless sea, which helps the thermometer from either extreme. Being a table-land, from 690 to 1,600 feet above the level of the sea, one is prepared to find on the health maps, prepared by the general government, an almost clean and perfect record. In freedom from fever and malarial diseases and consumptions, the three deadly enemies of the American Saxon, Illinois, as a State, stands without a superior. She furnishes one of the essential conditions of a great people—sound bodies; we suspect that this fact lies back of that old Delaware word, Illini, superior men. The great battles of history have been determinative; dynasties and destinies have been strategical battles, chiefly the question of position; Thermopylæ has been the war-cry of freemen for twenty-four centuries. It only tells how much there may be in position. All this advantage belong to Illinois. It is in the heart of the greatest valley in the world, the vast region between the mountains—a valley that could feed mankind for a thousand years. It is well on toward the centre of the continent. It is in the great temperate belt, in which have been found nearly all the aggressive civilizations of history. It has sixty-five miles of frontage on the head of Lake Michigan. With the Mississippi forming the western and southern boundary, with the Ohio running along the south-eastern line, with the Illinois river and Canal dividing the State diagonally from the lake to the Lower Mississippi, and with the Rock and Wabash rivers furnishing altogether 2,000 miles of water-front, connecting with, and running through, in all about 12,000 miles of navigable water. But this is not all. These waters are made most available by the fact that the lake and the State lie on the ridge running into the great valley from the east. Within cannon-shot of the lake the water runs away from the lake to the gulf. The lake now empties at both ends, one into the Atlantic and one into the Gulf of Mexico. The lake thus seems to hang over the land. This makes the dockage most serviceable; there are no steep banks to damage it. Both lake and river are made for use. The climate varies from Portland to Richmond. It favors every product of the continent including the tropics, with less than half a dozen exceptions. It produces every great nutriment of the world except bananas and rice. It is hardly too much to say that it is the most productive spot known to civilization. With the soil full of bread and the earth full of minerals; with an upper surface of food and an under layer of fuel; with perfect natural drainage, and abundant springs and streams and navigable rivers; half way between the forests of the North and the fruits of the South; within a day's ride of the great deposits of iron, coal, copper, lead and zinc: containing and controlling the great grain, cattle, pork, and lumber markets of the world, it is not strange that Illinois has the advantage of position. This advantage has been supplemented by the character of the population. In the early days when Illinois was first admitted to the union, her population were chiefly from Kentucky and Virginia. But, in the conflict of ideas concerning slavery, a strong tide of immigration came in from the East, and soon changed this composition. In 1880, her now native population were from colder soils. New York had furnished 143,290: Ohio gave 172,623: Pennsylvania 108,352: the entire South gave us only 216,734. In all her cities, and in all her German and Scandinavian and other foreign colonies, *Illinois* has only about one-fifth of her people of foreign birth.

PROGRESS OF DEVELOPMENT.

One of the greatest developments in the early history of Illinois, is the Illinois and Michigan canal, connecting the Illinois and Mississippi rivers with the lakes. It was of the utmost importance to the State. It was recommended by Governor Bond, the first governor, in his first message. Two bright young engineers surveyed it, and estimated the cost at $600,000 or $700,000. It finally cost $8,000,000. In 1825, a law was passed to incorporate the canal company, but no stock was sold. In 1826, upon the solicitation of Daniel P. Cook, Congress gave 800,000 acres of land on the line of the work. In 1828, another law-commissioner was appointed, and work commenced with new survey and new estimates. In 1834–35, George Farquar made an able report on the whole matter. This was, doubtless, the ablest report ever made to a western legislature, and it became the model for subsequent reports and action. From this the work went on until it was finished in 1848. It cost the State a large amount of money; but it gave to the industries of the State an impetus that pushed it up into the first rank of greatness. It was not built as a speculation. But it has paid into the Treasury of the State an average annual

nett sum of over 111,000. Pending the construction of the canal, the land and town-lot fever broke out in the state, in 1834–35. It took on the malignant type in Chicago, lifting the town up into a city. The disease spread over the entire State and adjoining States. It was epidemic. It cut up men's farms without regard to locality, and cut up the purses of the purchasers without regard to consequences. There was no lack of buyers; speculators and money swarmed into the country. This distemper seized upon the Legislature in 1836-37, and left not one to tell the tale. They enacted a system of internal improvement without a parallel in the grandeur of its conception. They ordered the construction of 1,300 miles of railroad, crossing the State in all directions. This was surpassed by the river and canal improvements. There were a few counties not touched by either railroad or river or canal, and those were to be comforted and compensated by the free distribution of $200,000 among them. To inflate this balloon beyond credence it was ordered that work should be commenced on both ends of each of these railroads and rivers, and at each river-crossing, all at the same time. The appropriations for the vast improvements were over $12,000,000, and commissioners were appointed to borrow money on the credit of the State. Remember that all this was in the early days of railroading, when railroads were luxuries; that the State had whole counties with scarcely a cabin, and that the population of the State was less than 400,000, and you can form some idea of the vigor with which these brave men undertook the work of making a great State. In the light of history it appears that this was only a premature throb of the power that actually slumbered in the soil of the State. It was Hercules in the cradle. At this juncture the State bank loaned its funds largely to Godfrey Gilman & Co., and other leading houses for the purpose of drawing trade from St. Louis to Alton. Soon they failed, and took down the bank with them. In 1840, all hope seemed gone. A population of 480 000 were loaded with a debt of $14,000,000. It had only six small cities, really only towns, namely: Chicago, Alton, Springfield, Quincy, Galena and Nauvoo. This debt was to be cared for when there was not a dollar in the treasury, and when the State had borrowed itself out of all credit, and when there was not good money enough in the hands of all the people to pay the interest of the debt for a single year. Yet in the presence of all these difficulties the young State steadily refused to repudiate. Gov. Ford took hold of the problem and solved it, bringing the State through in triumph. Having touched lightly upon some of the most distinctive points in the history of Illinois, let us next briefly consider the

MATERIAL RESOURCES OF THE STATE.

It is substantially a garden four hundred miles long and one hundred and fifty wide. Its soil is chiefly a black sandy loam, varying from six inches to six feet thick. On the American Bottoms it has been cultivated for over one hundred and fifty years without renewal. About the old French towns it has yielded corn for a century and a half without rest or help. It produces nearly everything green in the temperate and tropical zones; she leads any of the other States in the number of acres actually under plow. Her products from 25,000,000 acres are incalculable. Her mineral wealth is scarcely second to her agricultural power. She has coal, iron, lead, copper, zinc, many varieties of building stone, fire clay, cuma clay, common brick and tile clay, sands of all kinds, gravel, mineral paint, everything needed for a high civilization. Left to herself, she has the elements of all greatness. The single item of coal is too vast for an appreciative handling in figures. We can handle it in general terms, like algebraical signs but long before we get up into the millions and billions, the human mind drops down from comprehension to mere symbolic apprehension. Nearly four-fifths of the entire State is underlaid with a deposit of coal more than forty feet thick on the average, including all strata (now estimated by recent surveys, at seventy feet thick). You can get some idea of its amount, as you do of the amount of the national debt. There it is, 41,000 square miles, one vast mine into which you could bury scores of European and ancient empires, and have room enough all round to work without knowing that they had been sepulchered there. Put this vast coal-bed down by the other great coal deposits of the world, and its importance becomes manifest. Great Britain, has 12,000 square miles of coal; Spain 3,000; France 1,719; Belgium 578; Illinois about twice as many square miles as all combined. Virginia has 20,000 square miles; Pennsylvania, 16,000; Ohio, 12,000; Illinois has 31,000 square miles; one-seventh of all the known coal on this continent is in Illinois.

Could we sell the coal in this single State for one-seventh of one cent a ton it would pay the national debt. Great Britain uses enough mechanical power to-day to give each man, woman and child in the kingdom the help and service of nineteen untiring servants. No wonder she has leisure and luxuries. No wonder the home of the common artisan has in it more luxuries than could be found in the palace of good old King Arthur. Think, if you can conceive of it, of the vast army of servants that slumber in Illinois, impatiently awaiting the call of genius to come forth to minister to our comfort. At the present rate of consumption England's coal supply will be exhausted in 250 years. At the same rate of consumption (which far exceeds our own) the deposit of coal in Illinois will last 120,000 years. Let us now turn from this reserve power to the

ANNUAL PRODUCTS

of the State. We shall not be humiliated in this field. Here we strike the secret of our national credit. Nature provides a market in the constant appetite of the race. For several years past the annual production of wheat in Illinois has exceeded 30,000,000. That is more wheat than was raised by any other State in the Union; with corn, she comes forward with 140,000,000 bushels, twice as much as any other State, and one-sixth of all the corn raised in the United States. She harvested 2,767,000 tons of hay, nearly one-tenth of all the hay in the Republic. It is not generally appreciated, but it is true, that the hay crop of the country is worth more than the cotton crop; the hay of Illinois equals the cotton of Louisiana.

The valuation of her farm implements is $230,000,000, and the value of her live stock, is only second to the great State of New York. She raises from 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 hogs annually, and according to the last census packed about one half of all that were packed in the United States. This is no insignificant item. Pork is a growing demand of the old world. Illinois marked $64,000,000 worth of slaughtered animals; more than any other State, and one-seventh of all the States.

Illinois is a grand and wonderful State, peerless in the fertility of her soil, and inexhaustible resources. She is fast marching on towards *her predestined place as first* among the sisterhood.

We subjoin a list of the things in which Illinois excels all other States.

Depth and richness of soil; per cent. of good ground; acres of improved land; large farms—number of farmers; amount of wheat, corn oats, and honey produced; value of animals for slaughter; number of hogs; amount of pork; and number of horses.

Illinois excels all other States in miles of railroads and in miles of postal service, and in money orders sold per annum, and in the amount of lumber sold in her markets. She pays a larger amount of internal revenue to the general government than any other state.

Illinois is only second in many important matters. This sample list comprises a few of the more important:

Permanent school fund (good for a young State); total income for educational purposes; number of publishers of books, maps, papers, etc.; value of farm products and implements, and of live stock; in tons of coal mined.

The shipping of Illinois is only second to New York. Out of one port during the business hours of the season of navigation she sends forth a vessel every ten minutes. This does not include canal boats, which go one every five minutes. No wonder she is only second in number of bankers and brokers or in physicians and surgeons.

She is third in colleges, teachers and schools; cattle, lead, hay, flax, sorghum, and beeswax.

She is fourth in population; in children enrolled in public schools, in law schools, in butter, potatoes, and carriages.

She is fifth in value of real and personal property, in theological seminaries and colleges exclusively for women, in milk sold, and in boots and shoes manufactured, and in bookbinding.

She is only seventh in the production of wood, while she is the twelfth in area. She now has much more wood and growing timber than she had thirty years ago.

A few leading industries will justify emphasis. She manufactures $210,000,000 worth of goods, which place her nearly equal to New York and Pennsylvania.

In the number of copies of commercial and financial newspapers issued, she is only second to New York, and in her miles of railroads she leads all other States. More than two-thirds of her land is within five miles of a railroad and less than two per cent. is more than fifteen miles away.

The Religion and Morals of the State keep step with her productions and growth. She was born of the missionary spirit. It was a minister who secured her the ordinance of 1787, by which she has been saved from slavery, ignorance, and dishonesty. Rev. Mr. Wiley, pastor of a Scotch congregation in Randolph County, petitioned the Constitutional Convention of 1818 to recognize Jesus Christ as King and the Scriptures as the only necessary guide and book of law. The Convention did not act in the case, and the old covenanters refused to accept citizenship. They never voted until 1824, when the slavery question was submitted to the people. But little mob violence has ever been felt in the State. In 1817 the regulators disposed of a band of horse thieves that infested the territory. The Mormon indignities finally awoke the same spirit. Alton was also the scene of a pro-slavery mob, in which Lovejoy was added to the list of martyrs. The moral sense of the people makes the law supreme, and gives the State unruffled peace. With about $23,000,000 in church property, and 4,321 church organizations, the State has that divine police, the sleepless patrol of moral ideas, that alone is able to secure perfect safety. Conscience takes the knife from the assassin's hand and the bludgeon from the grasp of the highwayman. We sleep in safety not because we are behind bolts and bars—these only defend the innocent; not because a lone officer sleeps on a distant corner of the street; not because a sheriff may call his posse from a remote part of the county; but because conscience guards the very portals of the air and stirs in the deepest recesses of the public mind. This spirit issues within the State 9,500,000 copies of religious papers annually, and receives still more from without. Thus the crime of the State is only one-fourth that of New York and one-half that of Pennsylvania.

Illinois never had but one duel between her own citizens. In Belleville, in 1820, Alphonso Stewart and William Bennett arranged to vindicate injured honor. The seconds agreed to make it a sham, and make them shoot blanks. Stewart was in the secret. Bennett mistrusted something, and, unobserved, slipped a bullet into his gun and killed Stewart. He then fled the State. After two years he was caught, tried, convicted, and, in spite of friends and political aid, was hung. This fixed the code of honor on a Christian basis, and terminated its use in Illinois. The early preachers were generally ignorant men, who were accounted eloquent according to the strength of their voices. Gov. Ford says, "Nevertheless these first preachers were of incalculable benefit to the country. They inculcated justice and morality. To them are we indebted for the first Christian character of the Protestant portion of the people."

In Education, Illinois surpasses her material resources. The ordinance of 1787 consecrated one thirty-sixth of her soil to common schools, and the law of 1818, the first law that went upon her statutes, gave three per cent. of all the rest to *Education*. The old compact secures this interest forever, and by its yoking together morality and intelligence it precludes the legal interference with the Bible in the public schools. With such a start it is natural that we should have about 11,500 schools, and that our iliteracy should be less than New York or Pennsylvania, and about one-half of Massachusetts. What a grand showing for so young a State. These public schools

soon made colleges inevitable. The first college, still flourishing, was started in Lebanon in 1828, by the M. E. Church, and named after Bishop McKendree. Illinois college at Jacksonville followed in 1830, supported by the Presbyterians. In 1832 the Baptists built Shurtleff college at Alton, and Knox college at Galesburg followed in 1838, and Jubilee college at Peoria in 1847, and the good Catholic missionaries long prior to this had established in various parts of the State, colleges, seminaries and parochial schools. After these early years colleges have rained down. A settler could hardly encamp on the prairie but a college would spring up by his wagon. The State now has one very well endowed and equipped university, namely the North-western University, at Evanston, with six colleges, ninety instructors, over one thousand students, and $1,500,000 endowment. Rev. J. M. Peck was the first educated Protestant minister in the State. He settled at Rock Spring, St. Clair County, about 1820, and has left his impress on the State. He was a large contributor to the literature of that day in this State; about 1837 he published a *Gazetteer* of Illinois. Soon after John Russell, of Bluffdale, published essays and tales showing genius. Judge James Hall published the *Illinois Monthly Magazine* with great ability, and an annual called *The Western Souvenir*, which gave him an enviable fame all over the United States. From these beginnings, Illinois has gone on till she has more volumes in public libraries even than Massachusetts, and of the 44,500,000 volumes in all the public libraries of the United States, she has one-thirteenth.

In 1860 she had eighteen colleges and seminaries; in 1870 she had eighty.

That is a grand advance for the war decade. Her growth in the last ten years has been equally marvellous.

This brings us to a record unsurpassed in any age.

THE WAR RECORD OF ILLINOIS.

We hardly know where to begin, or how to advance, or what to say, as we can at best give only a broken synopsis of her gallant deeds. Her sons have always been foremost on fields of danger. In the war of 1812 she aided in maintaining national sovereignty. In 1831–32, at the call of Gov. Reynolds, her sons drove Blackhawk over the Mississippi.

When the Mexican war came, in May, 1846, 8,370 men offered themselves when only 3,720 could be accepted. The fields of Buena Vista, Chapultepec and Vera Cruz, and the storming of Cerro Gordo, will perpetuate the bravery and the glory of the Illinois soldier. But it was reserved till our day for her sons to find a field and a cause and a foeman that could fitly illustrate their spirit and heroism. Illinois put into her own regiments for the United States government 256,000 men, and into the army through other states enough to swell the number to 290,000. This far exceeds all the soldiers of the federal government in all the war of the revolution. Her total years of service were 600,000. She enrolled men from eighteen to forty-five years of age when the law of Congress in 1864—the test time—only asked for those from twenty to forty-five. Her enrollment was otherwise excessive. Her people wanted to go and did not take the pains to correct the enrollment. Thus the basis of fixing the quota was too great, and then the quota itself, at least in the trying time, was far above any other State. Thus the demand on some counties, as Monroe, for example, took every able-bodied man in the county, and then did not have enough to fill the quota. Moreover, Illinois sent 20,844 men for ninety or one hundred days, for whom no credit was asked. When Mr. Lincoln's attention was called to the inequality of the quota compared with other states, he replied, "The country needs the sacrifice. We must put the whip on the free horse." In spite of these disadvantages Illinois gave to the country 73,000 years of service above all calls. With one-thirteenth of the population of the loyal States, she sent regularly one-tenth of all the soldiers, and in the peril of the closing calls, when patriots were few and weary, she then sent one-eighth of all that were called for by her loved and honored son in the White House. Her mothers and daughters went into the fields to raise the grain and keep the children together, while the fathers and older sons went to the harvest fields of the world. What a glorious record there is treasured up in the history of this great country for the patriotic Illinois soldier. Her military record during the Rebellion stands peerless among the other States. Ask any soldier with a good record of his own, who is thus able to judge, and he will tell you that the Illinois men went in to win. It is common history that the greater victories were won in the West. When everything else was dark, Illinois was gaining victories all down the river, and dividing the confederacy, Sherman took with him on his great march forty-five regiments of Illinois infantry, three companies of artillery, and one company of calvary. He could not avoid *going to the sea*. Lincoln answered all rumors of Sherman's defeat with "It is impossible; there is a mighty sight of fight in 100,000 Western men." Illinois soldiers brought home 300 battle-flags. The first United States flag that floated over Richmond was an Illinois flag. She sent messengers and nurses to every field and hospital, to care for her sick and wounded sons. When individuals had given all, then cities and towns came forward with their credit to the extent of many millions, to aid these men and their families. Illinois gave the country the great general of the war—Ulysses S. Grant—since honored with two terms of the Presidency of the United States.

One other name from Illinois comes up in all minds, embalmed in all hearts, that must have the supreme place in this story of our glory and of our nation's honor: that name is Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois. The analysis of Mr. Lincoln's character is difficult on account of its symmetry. In this age we look with admiration at his uncompromising honesty. And well we may, for this saved us thousands throughout the length and breadth of our country who knew him only as "Honest Old Abe," and voted for him on that account; and wisely did they choose, for no other man could have carried us through the fearful night of the war. When his plans were too vast for our comprehension and his faith in the cause too sublime for our participation, when it was all night about us, and all dread before us,

and all sad and desolate behind us: when not one ray shone upon our cause; when traitors were haughty and exultant at the south, and fierce and blasphemous at the North; when the loyal men here seemed almost in the minority; when the stoutest heart quailed, when generals were defeating each other for place, and contractors were leeching out the very heart's blood of the prostrate republic: when everything else had failed us, we looked at this calm, patient man standing like a rock in the storm and said, "Mr. Lincoln is honest, and we will trust him still." Holding to this single point with the energy of faith and despair we held together, and, under God, he brought us through to victory.

His practical wisdom made him the wonder of all lands. With such certainty did Mr. Lincoln follow causes to their ultimate effects, that his foresight of contingencies seemed almost prophetic. He is radiant with all the great virtues, and his memory shall shed a glory upon this age that shall fill the eyes of men as they look into history. Other men have excelled him in some points, but taken at all points, all in all, he stands head and shoulders above every other man of six thousand years. An administrator, he served the nation in the perils of unparalleled civil war. A statesman, he justified his measures by their success. A philanthropist, he gave liberty to one race and salvation to another. A moralist, he bowed from the summit of human power to the foot of the Cross, and became a Christian. A mediator, he exercised mercy under the most absolute obedience to law. A leader, he was no partizan. A commander, he was untainted with blood. A ruler in desperate times, he was unsullied with crime. A man, he has left no word of passion, no thought of malice, no trick of craft, no act of jealousy, no purpose of selfish ambition. Thus perfected, without a model and without a peer, he was dropped into these troubled years to adorn and embellish all that is good and all that is great in our humanity, and to present to all coming time the divine idea of free government. It is not too much to say that away down in the future, when the Republic has fallen from its niche in the wall of time; when the great war itself shall have faded out in the distance like a mist on the horizon; and when the Anglo-Saxon language shall be spoken only by the tongue of the stranger, then the generation looking this way shall see the great President as the supreme figure in this vortex of hist ry.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

The history of Illinois has been traced while a possession of France, and when under the British government; and the formation of Illinois as a County of Virginia has been noted. The several States afterwards agreed on the adoption of Articles of the Confederation, to cede their claims to the western land to the General government. Virginia executed her deed of cession March 1st, 1784. For several years after, there was an imperfect admistration of the law in Illinois. The French customs partly held force, and affairs were partly governed by the promulgations of the British commandants issued from Fort Chartres, and by the regulations which had subsequently been issued by the Virginia authorities.

By the ordinance of 1787, all the territory north-west of the Ohio was constituted into one district, the laws to be administered by a governor and secretary; a court was instituted of three judges. A general assembly was provided for, the members to be chosen by the people. General Arthur St. Clair was selected by Congress, as Governor of the north-western territory. The seat of government was at Marietta, Ohio.

In the year 1795, Governor St. Clair divided St. Clair County. All south of a line running through the New Design settlement (in the present County of Monroe) was erected into the County of Randolph. In honor of Edmund Randolph of Virginia, the new county received its name.

Shadrach Bond, afterwards the first Governor, was elected from Illinois, a member of the Territorial Legislature which convened at Cincinnati, in January, 1799. In 1800 the Territory of Indiana was formed, of which Illinois constituted a part, with the seat of government at Vincennes. About 1806, among other places in the West, Aaron Burr visited Kaskaskia in an endeavor to enlist men for his treasonable scheme against the government. In 1805, George Fisher was elected from Randolph County a member of the Territorial Legislature, and Pierre Menard was chosen member of the Legislative Council.

By act of Congress, 1809, the Territory of Illinois was constituted. Ninian Edwards was appointed Governor of the newly organized Territory, and the seat of government established at Kaskaskia. Nathaniel Pope, a relative of Edwards, received the appointment of Secretary.

For nearly four years after the organization of the Territorial Government no legislature existed in Illinois. An election for representatives was held on the eighth, ninth, and tenth of October, 1812. Shadrach Bond, then a resident of St. Clair County, was elected the first Delegate to Congress from Illinois. Pierre Menard was chosen from Randolph County member of the Legislative Council, and George Fisher of the House of Representatives. The Legislature convened at Kaskaskia on the twenty-fifth of November, 1812.

In April, 1818, a bill providing for the admission of Illinois into the Union as a sovereign State was passed by Congress. A Convention to frame a Constitution assembled at Kaskaskia in the following July. The first election under the Constitution was held in September, 1818, and Shadrach Bond was elected Governor, and Pierre Menard, Lieutenant Governor. Illinois was now declared by Congress admitted to the Union as on an equal footing in all respects with the original States. The Legislature again met at Kaskaskia in January, 1819. This was the last session ever held at Kaskaskia. Vandalia, the same year, was selected as the Capital of the State. It was stipulated that Vandalia was to be the Capital for twenty years. At the end of that period it was changed to Springfield. Below we give list of governors and staff officers of Illinois.

Illinois was constituted a separate Territory by act of Congress February 3d, 1809. The boundaries were described as follows:

ILLINOIS TERRITORY.

FROM 1809, TO 1882.

* "That from and after the first day of March next, all that part of the Indiana Territory which lies west of the Wabash river and a direct line drawn from the said Wabash river and Post Vincennes due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called 'Illinois.'"

The seat of government was fixed at Kaskaskia.

The territorial government was continued under the first grade from 1809 until 1812, when by a vote of the people the second grade was adopted.

Under the first grade, the Governor and Judges, who received their appointment from the President, constituted the Legislative Council, and enacted laws for the government of the people. The Governor possessed almost unlimited power in the appointment of officers; the Secretary of the Territory being the only officer, not appointed by the Governor.

Under the second grade, the people elected the Legislature, which was composed of a Legislative Council and a House of Representatives. The Legislative Council was composed of five members, and the House of Representatives of seven members.

The Legislature enacted the laws for the government of the people, but the Governor was possessed of the absolute veto power, and was therefore in position to dictate the laws, if he chose to exercise the power.

The people also elected the Delegate to Congress by popular vote.

Territorial Officers.

The following is a complete roster of territorial officers from 1809 until the organization of the State government in 1818:

GOVERNORS.

John Boyle.....March 7, 1809. Declined.
Ninian Edwards.....December 17, 1809, to October 6, 1818.

The term of the Governor's appointment was two years. Governor Edwards was re-appointed from time to time, as his term expired, and served through the entire territorial government.

SECRETARIES.

Nathaniel Pope.....March 7, 1809, to December 17, 1816.
Joseph Phillips.....December 17, 1816, to October 6, 1818.

AUDITORS OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

H. H. Maxwell.....1812 to 1816.
Daniel P. Cook.....January 13, 1816, to April, 1817.
Robert Blackwell.....April 5, 1817, to August, 1817.
Elijah C. Berry.....August 28, 1817, to October 9, 1818.

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

Benjamin H. Doyle.....July 24, 1809, to December, 1809.
John J. Crittenden.....December 30, 1809, to April, 1810.
Thomas T. Crittenden.....April 7, 1810, to October, 1810.
Benjamin M. Piatt.....October 29, 1810, to June, 1813.
William Mears.....June 23, 1813, to February 17, 1818.

* From Legislative Directory, published 1881.

TREASURERS.

John Thomas.....1812 to 1818.

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS.

Shadrach Bond.....December, 1812, to 1814.
Benjamin Stephenson.....September 29, 1814, to 1817.
Nathaniel Pope.....1817 to 1818.

JUDGES.

Obadiah Jones.....March 7, 1809.
Alexander Stuart.....March 7, 1809. Resigned.
Jesse B. Thomas.....March 7, 1809.
Stanley Griswold.....March 16, 1810. *Vice* Stuart.
William Sprigg.....July 29, 1813.
Thomas Towles.....October 28, '815.
Daniel Cook: (Western circuit.).....January 13, 1818.
John Warnock. (Western circuit.).....June 8, 1818.
John McLean. (Eastern circuit).....January 13, 1818. Declined.
Elias Kent Kane. (Eastern circuit.).....February 17, 1818.
William Mear-. (Eastern circuit.).....February 17, 1818.
Jeptha Hardin. (Eastern circuit.).....March 3, 1818.

ADJUTANTS-GENERAL.

Elias Rector.....May 3, 1809, to July 18, 1809.
Robert Morrison.....July 18, 1809, to May 28, 1810.
Elias Rector.....May 28, 1810, to October 25, 1813.
Benjamin Stephenson.....December 13, 1813, to October 27, 1814.
Wm. Alexander.....October 27, 1814, to December, 1818.

First Territorial Legislature—1812.

Convened at Kaskaskia on the 25th day of November, A. D. 1812. Adjourned the 27th day of December, 1812. Second session convened and adjourned November 8, A. D. 1813.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

OFFICERS.

President.....Pierre Menard.
Secretary.....John Thomas.
Doorkeeper.....Thomas Van Swearingen.

MEMBERS.

Pierre Menard.....Randolph. Samuel Judy.....Madison.
Benjamin Talbott.....Gallatin. Thomas Ferguson.....Johnson.
William Biggs.....St. Clair.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

OFFICERS.

Speaker.....George Fisher.
Clerk.....William C. Greenup.
Doorkeeper.....Thomas Van Swearingen.

MEMBERS.

George Fisher.....Randolph. Joshua Oglesby.....St. Clair.
Alexander Wilson.....Gallatin. Jacob Short.....St. Clair.
Phillip Trammel.....Gallatin. William Jones.....Madison.
John Grammar.....Johnson.

Second Territorial Legislature—1814.

FIRST SESSION.

Convened at Kaskaskia the 14th day of November, A. D. 1814. Adjourned December 24, A. D., 1814.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

OFFICERS.

President.....Pierre Menard.
Secretary.....John Thomas.
Doorkeeper.....Thomas Stuart.

MEMBERS.

Pierre Menard.....Randolph. Samuel Judy.....Madison.
William Biggs.....St. Clair. Thomas Ferguson.....Johnson.
Benjamin Talbott.....Gallatin.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

OFFICERS.

Speaker.....Risdon Moore.
Clerk.....William Mears.
Doorkeeper.....Thomas Stuart.

MEMBERS.

Risdon Moore.....St. Clair. Phillip Trammel.....Gallatin.
William Rabb.....Madison. Thomas C. Browne.....Gallatin.
James Lemen, Jr.....St. Clair. Owen Evans.....Johnson.
James Gilbreath*.....Randolph.

Second Territorial Legislature—1815.

SECOND SESSION

Convened pursuant to adjournment, the 4th day of December, A. D. 1815. Adjourned January 11, A. D. 1816.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

OFFICERS.

President.....Pierre Menard.
Secretary.....John Thomas.
Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk.....Wm. C. Greenup.
Doorkeeper.....Ezra Owen.

MEMBERS.

Pierre Menard.....Randolph. William Biggs.....St. Clair.
Samuel Judy.....Madison. Thomas Ferguson.....Johnson.
Benjamin Talbott.....Gallatin.

* Expelled.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

OFFICERS.

Speaker.....Risdon Moore.
Clerk.....Daniel P. Cook.
Doorkeeper.....Ezra Owen.
Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk.....Wm. C. Greenup.

MEMBERS.

Risdon Moore.....St. Clair.
Phillip Trammel.....Gallatin.
Thomas C. Browne.....Gallatin.
Jarvis Hazelton.....Randolph.
John G. Lofton.....Madison.
William Rabb.....Madison.
James Lemen, Jr.....St. Clair.

Third Territorial Legislature—1816-17.

FIRST SESSION.

Convened at Kaskaskia the 2d day of December, A. D. 1816. Adjourned January 14, A. D. 1817.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

OFFICERS.

President.....Pierre Menard.
Secretary.....Joseph Conway.
Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk.....R. K. McLaughlin.
Doorkeeper.....Ezra Owen.

MEMBERS.

Pierre Menard.....Randolph.
John G. Lofton.....Madison.
Abraham Amos.....St. Clair.
John Grammar.....Johnson.
Thomas C. Browne.....Gallatin.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

OFFICERS.

Speaker.....George Fisher.
Clerk.....Daniel P. Cook.
Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk.....R. K. McLaughlin.
Doorkeeper.....Ezra Owen.

MEMBERS.

George Fisher.....Randolph.
C. R. Matheny.....St. Clair.
Wm. H. Bradsby.....St. Clair.
Nathan Davis.....Jackson.
Joseph Palmer.....Johnson.
Seth Gard.....Edwards.
Samuel Omelveny.....Pope.

Third Territorial Legislature—1817-18.

SECOND SESSION.

Convened at Kaskaskia the 1st day of December, A. D. 1817. Adjourned January 12, A. D. 1818.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

OFFICERS.

President.....Pierre Menard.
Secretary.....Joseph Conway.
Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk.....R. K. McLaughlin.
Doorkeeper.....Ezra Owen.

MEMBERS.

Pierre Menard.....Randolph.
Abraham Amos.....Monroe.
John Grimmar.....Johnson.
John G. Lofton.....Madison.
Thomas C. Browne.....Gallatin.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

OFFICERS.

Speaker.....George Fisher.
Clerk.....Daniel P. Cook.
Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk.....R. K. McLaughlin.
Doorkeeper.....Ezra Owen.

MEMBERS.

George Fisher.....Randolph
Chas. R. Matheny.....St. Clair.
Willis Hargraves.....White.
Wm. H. Bradsby.....St. Clair.
Joseph Palmer.....Johnson.
M. S. Davenport.....Gallatin.

First Constitutional Convention.

CONVENTION OF 1818.

Assembled at Kaskaskia, July —, 1818. Adjourned August 26, 1818. Thirty-three delegates. One member from Washington county died during the sitting of the convention; name unknown. Constitution adopted in convention without being submitted to a vote of the people. Approved by Congress, December 3, 1818.

OFFICERS.

President.....Jesse B. Thomas.
Secretary.....William C. Greenup.

DELEGATES.

St. Clair—Jesse B Thomas, John Messinger, James Lemen, Jr.
Randolph—George Fisher, Elias Kent Kane.
Madison—Benjamin Stephenson, Joseph Borough, Abraham Prickett.
Gallatin—Michael Jones, Leonard White, Adolphus F. Hubbard.
Johnson—Hezekiah West, Wm McFatridge.
Edwards Seth Gard, Levi Compton.
White—Willis Hargrave, Wm McHenry.
Monroe—Caldwell Carns, Enoch Moore,
Pope—Samuel Omelveny, Hamlet Ferguson.
Jackson—Conrad Will, James Hall, Jr.
Crawford—Joseph Kitchell, Edward N. Cullom.
Bond—Thomas Kirkpatrick, Samuel G. Morse.
Union—William Echols, John Whiteaker.
Washington—Andrew Bankson.
Franklin—Isham Harrison, Thomas Roberts.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Under the constitution of 1818 the elective officers were the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, who held office for four years. The election returns were transmitted by the returning officers, directed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, whose duty it was to open and publish them in the presence of a majority of each house of the General Assembly. In case of a tie, the choice was made by a joint ballot of both houses. The first election for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor was held on the third Thursday of September, A. D. 1818. Thereafter the elections were held every four years on the first Monday of August.

The Secretary of State was appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer and Attorney-General were elected by the General Assembly, and held office for two years respectively.

By the constitution of 1848, all these officers were made elective by the people, except the Attorney-General, which office was abolished. The term of office for each was four years, except the Treasurer, which was two years.

The office of Attorney-General was again created by law, in 1867, and the term fixed at two years. The office was first filled by appointment by the Governor, and at the expiration of the term by election by the people.

The constitution of 1870 provides that the Executive Department shall consist of a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney-General, who shall each, with the exception of the Treasurer, hold office for four years from the second Monday in January next after election. The Treasurer holds office for two years, and is ineligible for re-election until the expiration of two years next after the end of his term. The first election under the constitution of 1870 was held November 5, A. D. 1872.

By a law passed in 1849 the Secretary of State was made *ex-officio* State Superintendent of Public Schools. In 1854 the law establishing a system of free schools created the office of State Superintendent, and provided for the appointment by the Governor, upon the taking effect of the law, of some person to hold office until the election in 1855, when a State Superintendent should be elected, and every two years thereafter.

The offices of Adjutant-General, State Geologist, and Entomologist, are created by law, and filled by appointment of the Governor.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Governors.

Name.	When inaugurated.	From what county	Remarks.
Shadrach Bond	Oct. 6, 1818	St. Clair	
Edward Coles	Dec. 5, 1822	Madison	
Ninian Edwards	Dec. 6, 1826	Madison	
John Reynolds	Dec. 9, 1830	St. Clair	Resigned Nov. 17, 1834. Elected Rep. to Congress.
Wm. L. D. Ewing	Nov. 17, 1834	Fayette	Vice Reynolds.
Joseph Duncan	Dec. 3, 1834	Morgan	
Thomas Carlin	Dec. 7, 1838	Greene	
Thomas Ford	Dec. 8, 1842	Ogle	
Augustus C. French	Dec. 9, 1846	Crawford	
Augustus C. French	Jan. 8, 1849	Crawford	Reelected under Const'n of 1847.
Joel A. Matteson	Jan., 1853	Will	
Wm. H. Bissell	Jan. 12, 1857	Monroe	Died March 15, 1860.
John Wood	Mar. 21, 1860	Adams	Succeeded to the office vice Bissell.
Richard Yates	Jan. 14, 1861	Morgan	
Richard J. Oglesby	Jan. 16, 1865	Macon	
John M. Palmer	Jan. 11, 1869	Macoupin	
Richard J. Oglesby	Jan. 13, 1873	Macon	Resigned Jan. 23, 1873. Elected U. S. Senator.
John L. Beveridge	Jan. 23, 1873	Cook	Succeeded to office, vice Oglesby resigned.
Shelby M. Cullom	Jan. 8, 1877	Sangamon	
Shelby M. Cullom	Jan. 10, 1881	Sangamon	

Lieutenant-Governors.

Name	When inaugurated	From what county.	Remarks.
Pierre Menard	Oct. 6, 1818	Randolph	
Adolphus F. Hubbard	Dec. 5, 1822	Gallatin	
William Kinney	Dec. 8, 1826	St. Clair	
Zadok Casey	Dec. 9, 1830	Jefferson	Resigned March 1, 1833.
Wm. L. D. Ewing	Mar. 1, 1833	Fayette	President of Senate and Acting Lieut-Governor.
Alex. M. Jenkins	Dec. 5, 1834	Jackson	Resigned
Wm. H. Davidson	Dec. 9, 1836	White	President of Senate and Acting Lieut-Governor.
Stinson H. Anderson	Dec. 7, 1838	Jefferson	
John Moore	Dec. 8, 1842	McLean	
Joseph B. Wells	Dec. 9, 1846	Rock Island	
Wm. McMurtry	Jan. 8, 1849	Knox	
Gustavus Koerner	Jan. 1853	St. Clair	
John Wood	Jan. 12, 1857	Adams	Succeeded to office of Gov vice Bissell dec'd Mar. 21, 1860.
Thomas A. Marshall	Jan. 7, 1861	Coles	President of Senate and Acting Lieut-Governor.
Francis A. Hoffman	Jan. 14, 1861	Cook	
William Bross	Jan. 16, 1865	Cook	
John Dougherty	Jan. 11, 1869	Union	
John L. Beveridge	Jan. 1, 1873	Cook	Succeeded to office of Gov. vice Oglesby elec'd U. S Sen
John Early	Jan. 23, 1873	Winnebago	President of Senate and Acting Lieut-Governor.
Archibald A. Glenn	Jan. 8, 1875	Brown	President of Senate and Acting Lieut-Governor.
Andrew Shuman	Jan. 8, 1877	Cook	
John Hamilton	Jan. 10, 1881	McLean	

Secretaries of State.

Name.	Appointed or qualified.	From what county.	Remarks.
Elias Kent Kane	Oct. 6, 1818	Kaskaskia	Resigned Dec. 16, 1822.
Samuel D. Lockwood	Dec. 18, 1822	Madison	Resigned April 2, 1823.
David Blackwell	April 2, 1823	St. Clair	Resigned Oct. 15, 1824.
Morris Birkbeck	Oct. 15, 1824	Edwards	Resigned Jan. 15, 1825.
George Forquer	Jan. 17, 1825	Sangamon	Resigned Dec. 31, 1828.
Alexander P. Field	Dec. 31, 1828	Union	Removed Nov. 30, 1840.
Stephen A. Douglas	Nov. 30, 1840	Morgan	Resigned Feb. 27, 1841.
Lyman Trumbull	Feb. 27, 1841	St. Clair	Removed March 4, 1843.
Thompson Campbell	Mar. 4, 1843	Jo Daviess	Resigned Dec. 23, 1846.
Horace S. Cooley	Dec. 23, 1846	Adams	Appointed by Gov. French.
Horace S. Cooley	Jan. 8, 1849	Adams	Elected under Constitution of 1848. Died April 2, 1850.
David L. Gregg	April 10, 1850	Cook	
Alexander Starne	Jan. 10, 1853	Pike	
Ozias M. Hatch	Jan. 12, 1857	Pike	
Ozias M. Hatch	Jan. 14, 1861	Pike	
Sharon Tyndale	Jan. 16, 1865	St. Clair	
Edward Rummel	Jan. 11, 1869	Peoria	
George H. Harrow	Jan. 13, 1873	Tazewell	
George H. Harrow	Jan. 8, 1877	Tazewell	
Henry C. Dement	Jan. 10, 1881	Lee	

Auditors of Public Accounts.

Name.	When qualified.	From what county.	Remarks.
Elijah C. Berry	Oct. 9, 1818	Fayette	
Elijah C. Berry	April 6, 1819	"	
James T. B. Stapp	Aug. 27, 1833	"	
Levi Davis	Nov. 15, 1835	"	
James Shields	Mar. 4, 1841	Randolph	
Wm. D. L. Ewing	Mar. 26, 1841	Fayette	Died.
Thomas H. Campbell	Mar. 26, 1816	Randolph	Vice Ewing, deceased.
Thomas H. Campbell	Jan. 7, 1847	"	
Jesse K. Dubois	Jan. 12, 1857	Lawrence	
Jesse K. Dubois	Jan. 14, 1861	"	
Orlin H. Miner	Dec. 14, 1864	Saugamon	
Charles E. Lippincott	Jan. 11, 1869	Cass	
Charles E. Lippincott	Jan. 11, 1873	"	
Thomas B. Needles	Jan. 8, 1877	Washington	
Charles P. Swigert	Jan. 10, 1881	Kankakee	

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Name.	When qualified	From what county.	Remarks.
Ninian W. Edwards	Mch. 24, 1854	Sangamon	Appointed by the Governor
Wm. H. Powell	Jan'y 12, 1857	Peoria	
Newton Bateman	Jan'y 1, 1859	Morgan	
Newton Bateman	Jan'y 4, 1861	"	
John P. Brooks	Jan'y 12, 1863	Sangamon	
Newton Bateman	Jan'y 10, 1865	"	
Newton Bateman	Jan'y —, 1867	"	
Newton Bateman	Jan'y —, 1871	"	
Sam'l M. Etter	Jan'y 11, 1875	McLean	
James P. Slade	Jan'y 13, 1879	St. Clair	

State Treasurers.

Name.	When qualified	From what county.	Remarks.
John Thomas	—— 1818	St. Clair	
R. K. McLaughlin	Aug. 2, 1819	Fayette	
Abner Field	Jan. 14, 1823	Union	
James Hall	Feb. 12, 1827	Jackson	
John Dement	Feb. 5, 1831	Franklin	Resigned Dec. 3, 1836.
Charles Gregory	Dec. 5, 1836	Greene	
John D. Whiteside	Mch. 4, 1837	Monroe	
Milton Carpenter	Mch. 6, 1841	Hamilton	Died.
John Moore	Aug. 14, 1848	McLean	Appointed vice Carpenter.
John Moore	Dec. 16, 1850	"	Elected.
James Miller	Jan. 12, 1857	"	Resigned Sept. 3, 1859.
William Butler	Sept. 3, 1859	Sangamon	Appointed, vice Miller.
William Butler	Jan. 14, 1861	"	
Alexander Starne	Jan. 12, 1863	"	
James H Beveridge	Jan. 9, 1865	Dekalb	
George W. Smith	Jan. 10, 1867	Cook	
Erastus N. Bates	Jan. 11, 1869	Marion	
Erastus N. Bates	Nov. 8, 1870	"	
Edward Ruz	Jan. 13, 1873	St. Clair	
Thos. S. Ridgeway	Jan. 11, 1875	Gallatin	
Edward Rutz	Jan. 8, 1877	St. Clair	
John C. Smith	Jan. 13, 1879	JoDaviess	
Edward Rutz	Jan. 10, 1881	Cook	

Attorneys-General.

Name.	When qualified.	From what county.	Remarks.
Daniel Pope Cook	Mch. 5, 1819	Randolph	Resigned March 5, 1819.
William Mears	Dec. 14, 1819	St. Clair	
Sam'l D. Lockwood	Feb. 26, 1821	Madison	Resigned Dec. 28, 1822.
James Turney	Jan'y 14, 1823	Washington	Resigned Jan'y 7, 1825.
James Turney	Jan'y 15, 1825	"	
George Forquer	Jan'y 25, 1830	Monroe	Resigned Dec. 3, 1832.
James Semple	Jan'y 30, 1833	Madison	
Ninian W. Edwards	Sept. 1, 1834	Sangamon	
Ninian W. Edwards	Jan'y 13, 1857	"	Resigned Feb. 7, 18 5.
Jesse B. Thomas, Jr	Feb. 12, 1835	Madison	Resigned Jan'y 8, 1836.
Walter B. Scates	Jan'y 18, 1835	Jefferson	Resigned Dec. 26, 1836.
Usher F. Linder	Feb. 4, 1837	Coles	Resigned June 11, 1838.
George W. Olney	June 26, 1838	Madison	Resigned Feb'y 1, 1839.
Wickliffe Kitchell	Mch. 5, 1839	Crawford	Resigned Nov. 19, 1840.
Josiah Lamborn	Dec. 23, 1840	Morgan	
James A. McDougall	Jan'y 12, 1843	"	
David B. Campbell	Dec. 21, 1846	Sangamon	
Robert G. Ingersoll	Feb. 23, 1847	Peoria	Appointed by Gov. Oglesby.
Washington Bushnell	Jan'y 11, 1873	LaSalle	
James K. Edsall	Jan'y 13, 1873	Lee	
James K. Edsall	Jan'y. 8, 1877	"	
James McCartney	Jan'y. 10, 1881	Wayne	

State Geologists.

Name.	When appointed.	From what county.	Remarks.
Joseph Norwood	July 21, 1851	Sangamon	Act of Feb. 17, 1851.
H. A. Ulliers	—— 1853	Hardin	Topographer.
Amos H. Worthen	Mch. 22, 1858	Hancock	Vice Norwood.
Leopold Riehter	Dec. 1, 1859	St. Louis, Mo.	Artist.
Henry Engelmann	April 19, 1861	St Clair	Assistant Geologist.
William Billington	April 26, 1864	Sangamon	Vice Richer.

State Entomologists.

Name.	When appointed.	From what county.	Remarks.
D. B. Walsh	June 11, 1867	Rock Island	Died.
Wm. LeBarron	April 2, 1870	Kane	Died.
Cyrus Thomas	April 13, 1875	Jackson	

Adjutants-General.

Name.	When appointed	From what county.	Remarks.
Wm. Alexander	April 24, 1819	Randolph	
Elijah C. Berry	June 11, 1821	Fayette	
James W. Berry	Dec. 10, 1828	"	Resigned Nov. 11, 1830.
Moses K. Anderson	Dec. 16, 1830	Sangamon	
Simon B. Buckner	April 3, 1857	Cook	Resigned Nov. 7, 1857.
Wm. C. Kenney	Dec. 1, 1857	St. Clair	Died.
Thomas S. Mather	Oct. 28, 1858	Sangamon	Vice Kinney, deceased.
Allen C. Fuller	Nov. 11, 1861	Boone	
Isham N. Haynie	Jan'y 16, 1865	Alexander	Died.
Edward P. Niles		Cook	Acting ad interim.
Hubert Dilger	Mch. 21, 1869	Sangamon	
Edwin L. Higgins	Jan'y 24, 1873	"	
Edwin L. Higgins	July 1, 1874	"	
Hiram Hilliard	July 2, 1875	Cook	
Hiram Hilliard	July 2, 1877	"	

POPULATION OF ILLINOIS.

Statement showing the population of the State of Illinois by Counties, according to the United States census, from the year 1800 to the year 1890, and date of organization and name of County Seat:

Counties.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	When organized.	County Seats.
Adams				2,186	14,478	26,508	41,323	58,362	69,148	January 13, 1825	Quincy
Alexander			626	1,390	3,313	2,484	4,707	10,964	14,809	March 4, 1819	Cairo
Bond			2,231	2,231	5,060	6,144	9,815	13,152	14,873	January 4, 1817	Greenville
Boone					1,705	7,024	11,678	12,942	11,627	March 4, 1837	Belvidere
Brown					4,183	7,198	9,938	12,206	13,044	February 1, 1839	Mt. Sterling
Bureau					3,067	8,841	25,426	34,445	33,189	February 28, 1837	Princeton
Calhoun				1,090	1,741	3,231	5,114	6,662	7,471	January 16, 1825	Hardin
Carroll					1,023	4,586	11,733	16,705	16,685	February 22, 1839	Mt. Carroll
Cass					2,981	7,253	11,325	11,580	14,494	March 3, 1837	Virginia
Champaign					1,475	2,849	14,929	32,737	40,893	February 20, 1833	Urbana
Christian					1,878	3,203	10,422	20,363	28,232	February 15, 1839	Taylorville
Clark				931	3,949	7,453	8,532	11,987	18,719	21,900	March 22, 1819	Marshall
Clay					755	3,228	9,289	9,336	15,873	16,195	December 23, 1824	Louisville
Clinton				2,330	3,718	5,139	10,941	16,285	18,718	December 27, 1824	Carlyle
Coles					9,616	9,335	14,203	25,235	27,955	December 25, 1830	Charleston
Cook					10,201	43,385	144,954	349,966	607,719	January 15, 1831	Chicago
Crawford				2,993	3,117	4,422	7,133	11,551	13,889	16,190	December 31, 1816	Robinson
Cumberland						3,718	8,311	12,223	13,702	May 1, 1843	Majority Point
DeKalb					1,097	7,540	15,086	23,295	28,774	March 4, 1837	Sycamore
DeWitt					3,247	5,002	10,820	14,768	17,014	March 1, 1839	Clinton
Douglas							7,140	13,484	15,857	February 13, 1857	Tuscola
DuPage					5,535	9,960	14,701	19,663	19,187	February 21, 1839	Wheaton
Edgar				4,011	8,225	9,692	16,925	21,450	24,504	January 3, 1823	Paris
Edwards				3,444	1,619	3,070	3,524	5,454	7,566	November 28, 1814	Albion
Effingham						1,075	3,799	7,816	15,853	18,924	February 15, 1831	Effingham
Fayette					2,704	5,328	8,975	11,189	16,633	23,213	February 14, 1821	Vandalia
Ford								1,979	9,103	15,105	February 17, 1859	Paxton
Franklin				1,763	4,063	3,682	5,681	9,393	12,652	16,129	January 2, 1818	Benton
Fulton					1,811	11,423	22,596	36,338	38,291	41,249	January 23, 1823	Lewistown
Gallatin				3 155	7,405	10,760	5,448	8,055	11,134	12,862	September 14, 1812	Shawneetown
Greene					7,674	11,851	12,429	16,093	20,277	23,014	January 23, 1821	Carrollton
Grundy							4,624	13,379	14,595	16,738	February 17, 1841	Morris
Hamilton					2,616	3,945	6,362	9,915	13,014	16,712	February 8, 1821	McLeansboro
Hancock					483	9,946	14,652	29,051	35,935	35,352	January 13, 1825	Carthage
Hardin						1,378	2,887	3,759	5,113	6,024	March 2, 1839	Elizabethtown
Henderson							4,612	8,501	12,582	10,755	January 20, 1841	Oquawka
Henry					41	1,200	3,807	20,660	35,506	36,909	January 13, 1825	C mbridge
Iroquois						1,694	4,149	15,393	26,787	35,457	February 28, 1833	Waseka
Jackson					1,742	1,828	3,566	8,822	9,589	19,634	22,508	January 10, 1816	Murphysboro
Jasper							1,472	3,220	8,364	11,238	14,515	February 15, 1831	Newton
Jefferson					691	2,355	5 769	8,109	12,961	17,864	20,686	March 24, 1819	Mt. Vernon
Jersey						4,535	7,254	12,051	15,054	15,546	February 28, 1839	Jerseyville
JoDaviess					2,111	6,180	18,604	27,328	27,820	27,534	February 17, 1827	Galena
Johnson					843	1,586	3,626	4,114	9,342	11,248	13,079	September 14, 1812	Vienna
Kane							6,501	11,093	30,094	44,450	January 16, 1836	Geneva
Kankakee								15,412	24,352	24,961	February 11, 1851	Kankakee City
Kendall							7,73	13,074	12,399	13,084	February 19, 1841	Yorkville
Knox					274	7,000	19,279	28,696	36,587	38,360	January 15, 1825	Galesburg
Lake						7,654	14,226	18,257	21,014	21,299	March 1, 1839	Wankegan
LaSalle						9,348	17,815	48,372	69,792	70,420	January 15, 1831	Ottawa
Lawrence					3,668	7,092	9,121	9,274	13,553	13,063	January 16, 1821	Lawrenceville
Lee						2,035	6,292	17,651	27,171	27,494	February 27, 1839	Dixon
Livingston						759	1,532	11,637	31,471	38,450	February 27, 1837	Pontiac
Logan						2,353	5,128	14,272	25,053	25,041	February 15, 1839	Lincoln
Macon					1,122	3,639	3,888	13,738	28,481	30,071	January 19, 1829	Decatur
Macoupin					1,990	7,828	19,355	24,602	32,726	37,705	January 17, 1829	Carlinville
Madison				13,550	6,221	14,433	20,441	31,351	41,171	50,144	September 14, 1812	Edwardsville
Marion					2,125	4,742	7,720	15,739	20,622	23,691	January 24, 1823	Salem
Marshall						1,849	5,180	13,437	16,356	15,035	January 16, 1839	Lacon
Mason							5,321	10,231	16,184	16,244	January 29, 1841	Havana
Massac							4,09	6,213	9,581	10,443	February 8, 1843	Metropolis
McDonough						5,598	7,816	20,068	26,509	27,384	January 25, 1826	Macomb
McHenry						2,578	14,078	22,089	23,762	24,914	January 16, 1836	Woodstock
McLean						5,665	14,163	28,772	54,687	60,115	December 25, 1830	Bloomington
Menard							4,431	6,340	9,584	11,785	13,628	February 15, 1839	Petersburg
Mercer					20	2,352	5,246	15,042	18,769	19,691	January 13, 1825	Aledo
Monroe					1,516	2,000	4,481	7,573	12,892	13,582	June 1, 1816	Waterloo
Montgomery						2,953	4,490	6,277	13,978	25,314	28,086	February 12, 1821	Hillsboro
Morgan					12,714	19,547	18,064	22,112	28,463	31,519	January 31, 1823	Jacksonville
Moultrie							3,234	6,385	10,343	13,705	February 15, 1843	Sullivan
Ogle							3,479	10,020	23,888	27,402	28,946	January 16, 1836	Oregon
Peoria						8,153	17,547	36,601	47,540	55,419	January 13, 1825	Peoria
Perry					1,215	3,222	5,278	9,659	12,728	18,008	January 29, 1827	Pinckneyville
Piatt								1,60	6,127	10,953	15,583	January 27, 1841	Monticello
Pike						2,396	11,728	18,819	27,349	30,768	33,761	January 31, 1821	Pittsfield
Pope					2,610	3,816	4,094	3,975	5,746	11,437	13,256	April 1, 1816	Golconda
Pulaski								2,204	3,943	6,757	9,507	March 3, 1843	Mound City
Putnam						1,110	2,131	3,324	5,587	6,280	5,555	January 13, 1825	Hennepin
Randolph				1,103	7,275	3,492	4,429	7,044	11,079	17,278	20,870	April 28, 1809	Chester
Richland								5,012	9,711	12,803	15,546	February 24, 1841	Olney
Rock Island						2,610	6,937	21,005	29,783	38,314	February 9, 1831	Rock Island
Saline							5,888	9,231	12,714	15,983	February 25, 1847	Harrisburg
Sangamon					12,509	14,716	18,228	25,272	46,370	52,902	January 20, 1821	Springfield
Schuyler					2,959	6,972	10,573	14,684	17,419	16,249	January 13, 1825	Rushville
Scott						6,215	7,914	9,069	10,590	10,748	February 16, 1839	Winchester
Shelby						2,972	5,059	7,807	14,613	20,282	January 23, 1827	Shelbyville
Stark							1,573	3,710	9,004	10,751	11,209	March 2, 1839	Toulon
St. Clair				1,255	5,507	5,248	7,078	13,631	20,180	37,694	51,068	March 2, 1819	Belleville
Stephenson							8,890	14,666	25,119	39,600	41,970	March 4, 1837	Freeport
Tazewell						4,716	7,521	12,052	21,470	27,903	29,679	January 31, 1827	Pekin
Union					2,362	3,239	5,524	7,815	11,181	16,518	18,100	January 2, 1818	Jonesboro
Vermilion						5,836	9,303	11,492	19,900	30,383	41,500	January 16, 1826	Danville
Wabash							2,710	4,240	4,690	7,313	8,841	9,945	December 27, 1824	Mt. Carmel
Warren						808	6,730	8,176	18,336	23,174	22,940	January 13, 1825	Monmouth
Washington						1,675	4,810	6,953	13,752	17,599	21,117	January 2, 1818	Nashville
Wayne						1,114	2,553	5,133	6,825	13,223	19,758	21,297	March 26, 1819	Fairfield
White						4,822	6,091	7,916	8,925	12,403	16,846	23,089	December 9, 1815	Carmi
Whiteside							5,114	6,301	15,727	25,666	30,888	January 16, 1836	Morrison
Will							10,167	17,703	28,321	43,913	53,424	January 12, 1836	Joliet
Williamson							4,457	7,216	12,205	17,329	19,326	February 28, 1839	Marion
Winnebago							4,999	11,773	24,491	29,369	30,518	January 16, 1836	Rockford
Woodford								4,415	13,282	17,256	21,630	February 27, 1841	Metamora
Aggregate				2,358	12,282	55,162	157,445	476,183	851,470	1,711,951	2,539,891	3,078,69?	

* St. Clair county was organized April 27th, 1790, by Arthur St. Clair, then Governor and Commander-in-chief of "The territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio river," re-organized after Illinois had been established as a Territory, April 26th, 1809.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Presidents.

No.	NAME.	QUALIFIED.
1	George Washington	April 30, 1789
	"	Mar. 4, 1793
2	John Adams	Mar. 4, 1797
3	Thomas Jefferson	Mar. 4, 1801
	"	Mar. 4, 1805
4	James Madison	Mar. 4, 1809
	"	Mar. 4, 1813
5	James Monroe	Mar. 4, 1817
	"	Mar. 5, 1821
6	John Quincy Adams	Mar. 4, 1825
7	Andrew Jackson	Mar. 4, 1829
	"	Mar. 4, 1833
8	Martin Van Buren	Mar. 4, 1837
9	Wm. Henry Harrison	Mar. 4, 1841
10	John Tyler	April 6, 1841
11	James K. Polk	Mar. 4, 1845
12	Zachary Taylor	Mar. 5, 1849
13	Millard Fillmore	July 10, 1850
14	Franklin Pierce	Mar. 4, 1853
15	James Buchanan	Mar. 4, 1857
16	Abraham Lincoln	Mar. 4, 1861
	"	Mar. 4, 1865
17	Andrew Johnson	April 15, 1865
18	Ulysses S. Grant	Mar. 4, 1869
	"	Mar. 4, 1873
19	Rutherford B. Hayes	Mar. 5, 1877
20	James A. Garfield	Mar. 4, 1881
21	Chester A. Arthur	Sept. 20, 1881

Vice-Presidents.

1	John Adams	June 3, 1780
	"	Dec. 2, 1793
2	Thomas Jefferson	Mar. 4, 1797
3	Aaron Burr	Mar. 4, 1801
4	George Clinton	Mar. 4, 1805
	"	Mar. 4, 1809
5	Eldridge Gerry	Mar. 4, 1813
	*John Gaillard	Nov. 25, 1814
6	Daniel D. Tompkins	Mar. 4, 1817
	"	Mar. 4, 1821
7	John C. Calhoun	Mar. 4, 1825
	"	Mar. 4, 1829
8	Martin Van Buren	Mar. 4, 1833
9	Richard M. Johnson	Mar. 4, 1837
10	John Tyler	Mar. 4, 1841
	*Samuel L. Southard	April 6, 1841
	*Willie P. Mangum	May 31, 1842
11	George M. Dallas	Mar. 4, 1845
12	Millard Fillmore	Mar. 5, 1849
	*William R. King	July 11, 1850
13	William R. King	Mar. 4, 1853
	*David R. Atchison	April 18, 1853
	*Jesse D. Bright	Dec. 5, 1854
14	John C. Breckinridge	Mar. 4, 1857
15	Hannibal Hamlin	Mar. 4, 1861
16	Andrew Johnson	Mar. 4, 1865
	*Lafayette S. Foster	April 15, 1865
	*Benjamin F. Wade	Mar. 2, 1867
17	Schuyler Colfax	Mar. 4, 1869
18	Henry Wilson	Mar. 4, 1873
	*Thomas W. Ferry	Nov. 22, 1875
19	William A. Wheeler	Mar. 4, 1877
20	Chester A. Arthur	Mar. 4, 1881
21	David Davis	Oct. 13, 1881

*Acting Vice-President and President *pro tem* of the Senate.

Secretaries of State.

No.	NAME.	APPOINTED.
1	Thomas Jefferson	Sept. 26, 1789
	"	Mar. 4, 1793
2	Edmond Randolph	Jan. 2, 1794
3	Timothy Pickering	Dec. 10, 1795
	"	Mar. 4, 1797
4	John Marshall	May 13, 1800
5	James Madison	Mar. 5, 1801
	"	Mar. 4, 1805
6	Robert Smith	Mar. 6, 1809
7	James Monroe	April 2, 1811
	"	Mar. 4, 1813
8	John Quincy Adams	Mar. 5, 1817
	"	Mar. 4, 1821
9	Henry Clay	Mar. 7, 1825
11	Martin Van Buren	Mar. 6, 1829
11	Edward Livingston	May 24, 1831
12	Louis McLane	May 29, 1833
13	John Forsyth	June 27, 1835
	"	Mar. 4, 1837
14	Daniel Webster	Mar. 5, 1841
	"	April 6, 1841
5	Hugh S. Legare	May 21, 1843
*6	Abel P. Upshur	July 24, 1843
7	John C. Calhoun	Mar. 6, 1844
18	James Buchanan	Mar. 6, 1845
19	John M. Clayton	Mar. 8, 1849
	Daniel Webster	July 22, 1850
20	Edward Everett	Nov. 6, 1852
21	William L. Marcy	Mar. 7, 1853
22	Lewis Cass	Mar. 6, 1857
23	Jeremiah S. Black	Dec. 17, 1860
24	William H. Seward	Mar. 5, 1861
	"	Mar. 4, 1865
	"	April 15, 1865
25	E. B. Washburne	Mar. 5, 1869
26	Hamilton Fish	Mar. 11, 1869
	"	Mar. 4, 1873
27	William M. Evarts	Mar. 12, 1877
28	James G. Blaine	Mar. 4, 1881
29	Frelinghuysen, F. T.	Dec., 1881

Secretaries of the Treasury.

1	Alex. Hamilton	Sept. 11, 1789
	"	Mar. 4, 1793
2	Oliver Wolcott	Feb. 2, 1795
	"	Mar. 4, 1797
3	Samual Dexter	Jan. 1, 1801
4	Albert Gallatin	May 14, 1801
	"	Mar. 4, 1809
	"	Mar. 4, 1813
5	Geo. W. Campbell	Feb. 9, 1814
6	Alexander J. Dallas	Oct. 6, 1814
7	Wm. H. Crawford	Oct. 22, 1816
	"	Mar. 4, 1817
	"	Mar. 5, 1821
8	Richard Rush	Mar. 7, 1825
9	Samuel D. Ingham	Mar. 6, 1829
10	Louis McLane	Aug. 2, 1831
11	William J. Duane	May 29, 1833
12	Roger B. Taney	Sept. 23, 1833
13	Levi Woodbury	June 27, 1834
	"	Mar. 4, 1837
14	Thomas Ewing	Mar. 5, 1841
	"	April 6, 1841
15	Walter Forward	Sept. 13, 1841
16	John C. Spencer	Mar. 3, 1843
17	George M. Bibb	June 15, 1844
18	Robert J. Walker	Mar. 6, 1845
19	Wm. M. Meredith	Mar. 8, 1849
20	Thomas Corwin	July 23, 1850
21	James Guthrie	Mar. 7, 1853
22	Howell Cobb	Mar. 6, 1857
23	Philip F. Thomas	Dec. 12, 1860
24	John A. Dix	Jan. 11, 1861
25	Salmon P. Chase	Mar. 7, 1861
26	Wm. Pitt Fessenden	Jul. 1, 1864
27	Hugh McCulloch	Mar. 7, 1865
	"	April 15, 1865
28	George S. Boutwell	Mar. 11, 1869
29	Wm. A. Richardson	Mar. 17, 1873
30	Benj. H. Bristow	June 4, 1874
31	Lot M. Morrill	July 7, 1876
32	John Sherman	Mar. 8, 1877
33	William Windom	Mar. 4, 1881
34	Chas. G. Folger	Dec., 1881

Secretaries of War.

1	Henry Knox	Sept. 12, 1789
	"	Mar. 4, 1793
2	Timothy Pickering	Jan. 2, 1795
3	James McHenry	Jan. 27, 1796
	"	Mar. 4, 1797
4	Samuel Dexter	May 13, 1800
5	Roger Griswold	Feb. 3, 1801
6	Henry Dearborn	Mar. 4, 1801
	"	Mar. 4, 1805
7	William Eustis	Mar. 7, 1809
8	John Armstrong	Jan. 13, 1813
	"	Sept. 27, 1813
9	James Monroe	Sept. 27, 1814
10	Wm. H. Crawford	Aug. 1, 1815
11	George Graham	Oct., 1817
12	John C. Calhoun	Oct. 8, 1817
	"	Mar. 5, 1821
13	James Barbour	Mar. 7, 1825
14	Peter B. Porter	May 26, 1828
15	John H. Eaton	Mar. 9, 1829
	"	Jun. 18, 1831
	"	Mar. 4, 1833
17	Joel R. Poinsett	Mar. 7, 1837
18	John Bell	Mar. 5, 1841
	"	April 6, 1841
19	John C. Spencer	Oct. 12, 1841
20	James M. Porter	Mar. 8, 1843
21	William Wilkins	Feb. 15, 1844

Secretaries of War.

No.	NAME.	APPOINTED.
2	William L. Marcy	Mar. 6, 1845
23	George W. Crawford	Mar. 8, 1849
24	Charles M. Conrad	Aug. 15, 1850
25	Jefferson Davis	Mar. 5, 1853
26	John B. Floyd	Mar. 6, 1857
27	Joseph Holt	Jan. 18, 1861
28	Simon Cameron	Mar. 5, 1861
29	Edwin M. Stanton	Jan. 15, 1862
	"	Mar. 4, 1865
	"	April 15, 1865
	U. S. Grant, *ad interim*	Aug. 12, 1867
	L. Thomas	Feb. 21, 1868
30	John M. Schofield	May 28, 1868
31	John A. Rawlins	Mar. 11, 1869
32	Wm. W. Belknap	Oct. 25, 1869
	"	Mar. 4, 1873
33	Alphonso Taft	Mar. 8, 1876
34	James D. Cameron	May 22, 1876
35	Geo. W. McCrary	Mar. 12, 1877
36	Alexander Ramsey	Mar. 10, 1879
37	Robert T. Lincoln	Mar. 4, 1881

Secretaries of the Navy.

1	Benjamin Stoddert	May 21, 1798
	"	Mar. 4, 1801
2	Robert Smith	July 15, 1801
3	J. Crowninshield	Mar. 3, 1805
4	Paul Hamilton	Mar. 7, 1809
5	Wi lham Jones	Jan. 12, 1813
	"	Mar. 4, 1813
6	B. W. Crowninshield	Dec. 19, 1814
	"	Mar. 4, 1817
7	Smith Thompson	Mar. 7, 1818
	"	Mar. 5, 1821
8	Samuel L. Southard	Sept. 16, 1823
	"	Mar. 4, 1825
9	John Branch	Mar. 9, 1829
10	Levi Woodbury	May 23, 1831
	"	Mar. 4, 1833
11	Mahlon Dickerson	June 30, 1834
	"	Mar. 4, 1837
12	James K. Paulding	June 25, 1838
13	George E. Badger	Mar. 5, 1841
	"	April 6, 1841
14	Abel P. Upshur	Sept. 13, 1841
15	David Henshaw	July 24, 1843
16	Thomas W. Gilmer	Feb. 15, 1844
17	John Y. Mason	Mar. 14, 1844
18	George Bancroft	Mar. 10, 1845
	John Y. Mason	Sept. 9, 1846
19	William B. Preston	Mar. 8, 1849
20	William A. Graham	July 22, 1850
21	John P. Kenne ly	July 22, 1852
22	James C. Dobbin	Mar. 7, 1853
23	Isaac Toucey	Mar. 6, 1857
24	Gideon Welles	Mar. 5, 1861
	"	Mar. 4, 1865
	"	April 15, 1865
25	Adolph E. Borie	Mar. 5, 1869
26	Geo. M. Robeson	June 25, 1869
	"	Mar. 4, 1873
27	Rich. W. Thompson	Mar. 12, 1877
28	Nathan Goff, Jr	Jan. 6, 1881
29	W. H. Hunt	Mar. 4, 1881
30	W. E. Chandler	April, 1882

Secretaries of the Interior.

1	Thomas Ewing	Mar. 8, 1849
2	Alex. H. Stuart	Sept. 12, 1850
3	Robert McClelland	Mar. 7, 1853
4	Jacob Thompson	Mar. 6, 1857
5	Caleb B. Smith	Mar. 5, 1861
6	John P. Usher	Jan. 8, 1863
	"	Mar. 4, 1865
	"	April 15, 1865
7	James Harlan	May 15, 1865
8	O. H. Browning	July 27, 1866
9	Jacob D. Cox	Mar. 5, 1869
10	Columbus Delano	Nov. 1, 1870
	"	Mar. 4, 1873
11	Zachariah Chandler	Oct., 19, 1875
12	Carl Schurz	Mar. 12, 1877
13	Samuel J. Kirkwood	Mar. 4, 1881
14	Henry M. Teller	April, 1882

Postmasters-General.

1	Samuel Osgood	Sept. 26, 1789
2	Timothy Pickering	Aug. 12, 1791
	"	Mar. 4, 1793
3	Joseph Habersham	F. b. 24, 1795
	"	Mar. 4, 1797
	"	Mar. 4, 1801

Postmasters-General.

No.	NAME.	APPOINTED.
4	Gideon Granger	Nov. 28, 1801
	"	Mar. 4, 1805
	"	Mar. 4, 1809
5	Return J. Meigs, Jr	Mar. 17, 1814
	"	Mar. 4, 1817
	"	Mar. 5, 1821
6	John McLean	June 26, 1823
	"	Mar. 4, 1825
7	William T. Barry	Mar. 9, 1829
	"	Mar. 4, 1833
8	Amos Kendall	May 1, 1835
	"	Mar. 4, 1837
9	John M. Niles	May 25, 1840
10	Francis Granger	Mar. 6, 1841
	"	April 6, 1841
11	Chas. A. Wickliffe	Sept. 13, 1841
12	Cave Johnson	Mar. 6, 1845
13	Jacob Collamer	Mar. 8, 1849
14	Nathan K. Hall	July 23, 1850
15	Sam'l D. Hubbard	Aug. 31, 1852
16	James Campbell	Mar. 5, 1853
17	Aaron V. Brown	Mar. 6, 1857
18	Joseph Holt	Mar. 14, 1859
19	Horatio King	Dec. 1, 1861
20	Montgomery Blair	Mar. 5, 1861
21	William Dennison	Sept. 24, 1864
	"	Mar. 4, 1865
	"	April 15, 1865
22	Alex. W. Randall	July 25, 1866
23	John A. J. Cresswell	Mar. 5, 1869
	"	Mar. 4, 1873
24	Marshall Jewell	Aug. 24, 1874
25	James N. Tyner	July 12, 1876
26	David McK. Key	Mar. 12, 1877
27	Horace Maynard	June 2, 18 0
28	Thomas L. James	Mar. 4, 1881
29	Timothy O. Howe	Dec., 1881

Attorneys-General.

1	Edmund Randolph	Sept. 26, 1789
	"	Mar. 4, 1793
2	William Bradford	Jan. 27, 1794
3	Charles Lee	Dec. 10, 1795
	"	Mar. 4, 1797
4	Theophilus Parsons	Feb. 20, 1801
5	Levi Lincoln	Mar. 5, 1801
6	Robert Smith	Mar. 3, 1805
7	John Breckinridge	Aug. 7, 1805
8	Cæsar A. Rodney	Jan. 28, 1807
	"	Mar. 4, 1809
9	William Pinkney	Dec. 11, 1811
	"	Mar. 4, 1813
10	Richard Rush	Jan. 10, 1814
	"	Mar. 4, 1817
11	William Wirt	Nov. 13, 1817
	"	Mar. 4, 1821
	"	Mar. 4, 1825
12	John M. Berrien	Mar. 9, 1829
13	Roger B. Taney	July 20, 1831
	"	Mar. 4, 1833
14	Benjamin F. Butler	Nov. 15, 1833
	"	Mar. 4, 1837
15	Felix Grundy	Mar. 18, 1838
16	Henry D. Gilpin	Jan. 11, 1840
17	John J. Crittenden	Mar. 5, 1841
	"	April 6, 1841
18	Hugh S. Legare	Sept. 13, 1841
19	John Nelson	July 1, 1843
20	John Y. Mason	Mar. 14, 1845
21	Nathan Clifford	Oct. 17, 1846
22	Isaac Toucey	June 21, 1848
23	Reverdy Johnson	Mar. 8, 1849
	"	July 22, 1850
24	Caleb Cushing	Mar. 7, 1853
25	Jeremiah S. Black	Mar. 6, 1857
26	Edwin M. Stanton	Dec. 20, 1860
27	Edward Bates	Mar. 5, 1861
	T. A. Coffey, *ad int*	June 22, 1863
28	James Speed	Dec. 2, 1864
	"	Mar. 4, 1865
	"	April 15, 1865
29	Henry Stanbery	July 23, 1866
30	William M. Everts	July 15, 1868
31	E. Rockwood Hoar	Mar. 5, 1869
32	Amos T. Akerman	June 23, 1870
33	George H. Williams	Dec. 14, 1871
	"	Mar. 4, 1873
34	Edward Pierrepont	April 26, 1875
35	Alphonso Taft	May 22, 1876
36	Charles Devens	Mar. 12, 1877
37	Wayne MacVeagh	Mar. 4, 1881
38	Benj. Harris Brewster	Dec., 1881

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Name.	State.	Congress.	Term of Service.	Born	Died.
F. A. Muhlenberg	Pennsylvania	1st Congress	April 1, 1789, to March 4, 1791	1750	1801
Jonathan Trumbull	Connecticut	2d Congress	October 24, 1791, to March 4, 1793	1740	1809
F. A. Muhlenberg	Pennsylvania	3d Congress	December 2, 1793, to March 4, 1795	.....	.....
Jonathan Dayton	New Jersey	4th Congress	December 7, 1795, to March 4, 1797	1760	1828
" "	" "	5th Congress	May 15, 1797, to March 3, 1799	.....	.....
Theodore Sedgwick	Massachusetts	6th Congress	December 2, 1799, to March 4, 1801	1746	1813
Nathaniel Macon	North Carolina	7th Congress	December 7, 1801, to March 4, 1803	1757	1837
" "	" "	8th Congress	October 17, 1803, to March 4, 1805	.....	.....
" "	" "	9th Congress	December 2, 1805, to March 4, 1807	.....	.....
Joseph B. Varnum	Massachusetts	10th Congress	October 26, 1807, to March 4, 1809	1750	1821
" "	" "	11th Congress	May 22, 1809, to March 4, 1811	.....	.....
Henry Clay	Kentucky	12th Congress	November 4, 1811, to March 4, 1813	1777	1852
" "	" "	13th Congress	May 24, 1813, to January 19, 1814	.....	.....
Langdon Cheves	South Carolina, 2d Session	13th Congress	January 19, 1814, to March 4, 1815	1776	1857
Henry Clay	Kentucky	14th Congress	December 4, 1815, to March 4, 1817	.....	.....
" "	" "	15th Congress	December 1, 1817, to March 4, 1819	.....	.....
" "	" "	16th Congress	December 6, 1819, to May 15, 1820	.....	.....
John W. Taylor	New York, 2d Session	16th Congress	November 15, 1820, to March 4, 1821	1784	1854
Philip P. Barbour	Virginia	17th Congress	December 4, 1821, to March 4, 1823	1783	1841
Henry Clay	Kentucky	18th Congress	December 1, 1823, to March 4, 1825	.....	.....
John W. Taylor	New York	19th Congress	December 5, 1825, to March 4, 1827	.....	.....
Andrew Stevenson	Virginia	20th Congress	December 3, 1827, to March 4, 1829	1784	1857
" "	" "	21st Congress	December 7, 1829, to March 4, 1831	.....	.....
" "	" "	22d Congress	December 5, 1831, to March 4, 1833	.....	.....
" "	" "	23d Congress	December 2, 1833, to June 2, 1834	.....	.....
John Bell	Tennessee, 2d Session	23d Congress	June 2, 1834, to March 4, 1835	1797	1869
James K. Polk	" "	24th Congress	December 7, 1835, to March 4, 1837	1795	1849
" "	" "	25th Congress	September 5, 1837, to March 4, 1839	.....	.....
Robert M. T. Hunter	Virginia	26th Congress	December 16, 1838, to March 4, 1841	1809	.....
John White	Kentucky	27th Congress	May 31, 1841, to March 4, 1843	1805	1845
John W. Jones	Virginia	28th Congress	December 4, 1843, to March 4, 1845	1848	1848
John W. Davis	Indiana	29th Congress	December 1, 1845, to March 4, 1847	1799	1850
Robert C. Winthrop	Massachusetts	30th Congress	December 6, 1847, to March 4, 1849	1809	.....
Howell Cobb	Georgia	31st Congress	December 22, 1849, to March 4, 1851	1815	1868
Linn Boyd	Kentucky	32d Congress	December 1, 1851, to March 4, 1853	1800	1859
" "	" "	33d Congress	December 5, 1853, to March 4, 1855	.....	.....
Nathaniel P. Banks	Massachusetts	34th Congress	February 2, 1856, to March 4, 1857	1816	.....
James L. Orr	South Carolina	35th Congress	December 7, 1857, to March 4, 1859	1822	1873
Wm. Pennington	New Jersey	36th Congress	February 1, 1860, to March 4, 1861	1796	1862
Galusha A. Grow	Pennsylvania	37th Congress	July 4, 1861, to March 4, 1863	1823	.....
Schuyler Colfax	Indiana	38th Congress	December 7, 1863, to March 4, 1865	1823	.....
" "	" "	39th Congress	December 4, 1865, to March 4, 1867	.....	.....
" "	" "	40th Congress	March 4, 1867, to March 4, 1869	.....	.....
James G. Blaine	Maine	41st Congress	March 4, 1869, to March 4, 1871	1830	.....
" "	" "	42d Congress	March 4, 1871, to March 4, 1873	.....	.....
" "	" "	43d Congress	December 1, 1873, to March 4, 1875	.....	.....
Michael C. Kerr	Indiana	44th Congress	December 6, 1875, to August 20, 1876	1827	1876
Samuel J. Randall	Pennsylvania, 2d Session	44th Congress	December 4, 1876, to March 4, 1877	1828	.....
" "	" "	45th Congress	October 15, 1877, to March 4, 1879	.....	.....
" "	" "	46th Congress	March 18, 1879, to	.....	.....

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AT EACH CENSUS, FROM 1790 TO 1880, FROM THE OFFICIAL CENSUS.

States and Territories.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	Per cent, increase '70 to '80.
The United States	3929214	5308483	7239881	9633822	12866020	17069453	23191876	31443321	38558371	50152866	30.06
The States	3929214	5294390	7215858	9600783	12820868	17019641	23067292	31183744	38115641	49369595	29.52
Alabama	.....	.....	.....	127901	309527	590756	771623	964201	996992	1262794	26.66
Arkansas	.....	.....	.....	14255	30388	97574	209897	435450	484471	802564	65.65
California	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92597	379994	560247	864686	54.34
Colorado	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34277	39864	194649	388.28
Connecticut	237946	251002	261942	275248	297675	309978	370792	460147	537454	622683	15.85
Delaware	59096	64273	72674	72749	76748	78085	91532	112216	125015	146654	17.30
Florida	.....	.....	.....	.....	34730	54477	87445	140424	187748	267351	42.39
Georgia	82548	162686	252433	340985	516823	691392	906185	1057286	1184109	1539048	29.97
Illinois	.....	.....	12282	55162	157445	476183	851470	1711951	2539891	3078769	21.22
Indiana	.....	5641	24520	147178	343031	685866	988416	1350428	1680637	1978362	17.70
Iowa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43112	192214	674913	1194020	1624620	36.06
Kansas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107206	364399	995966	173.14
Kentucky	73077	220955	406511	564135	687917	779828	982405	1155684	1321011	1648708	24.80
Louisiana	.....	.....	76556	153029	215739	352411	517762	708002	726915	939946	29.32
Maine	96540	151719	228705	298269	399455	501793	583169	628279	626915	648936	3.15
Maryland	319728	341548	380546	407350	447040	470019	583034	687049	780894	934632	19.68
Massachusetts	378787	422845	472040	523159	610408	737699	994514	1231066	1457351	1783012	22.34
Michigan	.....	.....	4762	8765	31639	212267	397654	749113	1184059	1636331	38.19
Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6077	172023	439706	780809	77.57
Mississippi	.....	8850	40352	75448	136621	375651	606526	791305	827922	1131597	36.67
Missouri	.....	.....	20845	66557	140455	383702	682044	1182012	1721295	2168804	25.99
Nebraska	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28841	122993	452433	267.83
Nevada	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6857	42491	62266	46.53
New Hampshire	141885	183858	214460	244022	269328	284574	317976	326073	318300	346984	9.01
New Jersey	184139	211149	245562	277426	320823	373306	489555	672035	906096	1130892	24.80
New York	340120	589051	959049	1372111	1918608	2428921	3097394	3880735	4382759	5082871	15.90
North Carolina	393751	478103	555500	638829	737987	753419	869039	992622	1071361	1400047	30.67
Ohio	.....	45365	230749	581295	937903	1519467	1980329	2339511	2665260	3198239	19.99
Oregon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13294	52465	90923	174767	92.21
Pennsylvania	434373	602365	810091	1047507	1348233	1724033	2311786	2906215	3521951	4282786	21.60
Rhode Island	68825	69122	76931	83015	97199	108830	147545	174620	217353	276528	27.22
South Carolina	249073	345591	415115	502741	581185	594398	668507	703708	705606	995622	40.95
Tennessee	35691	105602	261727	422771	681904	829210	1002717	1109801	1258520	1542463	24.58
Texas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	212592	604215	818579	1592574	94.55
Vermont	85425	154465	217895	235966	280652	291948	314120	315098	330551	332286	.52
Virginia	747610	880200	974600	1065116	1211405	1239797	1421661	1596318	1225163	1512566	23.42
West Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	442014	618443	39.91
Wisconsin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30945	305391	775881	1054670	1315480	24.72
The States	3929214	5294390	7215858	9600783	12820868	17019641	23067292	31183744	38115641	49369595	29.52
Arizona	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9658	40441	318.73
Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4837	14181	135180	853.24
District of Columbia	.....	14093	24023	33039	39834	43712	51687	75080	131700	177638	34.88
Idaho	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14999	32611	117.42
Montana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20595	39157	90.12
New Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61547	93516	91874	118430	28.90
Utah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11380	40273	86786	143906	65.81
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23955	75120	213.78
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9118	20788	127.98
The Territories	.....	14093	24023	33039	39834	43712	124614	259877	442730	783271	76.91
Total Population	3929214	5308483	7239881	9633822	12866020	17069453	23191876	31443321	38558371	50152866	30.06
		Increase per cent.	Increase per cent.	Increase per cent.	Increase per cent.	Increase per cent.	Increase per cent.	Increase per cent.	Increase per cent	Increase per cent.	

CHAPTER III.

GEOGRAPHY, AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES AND RAILROAD FACILITIES.

EDWARDS COUNTY.

THE county of Edwards was erected in 1814, and was the sixth county formed in what is now the State of Illinois. At its organization it embraced nearly all the eastern portion of the territory of Illinois, and a part of the territories of Wisconsin and Michigan, its northern boundary extending to Upper Canada. It is now one of the smallest counties in the State, and is bounded as follows: On the north by Richland, east by Wabash, south by White and west by Wayne county. It is about twenty-one miles from north to south, and is eleven miles in width, and contains 141,280 acres of land, about five-eighths of which is under cultivation.

Population.—The population of the county is composed mainly of people of English descent, and according to the census of 1880, numbered as follows:

PRECINCTS.	
Albion	3,301
West Salem	1,857
Shelby	1,521
French Creek and Dixon	1,926
	8,605

Albion, the capital of the county, is situated a little south of the centre, on the Louisville, Evansville, and St. Louis railway, and about four miles west of the line of the Peoria, Decatur, and Evansville road. It is nicely located on high rolling ground, and the surrounding country is among the best in southern Illinois. At this writing, it contains a population of about one thousand inhabitants.

Topography.—The surface of the uplands is quite rolling, but there are some limited areas of rather flat timbered lands above the level of the creek bottoms, forming what is known as terrace lands. Originally the main surface was covered with heavy timber, but interspersed here and there with prairie patches, ranging in area from one section to four or five square miles in surface. The largest of these is the Boltinghouse Prairie, situated a little south and west from Albion. A peculiarity of some of these prairies is, that the soil is cold and somewhat unproductive. The principal kind of timber on the uplands is the white oak, but when once cleared from the land the black oak takes its place. On the low grounds, near the streams, may be fouud in large abundance the water-oak, sweet gum, ash, soft maple, and other varieties. There is but one point in the county where the surface rises to anything like high bluffs, and this is on the Little Wabash in Shelby precinct. Here the banks are quite steep and rise to the height of about sixty feet. This is underlaid with sandstone, as may be seen from the outcroppings along the banks. Between two seams of sandstone shale low vein of coal appears, and in an early day was taken out in small quantities by the blacksmiths for their forges at Albion.

Soil and Agriculture.—The soil on the rolling upland is a chocolate-colored clay loam, well charged with humus from decomposed vegetable matter, and is very productive, being specially adapted to the culture of the best quality of wheat, of oats, and the grasses. The bottom lands along Bonpas creek are heavily timbered, but when cleared and brought into cultivation are very productive, and constitute the best corn lands in the southern part of the State. At this time wheat is the staple product of the county. In an early day, corn stood at the head of the list in acreage. A little later, pork became the leading product, and furnished the greater revenue to the farming community. It should be noticed here that horticulture is among the leading industries. Both the soil and climate are admirably adapted to the culture of all kinds of fruit.

Hydrography.—On account of most of the surface being more or less undulating, the natural drainage of the county is necessarily good. The main water course is the Bonpas, extending along the entire eastern boundary. In an early day, it formed a means of transit for many of the products of Edwards and Wabash counties. Flat boats have been floated down this creek from as far north as west Salem; and in about 1840, as many as twenty boats, within a year, have passed through the Bonpas, and thence down the Wabash and other rivers to the southern markets. The other streams of lesser note are the little Wabash in the northwest, Big creek in the southwest, French creek in the south, and Bear creek in Shelby precinct. The latter discharges its waters into the little Wabash. Sugar creek, and the head waters of Fox river are also important factors of the drainage system in the northwest part of the county. One point that the farmers of Edwards have not fully realized the value of, is that of surface drainage by tiling. Experience has taught those who have tried it, that it matters not how much nature may have done in the way of draining the soil, if one would reap the greatest benefits from the farm, he must have it well underlayed with tile, which has the effect of keeping the surface porous, warm, and alive. There is but little if any land in the county not susceptible of improvement, and fine farms and farm buildings are seen on every hand, forming a picture pleasant to behold.

LAWRENCE COUNTY

was organized in 1821, and was originally a part of Edwards. It embraces an area of upwards of 280 square miles, or 183,526 acres. The following is taken from the assessor's report for 1882. Acres of wheat, 40,113; corn, 36,046; oats, 5,903; meadow, 10,596; other products, 2,443. Acres inclosed in pasture, 24,076; in or-

chard, 2,516; of woodland, 61,533, showing a total of 183,526 acres.

The county is bounded on the north by Crawford county, on the east by the Wabash river, south by Wabash county, and west by Richland county. It lies nearly equidistant from St Louis and Indianapolis, the distance being about one hundred and twenty-five miles, and forms one of the eastern tier of the counties.

The Population is composed of various nationalities, and according to the census of 1880, was numbered 13,633. The county is divided into nine townships, viz., Christy, Lawrence, Allison, Denison, Lukin, Bridgeport, Petty, Bond, and Russell.

Lawrenceville, the county seat, is situated on or near the west shore of the Embarras river, and is centrally located. The Wabash, St. Louis, and Pacific railway extends through its territory from north to south, and the Ohio and Mississippi road passes about three-fourths of a mile south of town.

Land Surface.—The greater portion of the county was originally covered with heavy timber, though there are a few small prairies in the south and northwest. The surface is generally rolling, but in no part is it sufficiently broken to be unfit for cultivation. The elevation above the water courses, is nowhere very great; on the uplands its altitude will range from fifty to one hundred feet. The most elevated lands are the Perkin's hills, situated in the north part of Christy's township.

Drainage and Climate.—The principal water courses, besides the Wabash, are the Embarras river, traversing the northeast with its affluents, Brushy Fork and Indian creek, which drain the north and central portion, and Raccoon creek and the eastern fork of the Bonpas, which drain the south. East of Lawrenceville, and situated between the Embarras and Wabash rivers, there is an extensive marsh from to two to four miles in width, and about ten miles in length, called Purgatory swamp. On the east and north of this low belt, there is quite an area of bottom prairie; the northern or upper portion is known as Allison's prairie, and the lower portion as Russellville prairie. The climate is healthful and pleasant, being a happy medium between the extremes of heat and cold, and thus well adapted to the culture of fruits and the various kinds of cereals.

Soil and Timber.—The Wabash and Embarras rivers are skirted with broad alluvial bottoms and level table lands, ranging from two to four miles in extent. Some portions of the latter are quite sandy, and constitute the terrace prairies between the Wabash and Purgatory swamp. During the seasons of high water, this portion of the county is more or less inundated; the cultivation of the land is thus impeded, and the farms are therefore of less value in the market. The uplands are generally rolling, and in a state of nature, were heavily timbered, though at this time much of the land has been brought under a good state of cultivation. The principal products are: wheat, barley, corn, oats, and the grasses.

Perennial Springs and artificial mounds are found in different parts of the county. At the foot of the Perkin's hills there are several of these springs, that furnish an abundance of excellent water. J. C. Foster, who resides in section 27, Petty township, utilizes them by conveying the water through pipes to his house and farm, situated one-half mile away. One of these springs forms quite a branch, and when united with the water that flows from the surrounding springs, the discharge is borne away into Paul's creek. At what was known several years ago as the "clay-banks," east of the Embarras, in Lawrence township, there are also numerous springs, besides several Indian mounds, relics of a pre-historic race; by excavating, it is found that the earth forming these mounds is of an entirely different composition to that of the land surrounding them, proving beyond question that the mound-builders once inhabited this region.

WABASH COUNTY.

Was created in 1824, having formed a part of the great territory of Edwards county, and received its name from the river washing its eastern boundary. In area, number of population, and products, it closely resembles the present county of Edwards, being bounded as follows: on the north by Lawrence and Richland counties; on the east and south by the Wabash river; and west by Edwards county, Bonpas creek forming the boundary line between the two counties. It has an area of upwards of 140 000 acres of land, about half of which is under cultivation. The general outline of the county is in the form of a V; its greatest length from north to south is twenty-two miles, and from east to west, sixteen miles. It embraces two full, and thirteen fractional parts of congressional townships, and is divided for political purposes into seven voting precincts, known as Wabash, Friendsville, Lancaster, Lick Prairie, Bellmont, Mt. Carmel, and Coffee.

Population.—According to the census of 1880, the population of the county numbered 9,908, composed of persons of English, German, Irish, French, and African descent; the English element largely predominating. Mt. Carmel, the county seat, situated on the Wabash river, is the largest town, having a population of 2,040 in 1880. Bellmont, next in size, numbered 350; Allendale, 290.

Topography.—The surface of the country is somewhat varied, and for general description may be readily divided into the uplands and the bottoms; the former constitute about two-thirds of the area. By looking on the map of Wabash county, it will be seen that the territory is nearly included or surrounded by two considerable water courses, the Wabash river and Bonpas creek; each of these streams are embraced by a large body of bottom land, including nearly one-third the area of the county. These uplands are more or less undulating, while there are small areas of rather flat timbered land above the level of the river bottoms, forming a second bottom or terrace land. At Mt. Carmel there are quite prominent

bluffs, the city being situated about one hundred and forty feet above the level of the river.

Hydrography.—The county is well supplied with water courses, the whole eastern and southern boundaries being washed by the Wabash, and the entire western portion drained by Bonpas creek and its tributaries. Raccoon creek empties into the Wabash from the northeast, and the Little Bonpas discharges its waters into the Bonpas from the northwest. Besides the foregoing, there are several smaller branches, the principal of which are: Coffee, Greathouse, Crawfish, and Jordan creeks.

Soil and Agriculture.—In the vicinity of the Wabash bluffs the clayey soil peculiar to the uplands is modified by the sandy marls of the Loess upon which it rests; yet these soils are quick and productive, yielding large crops of all the cereals cultivated in this climate. The soil of the uplands is of a chocolate-colored clay loam, similar in all respects to the upland soil of Edwards county, and it is upon this land that the best quality of wheat is produced. In a state of nature it was but meagerly covered with timber, and was therefore not considered valuable, but by good cultivation it has been found to be, for certain agricultural purposes, the best land in the county. The bottom lands along the Wabash and Bonpas are tracts of heavy timber, the land being a deep alluvial soil, with sandy subsoil; when cleared and placed under good cultivation, it is the most productive land in the county, yielding most bountiful crops of maize, oats, and grasses.

Transportation Facilities.—The first means employed for transportation of the surplus products of this part of the country were rafts and rudely-constructed flat-boats, on the Wabash, along the eastern boundary of the then Edwards county. The first steamboat that navigated the Wabash as far north as Mt. Carmel was the "Commerce," in about 1819. It came from Cincinnati, and was commanded by Jacob Strader; its farthest passage north was to Terre Haute. Only now and then did steamers navigate the Wabash, until 1832, when steam-boating on the river was conducted with much regularity. Prior to this, one boat during the year was about the extent of steam navigation. From 1832 until 1856 the river traffic was quite active, but as soon as the railroads commenced operations, the business fell off, the railroads having almost the entire monopoly as common carriers.

Railroads.—Railroading is comparatively a new industry; many centuries have added their contributions to science, yet during only about fifty years have railroads been known. Scientists of all ages have grappled with the various problems of government and political economy, social life, and questions of demand and supply, and left the records of their labors for our instruction; the accumulated wisdom of centuries furnishes much material from whence we can draw such knowledge, but railroads are institutions of to-day—this is the "Iron Age," wherein distance is virtually wiped out and "push" has become the watch-word of the nineteenth century.

The first railway constructed in the Mississippi valley was in 1837, and was known as the Illinois and St. Louis railroad; it was built by Governor Reynolds, Vital Jarrot and a few others, and extended from the Mississippi bluffs on the east, at the old town of Pittsburg, to East St. Louis—a distance of about six miles. It was constructed with a wooden rail, and the cars were moved by horse-power. It was only used for conveying coal from the mines at Pittsburg to the St. Louis markets.

In 1837, under the popularly so-called Internal Improvement scheme of Illinois, grading was commenced from Mt. Carmel, in Wabash county, westward, simultaneously with like work from Alton, eastward, along the proposed line of the Illinois Southern cross road, which recognized Alton and Mt. Carmel as its termini, by Messrs. Bonham, Shannon, and Goforth, who had the contract from Mt. Carmel to Albion. They subsequently associated with themselves in this work John Brisenden, Sr. They employed in all nearly four hundred hands. West from Albion, and in the limits of Edwards county, like work was done under a contract let to Messrs. Hall and Kinner.

The grading of near twenty miles of road was completed in 1839, and then the work was dropped. On the third of June, 1849, under act of the Legislature of the preceding session, the roadway was sold to the highest bidder. General William Pickering bought it for the insignificant sum of three hundred dollars. It was not until 1871 that the property again attracted attention, and became the route of the present Air Line. In February, 1872, the first train crossed the Little Wabash into Edwards county, and a few weeks afterwards they were running into Albion, the county seat.

What wonderful progress has been made in railroad facilities and transportation since that time. In all parts of our land may now be heard the shrill whistle of the iron horse, but Illinois, the great Prairie State, leads the van in the number of miles of rail in this age of improvement.

Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, more widely and commonly known as "The Wabash," has a greater number of miles of track in these counties than any other railroad. Through a system of consolidation, unparalleled in America, it has become the giant among railroads. This consolidation, it is estimated, has added over $50,000,000 to the value of bonds and shares of the various companies now incorporated in the Wabash system. The road takes its title from the river which forms the eastern boundaries of Lawrence and Wabash counties. The road extended through the above counties is now a part of the great Wabash system. The following is a brief history of this branch of the road. The northern portion was first known as the Paris and Danville road, and was chartered March 23, 1869. It was put in operation from Danville to Paris, Illinois, in September, 1872; from Danville to Robinson, August, 1875; from Danville to the Ohio and Mississippi junction, May, 1876. It commenced running passenger trains to Vincennes, over the O. & M. railway track in May, 1876; commenced running freight trains from the

O. & M. Junction to St. Francisville, over the St. F. & L. road, in April 1880, and commenced running all trains into Danville, over the Wabash railway track, from Tilton Junction to Danville, August 1, 1879. In August, 1875, a receiver was appointed, it operating under said management until June, 1879. October of the same year it passed into the hands of the Danville and Southwestern Railroad Company. The southern portion of this branch of the road, now in the hands of the Wabash, was originally called the Cairo and Vincennes railroad, and was organized under an act of the General Assembly of Illinois, approved March 6, 1867, which was amended by act approved February 9, 1869, granting further powers to the corporation. The main line from Cairo to Vincennes, was opened for business December 26, 1872. It was subsequently sold—1880. A traffic agreement between the purchasers and the D. & S. and St. F. & L. railways, was entered into May 1, 1880, for operation of the St. F. & L. railroad, extending from St. Francisville, on the C. & V. road, to a junction with the D. & S. railway at Lawrenceville, a distance of ten miles. This was the status of these roads until within the last eighteen months the roads have been consolidated, and become a part of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific system. In the three counties it contains more than fifty miles of main track, passing through the towns of Grayville, Mt. Carmel, St. Francisville and Lawrenceville, besides several smaller towns.

Ohio and Mississippi.—This road extends from east to west nearly on an air line through the central part of Lawrence county, passing through Allison, Lawrence, Bridgeport and Christy township. The principal stations are Summer and Bridgeport.

In 1848 the Legislature, of Indiana, passed an act incorporating the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, empowering it to locate, construct and maintain a road leading from Lawrenceburg, on the Ohio river, to Vincennes, on the Wabash, and contemplating an eastern extension to Cincinnati, Ohio, and a western arm to East St. Louis, as soon as the States of Ohio and Illinois would grant the right-of-way. In 1849 the Ohio Legislature, and in 1851 the Illinois Legislature extended the contemplated aid by acts of their respective bodies, and in 1857, the entire length of the road was opened through for business.

The panic of that year greatly affected the prosperity of the road, so that in 1858, creditors brought suit for foreclosure of mortgages and sale of property, pending which, a receiver was appointed, under whose directions the road was maintained until its reorganization was effected. Parties desiring the establishment of the road on a firmer basis bought largely of its stock, organized a new company, and held control until 1874, when it again became embarrassed, and after much litigation, was placed in the hands of a receiver, John King, Jr., vice president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, acting in that capacity. Under its present management, the road has been put in excellent condition; the credit of the company has been maintained, and the floating debt has been materially reduced.

Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis.—This railroad extends across the counties of Edwards and Wabash, nearly central from west to east, the principal stations being Albion, Browns, (cr,) Bellmont, and Mt. Carmel. The length of track in the counties is estimated to be, including sidings, about twenty-five miles. It is the consolidation of two divisions of road, known as the Indiana and Illinois divisions. This was among the first contemplated railroads in the State of Illinois, and first bore the name of the Alton, Mt. Carmel, and New Albany Railroad Company. It first presented itself in 1857, and the county of Edwards took steps toward appropriating their swamp lands to aid in constructing the road. About this time a portion of the road-bed was made, but for the lack of funds and co-operation, on the part of the company, the road was abandoned. It is said that General Pickering came into possession of it at one time for the sum of a few hundred dollars.

The Indiana division was organized under the general laws of the State, February 4, 1869, by the name of the New Albany and St. Louis Air Line Railroad Company, and on the first of July, 1870, its name was changed to the Louisville, New Albany and St. Louis Air Line Railroad Company. The Illinois division was organized July 14, 1869, under a special act, and known as the St. Louis, Mt. Carmel and New Albany Railroad Company. Said two companies were consolidated July 24, 1872, under the name of the Louisville, New Albany and St. Louis Railroad Company. Both divisions were subsequently sold under foreclosure. They again reorganized, the Indiana division in February, 1877, under the name of the Louisville, New Albany and St. Louis Railroad Company. The Illinois division reorganized in January, 1873, by the name of the St. Louis, Mt. Carmel and New Albany Railroad Company. August 15, 1878, these companies again consolidated under the name of the Louisville, New Albany and St. Louis Railroad Company, At this writing it is called the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Railroad Company, which name it assumed about eighteen months ago, but is more familiarly known as the Air Line Railway.

Peoria, Decatur and Evansville.—This road extends through Edwards county from north to south, passing through the towns of West Salem, Browns and Grayville. It has a length of track in the county, including switches, of about twenty-eight miles.

The history of this road is briefly as follows: About the year 1867, the Pekin, Lincoln and Decatur Railroad Company was organized. A preliminary survey was at once made, and in 1869, the line was located, and a contract made for its construction. Work was commenced late in 1869, and the line from Pekin to Decatur completed by October, 1871, at which time the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company commenced to operate it under a lease. August 1, 1876, it was taken out of the hands of the above road, on account of

the non payment of interest, and the corporation name changed to Pekin, Lincoln and Decatur Railroad Company. In September, 1879, the company made arrangements to run into Peoria over the Peoria, Pekin and Jacksonville railroad track. November 17, 1879, it consolidated with the Decatur, Mattoon and Southern Railroad Company. In February, 1880, it leased the Grayville and Mattoon road, and the July following bought said road. Since which time the line has been completed to Evansville, Indiana. Much of the road has recently been supplied with new steel rail, and all the equipments are of a character to indicate that it is in a prosperous condition, and that the managers propose to make and maintain it a first-class road.

CHAPTER IV.

*GEOLOGY.**

ON account of the similarity of the general formations and characteristics of Edwards and Wabash counties, we have seen fit to class them together in their surface description and economical geology. They lie contiguous to each other, and are among the smallest counties in the State, their aggregate area being about four hundred and twenty-five square miles. Both counties, originally, were covered with heavy timber, with small prairies interspersed within their territory. The surface of the uplands is generally rolling, but there are some limited areas of flat timbered lands above the river bottoms, which form what may be termed terrace lands.

EDWARDS COUNTY.

The outcrops of rock in this county are few and widely separated. The prevailing rocks are the sand-tones and shales intervening between coal strata Nos. 11 and 13. At the railroad cut near Albion, and on the small creek that intersects the town, the following beds may be seen:

	Feet.	Inches.
Shale and shaly sandstone with pebbly bed	20 to 25	
Sandstone, locally hard and concretionary	8 to 12	
Streak of bituminous shale	0	3
Hard nodular limestone	2	
Shale, with bands of argillaceous iron ore	4 to 6	
Hard shaly sandstone	3 to 4	

The main quarry rock here is concretionary sandstone, and it is sometimes quite hard and affords a very durable material for foundation wall purposes. Above this there are some layers of even bedded sandstone, that when first quarried are of a soft nature, but harden after exposure, and thus become fair building stone.

On the west bank of Bonpas creek, about four miles north of Grayville, the bluff rises to an elevation of about a hundred feet. In this is found a thin vein of coal at an elevation of about thirty-six feet above the bed of the creek, which is underlaid by sandy shales and sandstone. The coal is about eight inches thick, of good quality, and is underlaid by a light-colored fire-clay The sandstone and shale below this coal are the same as the beds above the fossiliferous shale in the Grayville section, and the fossil-bed of that locality would no doubt be found here a little below the creek bed. The thin vein of coal found here has also been met with in sinking wells in the upper part of the town of Grayville. The same beds outcrop again about a half mile above, and on the same side of the Bonpas. At the base of the bluff there is from ten to twelve feet of blue shales, which passes upwards into a sandy shale and sandstone twenty feet in thickness, with a partial outcrop of thin coal and bituminous shale still higher up. This coal probably corresponds to the ten-inch seam, No. 15, of the Coffee creek section.

A coal vein was opened many years ago on Mr. Nailor's farm, six miles northwest of Grayville, which was successfully worked for some time, the coal being used to supply the local demand. This is undoubtedly the same vein that is worked southwest of Mount Carmel. It is said to be about thirty inches thick, and the coal is very hard, partaking of the block character.

At the ford, on the little Wabash, northwest of Albion, on the S. W. qr. of section 7, may be found an outcrop of this coal associated with the following beds:

	Feet.	In.
1. Brown ferruginous clay shales	10 to 12	
2. Brash coal	0	10
3. Clay shales	0	8
4. Brash soil	0	10
5. Shale with bands of iron ore	4	
6. Gray sandy shale	6	
7. Iron conglomerate	1	

The shale of No. 5 of the above contains considerable clay iron ore of fair quality, amounting to nearly one-half the thickness of the bed. If the quantity of iron in this shale should prove continuous for some distance into the bluff, it would, perhaps, justify the establishing an iron furnace in the vicinity. About a mile further up the river, at another ford, the same outcropping of coal may be seen. This is found in connection with a thin bed of nodular argillaceous limestone of a light gray color, turning to a yellowish-brown when exposed to the weather.

The following section may be found on the northwest qr. of section 22, T. 1 S., R. 10 E, about five miles northwest of Albion.

	Feet.	In.
Sandy shale and thin-bedded micaceous sandstone	10 to 12	
Bituminous shale	1 to 1	6
Nodular argillaceous limestone	2 to	3
Gray sandy shale with bands of ironstone	3 to	4

Thin-bedded sandstone has been quarried here for wall purposes, and it has proven to be excellent material for such uses.

On the east side of the town of Albion, at Hartman's mill, a boring for oil was made some years ago. The following is a reported section:

* For much of the data of this chapter we are indebted to the State Geological Report of Professor A. H. Worthen, its editor.

	Feet.
Clay and soil	7
Shale	49
Coal	1
Blue shale	107

The following section at Beal's mill on Blockhouse creek, in the east part of the county, is reported by Prof. Cox:

	Feet.	In.
Drift	5	
Gray shale with clay iron ore	12	
Silicious iron ore	1	
Blue argillaceous shale	5	
Black bituminous shale	1	6
Impure limestone	0	6
Coal in the bed of the creek	0	8

All the beds represented by the foregoing sections belong between coals Nos. 10 and 13, and do not attain an aggregate thickness to exceed two hundred feet.

WABASH COUNTY.

The geological formations of this county belong to the Quaternary and upper Coal Measures. The former is more fully developed along the bluffs of the Wabash than elsewhere, and consist of the buff and yellow marly sands and clays of the Loess, and a moderate thickness of the gravelly clays of the Drift formation. In the vicinity of Grayville, and in some of the valleys of the smaller streams, stratified clays appear at the lowest levels known, which may belong to an older deposit than the Drift. A heavy bed of this kind is reported to have been passed through in boring southwest of Mt. Carmel, but it was found to be overlaid with sandstone, and as no rock of this kind is known in the county of more recent age than the Coal Measures, the theory is placed in the scale of doubt. It is not improbable, however, that there are valleys along the Wabash, as well as the Mississippi and Ohio, that were filled, originally, with Tertiary or Cretaceous deposits, some of which still remain, and are now hidden by the more recent accumulations of Loess and Drift. For more than two hundred miles above St. Louis, evidences may be found to verify this theory. Indications of the existence of such beds have been found on the Ohio as far north as Louisville, and on the Mississippi as above stated. The reported sandstone above the clay in the boring for coal, is most probably a Coal Measure bed, and the clay beneath it may be a soft clay shale of the same age.

At Mt. Carmel the loess and drift clays are about thirty feet in thickness, being about the average depth in the vicinity of the river bluffs, while on the uplands, remote from the river, their average thickness is not more than fifteen or twenty feet, and at points, much less. In Edwards county, the Quaternary beds present the same general character, and are considerably thicker in the bluffs on the lower course of the Bonpas, than in the central and western portions of the county, where is found from ten to twenty feet of buff or brownish gravelly clays overlying the bed rock. Near the town of Grayville, the creek banks show outcrops of five to ten feet of stratified clays of various colors, and seemingly derived from the decomposition of the clay shales of the Coal Measures, and above these are found twenty to thirty feet of loess, covering, possibly, a nucleus of gravelly drift clay. To the north and west the loess is not conspicuous, and in well-digging, the bedrock is found after passing through ten or fifteen feet of brown drift clays.

Coal Measures.—In the bluffs of the Wabash, at Mt. Carmel, there is an outcrop of sandstone forming the lower portion of the bluff, underlaid by a blue clay shale, but partially exposed.

	Feet.
Loess and drift clays	30
Soft, shaly, micaceous sandstone	13
Massive sandstone, partly concretionary	20
Blue clay shale, partial exposure	3 to 6

Springs of water issue from the base of this sandstone, indicating the impervious character of the underlying beds. The base of the above section is some fifteen or twenty feet above the low water level of the river, and the intervening beds of which are probably shales, are not exposed. The following table of beds passed through in boring for coal was given to the State Geologist by Mr. J. Zimmerman. The bore was commenced just above the low water level of the river, and about fifteen feet below the base of the foregoing section.

	Feet.	In.
No. 1. Shale	2	
No. 2. Sandstone	2	
No. 3. Clay shale	4	
No. 4. Sandstone	35	
No. 5. Micaceous sandstone	0	10
No. 6. Hard, fine sandstone	4	
No. 7. Fire clay?	1	
No. 8. Coal and bituminous shale	0	4
No. 9. Fire clay	9	
No. 10. Argillaceous sandstone	2	
No. 11. Blue shale	1	4
No. 12. Fire clay	3	10
No. 13. Calc. shale and sandstone	32	
No. 14. Calc. shale, with black streaks	20	
No. 15. Blue clay shale	36	
No. 16. Blue fire clay	4	2
No. 17. Coal	0	7
No. 18. Fire clay	3	
No. 19. Argillaceous limestone	5	
No. 20. Hard sandstone, pa-ting	0	1
No. 21. Hard gray limestone	2	2
No. 22. Hard gray limestone	1	8
No. 23. Very hard limestone	2	
No. 24. Calcareous shale	1	8
No. 25. Band of ironstone	0	3
No. 26. Variegated shale	2	
No. 27. Hard gray limestone	1	3
No. 28. Variegated shale	0	3
No. 29. Hard gray limestone	2	4
No. 30. Variegated shale	0	3
No. 31. Hard gray limestone	8	8
	189	8

This boring was commenced near the horizon of No. 11 coal, and the beds passed thorough probably extend nearly to No. 7. The following is the report of a well sunk for oil, one mile and a half southwest of the courthouse, commencing in a creek valley:

	Feet.	In.
No. 1. Soil, clay, etc.	54	
No. 2. Sandstone	24	
No. 3. Clay?	45	
No. 4. Sandstone	2	
No. 5. Bituminous shale	32	
No. 6. Sandstone	1	6
No. 7. Bituminous shale	10	6
No. 8. Sandstone	2	
No. 9. Bituminous shale	5	
No. 10. Sandstone	3	
No. 11. Bituminous shale	4	
No. 12. Sandstone	1	4
No. 13. Bituminous shale, showing oily soot	5	
No. 14. Sandstone	13	
No. 15. Very hard limestone	24	
No. 16. Bituminous shale	8	
No. 17. Sandstone	2	
No. 18. Coal No. 9	2	
No. 19. Limestone	5	
No. 20. Shale	3	
No. 21. Sandstone	2	
No. 22. Mixture of sand and limestone	8	
No. 23. Yellow shale	4	
No. 24. Sandstone	12	
No. 25. Clay shale, with pyrite	12	
No. 26. Sandstone	15	
No. 27. Bituminous shale	6	
No. 28. Sandy shale	70	
No. 29. Sandstone	60	
No. 30. Micaceous sandstone	10	
No. 31. Coal, No. 7.?	3	
No. 32. Bituminous shale	12	
No. 34. Compact limestone	8	
No. 35. Bituminous shale	7	
No. 39. Lime and sandstone	2	
No. 40. Bituminous shale	5	
	482	4

By comparing this section, with that made for the coal, it will be seen that there is a wide discrepancy in the descriptions given of the strata passed through in each. The oil well boring, was sunk to the depth of about seven hundred feet, yet no coal was reported below the three foot seam found at the depth of four hundred and fifty-five feet, which probably represents coal No. 7 or 8 of the general section. The sandstone No. 2 of the oil well boring may be the same as No. 4 in the other, but there is very little correspondence in the lower strata, considering that the distance between the two points is scarcely two miles.

A few miles northeast of Mt. Carmel, at Hanging-rock, there is an outcrop of massive sandstone similar to that at the town, which projects into the bed of the river at low water, and rises above it to the height of 35 feet.

An abandoned coal shaft, about three miles southwest of Mt. Carmel, on Mr. Simond's place, was reported to have a seam of coal averaging three feet in thickness, and located from 30 to 35 feet below the surface. The following is the reported section:

	Ft.	In.
Drift clay and soil	5	6
Argillaceous shale	30	
Limestone	0	6
Coal	3	

The following is reported by Prof. Cox:

"On sec. 5, tp. 10, range 12, there is a bed of light blue clay, very plastic, exposed in the bank of Crawfish creek, as the following section shows:

	Ft.	In.
Soil, calcareous shale and limestone	16	
Coal	0	8
Blue Clay	4	
Sandstone in the bed of the creek	?	

At Mr. Reed's place, on section 8, tp. 1 S., range 12, blue limestone at the foot of the hill, one foot thick, underlaid by a thin coal. Bluish shale and sandstone is found in the hill, forty feet above. The well at the house passed through soil and drift ten feet, clay shale four feet, sandstone twenty-nine feet.

At Little Rock, on the Wabash, sec. 19, tp. 1 N., range 11 W.:

	Ft.
Shale and covered slope	80
Sandstone, solid bed	30

The sandstone of this section is probably the same strata as that found at St. Francisville, in Lawrence county.

The following beds, one mile and a quarter north of Friendsville, are reported by the state geologist from memoranda furnished by Mr. J. Zimmerman:

	Ft.	In.
Soil and clay	18	
Impure coal—probably bituminous shale	2	
Clay shale, with iron nodules	3	
Hard sandstone	0	8
Gray sandstone, in even beds, four to eight inches thick	15	
Sandy shales	11	
Hard sandstone in two layers	2	8
Dark bituminous shale	3	
Coal, said to be good	2	

The above section is made from the sinking of Mr. McNair's well. Another well sunk in the same neighborhood, after reaching the same strata of coal, a boring of nine feet below the coal was made, when a material of milk-white substance resembling fire-clay was obtained.

The following section is reported at Hamiker's old mill on the Bonpas, a little north of west from Allendale:

	Feet.
Soft, thin-bedded sandstone and shales	15
Ferruginous conglomerate	3 to 4
Hard black shale	2 to 3

No coal is reported as laying beneath.

Since the last report was made by the state geologist a shaft has been sunk about five miles west from Mt. Carmel, on the Air Line railway. The depth of shaft is forty feet, and the thickness of the vein is four feet. Through the kindness of Mr. J. Zimmerman, who is one of the Coal Company and a practical geologist, we are furnished the following interesting facts relating to the coal deposits in Wabash county. He says: "In addition to the coal seam above mentioned, there are others which indicate a possible great future for the mining interests of the county whenever energy, enterprise and capital shall be directed to their development. An outcrop of twenty inches of coal (one half cannel-splint, the residue cubical), a short distance below the Wabash railway crosing at Sugar creek, thickens up within a half mile westward, to forty-two inches. This seam underlies most of the county, but the dip of rocks being in that vicinity twenty-eight feet per mile southwestward, it will be found only at considerable depths over most of the county. A boring for petroleum, near Mt. Carmel, commenced geologically below both these seams, disclosed at a depth of 420 feet, a seam of three

feet thickness, and at 569 feet a seam of coal twelve feet in thickness. In same boring, at 325 feet, salt water was found, and another stratum of the same, a short distance above the twelve feet vein of coal. It has been flowing ever since."

ECONOMICAL GEOLOGY.

Coal.—From the state geological survey we glean the following: The upper coal seam in the Coffee creek section was the only outcrop in either of the fore. going counties that promised to be of value for practical coal mining. The coal in this seam ranges from thirty inches to three feet in thickness, and probably underlies a considerable portion of the south part of Wabash county and the southwestern part of Edwards. Several shafts have been sunk about three miles southwest of Mt. Carmel, where coal was obtained from thirty to thirty-five feet below the surface. This coal strata affords a hard, splinty or semi-block coal of fair quality. The roof seems to be good, and if the thickness of the vein should prove to be uniform, there is no reason why it might not be sucessfully mined. This is probably the same vein worked in the southeast part of Edwards county several years since, for the supply of Albion and adjacent region. To reach No. 7, the lower seam, a depth of probably from two to three hundred feet will have to be attained. Although these counties have not developed this vein, time will undoubtedly prove that it can be made a paying investment.

Building Stone.—As indicated in the sections heretofore given, it will be seen that a fair quality of building stone may be obtained from the sandstone outcropping in various portions of these counties. The best is probably that from the even-bedded sandstone above No. 11 coal, that is found in the central and northern portion of Edwards and north and northwest of Wabash. In the latter county, in the vicinity of Oriole, quarries have been opened where a good, evenly-bedded rock is obtained, the thin layer affording a good flag-stone, and the thicker beds utilized for foundation walls, etc. This ledge probably underlies all the highlands and ridges in the northwest part of the county. These will be developed as the demand for building-stone increases. The ledge in the river bed at Rochester has been but slightly quarried, and at Walden's place quarries have been worked between this place and Mt. Carmel, where a fair quality of sandstone has been obtained from a bed that, in appearance, resembles the ledge in the Mt. Carmel bluff.

Sandstone of a fair quality is obtained at several points in the vicinity of Albion, some of which is concretationary and very hard, yielding a durable stone. No lime-stone suitable for building purposes is found in either county, although that obtained at Rochester Mills, and at Mr. Reel's place, north of Mt. Carmel, has been used to some extent in the neighborhood of the outcrops.

Iron Ore.—Bands of Argillaceous iron ore are found disseminated more or less throughout many of the shale beds, in these counties, but in such limited quantities that it can prove of but little value. Eight miles northwest of Albion, at the ford, on the S. W. qu. of Sec. 7, T. 1 S., R. 10 E. there is a better showing for this ore than found elsewhere in this region. The shale bed is four feet thick, and about one-half of this thickness is a clay iron ore of a fair quality. At the foot of the bluff several tons of ore may be collected from the *debris*, where it has been washed out of the shale by the river current. Twenty inches of coal of fair quality overlies ferruginous shale.

Potter's Clay is found in the bank of Greathouse creek, near Mt. Carmel. This is said to be of fair quality, and could be worked with success. Good brick clay is abundant in nearly all localities, while sand suitable for all building purposes is found in the river bluffs and creek valleys.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

This county contains an area of about three hundred and sixty-two square miles. The surface is generally rolling, and is thus well prepared for natural drainage. Originally it was mainly covered with heavy timbers, interspersed here and there with small prairie belts. The elevation above the water courses is nowhere very great, the uplands ranging from fifty to about a hundred feet in altitude.

Loess and Drift.—At various places along the Wabash river may be found beds of brown clay and yellowish marly sands, averaging from ten to twenty feet in thickness. These probably represent the age of the Loess. They are underlaid by gravelly clays intermingled with small boulders, ranging in size from an inch to a foot or more in diameter. Away from the river bluffs, on the uplands, there may be found these gravelly clays from fifteen to twenty feet above the bed rock; and in sinking wells, especially in the northern portions of the county, a sufficient supply of water can only be reached by going from ten to upwards of forty feet below the Drift clays into the shales or sandstone beneath. In the vicinity of Lawrenceville there is usually from five to six feet of brown gravelly clay resting upon the bed rock; but before reaching this you pass through a strata of brown or buff-colored clay, quite free from gravel, and about twelve feet in thickness.

Stratified Rocks.—All the formations that outcrop in this county below the superficial deposits heretofore mentioned, belong to the upper Coal Measure, and include a vertical thickness not to exceed two hundred feet. At St. Francisville, on the Wabash, there appears an outcrop of massive gray sandstone, which is believed to be the same as that found in Wabash county, at Hanging-rock bluff, and is the lowest rock seen in this county. The section here is as follows:

	Feet.
Shale	8
Impure iron ore	1
Thin-bedded sandstone and sandy shale	16
Massive gray sandstone	20 to 25
Unexposed to river level	10 to 13

On the Embarras river, just below the dam at Lawrenceville, may be found the following section:

	Feet.
Brown and bluish-gray argillaceous Shale	10 to 12
Bituminous and partly calcareous shale with bands of iron ore and numerous fossils	4 to 5
Black slaty shale	3 to 5
Dark gray limestone in river bed	1

A repetition of the above section is found two miles east of Lawrenceville, but the bluff is much higher and a larger thickness of strata is exposed, giving the following section:

	Feet.
Micaceous sand stone and shale	20 to 25
Bluish-gray calcareous shale, with iron bands and fossils	4 to 6
Black laminated shale, with concretions of black limestone	4 to 5
Brittle dark-gray limestone	1½ to 2
Blue and brown shale, partly argillaceous and bituminous	12 to 14

Two wells were sunk on Mr. Plummer's farm, in the S. E. qr. of Sec. 25, T. 5 N., R. 12 west. The one near his house, passed through eighteen inches of coal at a depth of eighteen feet. The other, located a quarter of a mile to the north, was sunk to the depth of forty-three feet, passing mostly through sandstone and shale. At Mr. Porter's place, which adjoins Mr. Plummer's on the south, a well was sunk to the depth of fifty-six feet, with the following showing:

	Feet.
Drift clay, soil, etc.	18
Sandstone	11
Blue shales, bituminous at the bottom	27

The coal vein passed through in the well of Mr. Plummer must lay above the sandstone in the Porter well, which had probably been eroded away at that point by water currents during the Drift-epoch. At a well half a mile west of Mr. Plummer's, a bed of cellular iron ore occurs in the sandstone near its base, and was passed through in this well about sixteen feet below the surface. The iron ore was reported to be two feet thick in the well, but at the outcrop, a quarter of a mile away, its thickness was only about six inches. But for its being so sandy it might be valuable for smelting purposes.

In the bluffs of the Embarras river, on the N. W. qr. of Sec. 33, T. 5, R. 12, a massive sandstone exposure indicates the following section:

	Ft.	In.
Massive sandstone	8 to 10	
Ferruginous conglomerate	2 to 3	
Coal (probably local)	0	8
Slope covered to the river level	10 to 12	

A hundred yards above where this section is visible, the sandstone continues down the river level without indications of coal. It is probable that the thin coal vein, just over the line in Crawford county, on Brushby creek, is of the same formation as the above, and as it is there from forty to fifty feet above the creek level, it indicates a westerly deflection of the strata equal to about six or seven feet to the mile. On the Embarras for some distance above this point, no rocks are known to outcrop, and below there is not much exposure between this and the dam at Lawrenceville.

On the south side of Indian creek, three miles south of Lawrenceville, and at several places in the neighborhood, a coal vein is found and worked sufficiently to supply the local demand for coal. The seam ranges from twelve to eighteen inches in thickness, and is mined by stripping along its outcrop in the banks of the small streams.

The following sections and notes have been reported by Prof. Cox:

At Leed's quarry, on Indian creek, one mile west of St. Francisville road, is found the following section:

	Ft.	In.
Gray shale	6	
Carbonaceous shale		6
Shale		8
Sandstone, in even beds	3	

This sandstone is suitable for good building stones, and was utilized in the bridge abutments on Embarras river. On the north bank of the above river, at Shaker mill, the following section was found:

	Ft.
Soil and Drift	5
Thin bedded Sandstone, 2 to 8 inches	8
Massive Sandstone	13

Section on Indian creek, three miles south of Lawrenceville:

	Ft.	In.
Soil and Drift	10	
Argillaceous shale, with iron bands	25	
Impure coal		8
Fire-clay and grey shale	5	
Bluish sandstone in bed of creek	?	

The approximate section of rocks out-cropping in the county is as follows:

	Ft.
Brown and gray sandstone, the lower part in massive beds	60 to 75
Coal, No. 12	1 to 1½
Shales, with bands of argillaceous iron ore	30 to 35
Coal, No. 11	0 to 1
Sandstone, top thin-bedded and shaly, bottom massive	30 to 35

ECONOMICAL GEOLOGY.

Building Stone.—In the foregoing section both the sandstones afford building stone of fair quality for certain purposes, and large quarries have been opened in the upper seam, in the vicinity of Summer, for the use of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad. Small quarries are operated in various localities in the northern and central part of the county. Leed's quarry on Indian creek is probably in the lower bed, and the rock obtained there is in thin even beds, ranging from four inches to a foot in thickness.

The limestone at Lawrenceville, and at the bridge two miles east on the Embarras, is somewhat argillaceous, and, therefore, is not to be depended upon where it is subjected to the section of frost and moisture. This is the only limestone developed in the county, and is not adaped for either the lime-kiln or building purposes.

Coal.—On account of the thinness of the seams of coal reached in the county, it can only be mined by stripping. It is a very good quality, but worked only in a small way.

Just north of the county line in the edge of Crawford county, at Nettle's coal mine, the vein is about 18 inches thick, and is overlaid by about a foot or more of hard bituminous shale resembling cannel coal. The manner of mining it is by tunnelling into the bank along the line of outcrop, but no permanant entry was constructed, and when work stopped the roof caved in and filled the opening so that a new entry was required as often as the work was resumed.

If the well sunk at Lawrenceville has been conducted by experts, and an exact record kept of strata passed through, the question would have been determined whether any thick vein of coal exists within four hundred feet of the surface, in the county. Nothing, however, has been positively determined, further than the fact that two coal seams of uncertain thickness were found, one at a depth of about 340 and the other at 440 feet below the surface. It is evident that deep mining is the only means of obtaining this fuel to any great extent within the limits of this county; and if the coal demand would justify reasonable expenditure in sinking deep shafts, fair returns might reasonably be expected.

Iron Ore.—The shales intervening between coals 11 and 12 contain numerous bands of argillaceous iron ore, but are of little practical value. At the base of the upper sandstone a ferruginous bed is frequently met with, sometimes appearing as a conglomerate of iron nodules in sandstone. In a well on section 25, T. 5 N., R. 12 W., this conglomerate was reported to be two feet thick, and consisted partly of a very good quality of brown hematite ore, but other portions were too much mixed to be of value for the production of iron.

CHAPTER V.

FLORA.

IN speaking of the flora of these counties, it is not the purpose of this work to treat exhaustively on the plants of the respective counties, but rather to give a list of the native trees and grasses found within their limits.

"Mere catalogues of plants growing in any locality," says a popular writer, "might without a little reflection, be supposed to possess but little value;" a supposition, however, which would be far from the truth. The careful and intelligent husbandman looks at once to the native vegetation as a sure indication of the value of uncultivated lands. The kinds of timber growing in a given locality will decide the qualities of soil for agricultural purposes. So too, the artisan in wood, will find what materials are at hand the best suited for his purposes. By the botanist, the state of Illinois is usually considered under three divisions; the heavily timbered regions of the south, the flora which is remarkable for its variety; the central portion, consisting mainly of prairie, and the northern section composed of both prairie and timber. Below we append a list of the native forest trees and shrubs of these counties. For this data we are indebted to the State report, the list of which was kindly furnished by Dr. J. Schenck of Mt. Carmel, Wabash county:

Acer rubrum, L., red or swamp maple.
Acer dasycarpum, Ehrhardt, white or sugar maple.
Acer saccharinum, common sugar maple.
Acer saccharinum, var nigrum, black sugar maple.
Aesculus glabra, smooth or Ohio buckeye.
Alnus serrulata, smooth alder.
Amorpha fruticosa, false indigo.
Asimina triloba, common paw paw.
Betula lenta, cherry or sweet birch.
Betula nigra, river or red birch.
Carpinus Americana, ironwood; hornbeam.
Carya olivæformis, pecan nut.
Catalpa speciosa, Warder; Indian bean.
Carya alba, shellbark or shagbark hickory.
Carya microcarpa, small-fruited hickory.
Carya Sulcata, Nutt; Western shellbark, hickory.
Carya tomentosa, mockernut; white-hearted hickory.
Carya procina, pignut or broom hickory.
Carya amara, bitternut or swamp hickory.
Celtis occidentalis, hickory; sugarberry.
Celtis Mississippiensis, Mis-issippi hackberry.
Cephalanthus occidentali-, button bush.
Cercis Canadensis, red-bud; Judas-tree.
Cornus Florida, flowering dogwood.
Cornus sericea, silky cornell; kinnikinnik.
Cornus paniculata, panicled cornell.
Corylus Americana, wild hazelnut.
Corylus rostrata, beaked hazelnut.
Crataegus tomentosa, black or pear thorn.
Crataegus tomentosa var., Mollis.
Crataegus punctata, Jacq.
Crataegus cordata Washington thorn.
Crataegus Crus-galli, cock-spur thorn.
Diospyros Virginiana, common persimmon.
Euonymus atropurpureus, burning-bush; wahoo.
Euonymus Americanus, strawberry-bush.
Fagus ferruginea, American beech.
Fraxinus Americana, white ash.
Fraxinus pubescens, red ash.
Fraxinus viridis, green ash.
Fraxinus quadrangulata, blue ash.
Gleditschia triacanthos, honey-locust.
Gleditschia monosperma, Walt; one-seeded or water locust.
Gymnocladus Canadensis, coffee tree.
Hydrangea arborescens, wild hydrangea.
Hydrangea proliticum, shrubdy St. John's wort.
Ilex decidua, Walt.
Juglans cinerea, butternut.
Juglans nigra, black walnut.
Juniperus communis, common juniper.
Lindera Benjoin, spice-bush; Benjamin-bush.
Liquidambar Styraciflca, sweet gum tree.
Liriodendron Tulipifera, tulip-tree; poplar.
Morus rubs, red mulberry.
Negundo aceroides, box-elder.
Nyssa multiflora, black gum; tupelo.
Ostrya Virginica, hop-hornbeam, leverwood.
Platanus occidentalis, sycamore; plane-tree.
Populus heterophylla, cottonwood; downy poplar.
Populus monilifera, necklace poplar; cottonwood.
Populus tremuloides, American aspen.
Prinos verticillata, black elder; winterberry.
Prunus Americana, wild yellow or red plum.
Prunus insita, Bullace plum.
Prunus serotina, wild black cherry.
Pyrus coronaria, sweet-scented crab apple.
Pyrus angustifolia, narrow-leaved crab apple.
Ptelea trifoliata, wafer ash; shrubby trefoil.
Quercus alba, white oak.
Quercus stellata, Wang; post oak.
Quercus macrocarpa, burr or overcup oak.
Quercus macrocarpa, var. oliviformis; olive-fruited overcup oak.
Quercus lyrata, Walt.; lyre-leaved oak.

Quercus bicolor, var. Michauxii, Engelm; large-fruited swamp oak.
Quercus muhlenbergii, Engelm; chestnut oak.
Quercus tinctoria, black or tanner's oak.
Quercus coccinea, scarlet oak.
Quercus rubera, red oak.
Quercus falcata, Michaux; Spanish oak.
Quercus palustris, pin or water oak.
Quercus nigra, black-jack or barren oak.
Quercus phellos, willow oak.
Quercus imbricaria, laurel or shingle oak.
Rhus tophina, staghorn sumach.
Rhus glabra, smooth sumach.
Rhus copallin, dwarf sumach.
Salix tristis, dwarf gray willow.
Salix discolor, glaucous willow.
Salix cricophala, wooly-headed willow.
Salix petiolaris, long-stalked green osier.
Salix nigra, black willow.
Salix rigida, stiff-leaved willow.
Sambucus Canadensis, common elder.
Sassafras officinale, sassafras.
Spiraea opulifolia, L., nine barks.
Spiraea salicifolia, L., meadow sweet.
Staphylea trifolia, bladder nut.
Symphoricarpus occidentalis, wolf or buckberry.
Symphoricarpus vulgaris, Indian currant.
Taxodium distichum, American bald cypress.
Tilia, American basswood, lidden.
Tilia heterophylla, white basswood.
Ulmus fulva, slippery elm.
Ulmus Americana, American or white elm.
Ulmus alata, winged elm.
Viburnum prunifolium, black haw.
Viburnum nudum, white rod.
Zanthoxylum Americae, prickly ash.

The plants are many and rare, some for beauty, while others are most valuable for their medicinal properties. The pinkroot, the columbo, ginseng, boneset, pennyroyal, and others are utillized as herbs for medicine. Among the plants of beauty are phlox, the lily, the asclepias, the mints, golden rod, the eyebright, gerardia, and hundreds of other varieties which adorn the meadows, the timber, and the brook-sides; besides the above there are many varieties of the climbing and twining vines, such as the bitter-sweet, trumpet-creeper, woodbine, the clematis, the grape and others, which fill the woods with gay festoons, and add grace and beauty to many a decayed monarch of the forrest.

GRASSES.

In speaking of these we purposely exclude the grain plants, and confine ourselves to those valuable grasses which are adapted to the sustenance of the lower animals.

Timothy grass or cat's tail, naturalized.
Agrastus vulgaris, red-top or herb grass.
Muhlenbergia diffusa, rumble will.
Calamgrastis Canadensis, blue joint.
Dactylis glomerata, orchard grass.
Poa Pratensis, Kentucky blue grass.
Poa Compressa, true blue grass.
Festuca Elator, meadow fescue.
Bromus Leculinus, cheat chess; foreign.
Phragmites Communis, the reed.
Arundinaria Macroseperma, or cane.
Solium Perenni, perennial ray grass.
Anthoxanthum Odoratum, sweet-scented vernal grass.
Phalaris Arundinacea, reed canary grass.
Paspalum Setaceum.
Panicum Sanguinale, crab grass.
Panicum Glabrum, smooth panicum.
Panicum Capillare, witch grass.
Panicum crusgalli, barnyard grass.
Setaria Glauca, foxtail.
Setaria Viridis, bottle grass.
Sciaria Italica, millet.
Andropogon Scoparius, brown-beard grass.

In the above lists we have given the botanical as well as the common terms, believing such a course best to pursue in the study of plants, and more beneficial to the student or general reader. Some plants may have been omitted, yet we think the lists quite complete.

CHAPTER VI.

FAUNA.

OF the ruminating animals that were indigenous to this territory, we had the American Elk (Cervus Canadensis), and still have the deer of two kinds; the more common, the well-known American deer (Cervus Virginianus), and the white-tailed deer (Cervus Leucurus). And at a period not very remote the American Buffalo (Bos Americanus), must have found pastures in this portion of the state. The heads, horns and bones of the slain animals were still numerous in 1820. The Black Bear (Ursus Americanus) were quite numerous even in the memory of the older settlers. Bears have been seen in the counties within the last thirty years. The Gray Wolf (Canis Occidentalis) and Prairie Wolf (Canis latrans) are not unfrequently found, as is also the Gray Fox (Vulper Virginianus), which still exists by its superior cunning. The Panther (Felis concolor) was occasionally met with in the earlier times, and still later and more common, the Wild Cat (Lynx rufus). The Weasel, one or more species; the Mink (Putorius Vison); American Otter (Latra Canadensis); the Skunk (Mephitis Mephitica); the Badger (Taxidea Americana); the Raccoon (Procyon Lotor); the Opossum (Didelphys Virginiana). The two latter species of animals are met with in every portion of the United States and the greater part of North America. The coon-skin, among the early settlers, was regarded as a legal tender. Of the Squirrel family we have the Fox, Gray, Flying, Ground and Prairie Squirrel (Scirus Ludovicanus, Carolinensis, Volucella, Striatus and Spermaphilus). The Woodchuck (Arctomys Monax); the common Musk Rat (Fiber Zibethicus). The Bats, Shrews and Moles are common. Of the muridæ we have the introduced species of Rats and Mice, as also the native Meadow Mouse, and the Long-tailed Jumping Mouse (Meriones Labradorus), frequently met with in the clearings. Of the Hare, the Lupus Sylvaticus (the so-called Rabbit) is very plentiful. Several species of the native animals have perished, being unable to endure the presence of civilization, or finding the food congenial to their tastes appropriated by stronger races. Many of the pleasures, dangers and excitements of the chase are only known and enjoyed by most of us of the present day through the talk and tradition of the past. The Buffalo and the Elk have passed the borders of the Mississippi to the westward, never more to return.

Of *Birds* may be mentioned the following:*

Among the Game Birds most sought after are the Meleagris Gallopavo (Wild Turkey), and Cupidonia Cupido (Prairie Hen), which afford excellent sport for the hunter and are quite plentiful; Pinnated Grouse (Bonasa Umbellus); Ruffled Grouse (Ortyx Virginianus); Quail (Philohela Minor); Woodcock (Gallinago Wilsonii); English Snipe (Macrorhamphus Griseus); Red-breasted Snipe (Gambetta Melanoleuca); Telltale Snipe (Gambetta Flavipes); Yellow Legs (Limosa Fedoa); Marbled Godwit (Scolofax Fedoa, Wilson); Numenius Longirastris (Long-billed Curlew); Numenius Hudsonicus (Short-billed Curlew); Rallus Virginianus (Virginia Rail); Cygnus Americanus (American Swan); Cygnus Buccinator (Trumpeter Swan); Anser Hyperboreus (Snow Goose); Bermicala Canadensis (Canada Goose); Bermicala Brenta (Brant); Anas Boschas (Mallard); Anas Obscura (Black Duck); Dafila Acuta (Pintail Duck); Nettion Carolinensis (Green-winged Teel); Querquedela discors (Blue-winged Teel); Spatula Clypeata (Shoveler); Mareca Americana (American Widgeon); Aix Sponsa (Summer, or Wood Duck); Aythaya Americana (Red-head Duck); Aythaya Vallisneria (Canvass-back Duck); Bucephala Albeola (Butter Ball); Lophodytes Cucculatus (Hooded Merganser); (Pelecanus erythrorhynchus), Rough-billed Pelican; Colymbus torquatus), The Loon; (Aegialatis vociferus), Killdeer Plover; Ball Head, Yellow Legged and Upland Plover; (Tantalus loculator), Wild Ibis, very rarely visit this locality; Herodus egretta), White Heron; (Ardea Herodus), Great Blue Heron; (Botaurus lentiginosus), Bittern; (Grus Canadensis), Sand Hill Crane; (Ectopistes migratoria), Wild Pigeon; (Zenaidura Carolinensis), Common Dove; (Corvus carnivorus), American Raven; (Corvus Americanus), Common Crow; (Cyanurus cristatus), Blue Jay; (Dolichonyx oryzivorus), Bobo'link; (Agelaius phœnicians), Red-winged Black Bird; (Sturella magna), Meadow Lark; (Icterus Baltimore), Golden Oriole; (Chrysometris tristis), Yellow Bird; (Junco hyemalis), Snow Bird; (Spizella Socialis), Chipping Sparrow; (Spizella pusilla), Field Sparrow; (Melospiza palustris), Swamp Sparrow; (Cyanospiza cyanea), Indigo Bird; (Cardinalis Virginianus), Cardinal Red Bird; (Pipilo erythrophthalmus), Cheewink; (Sitta Carolinensis), White-bellied Nuthatch; (Mimus polyglottus), Mocking Bird; (Minus Carolinensis), Cat Bird; (Harphorhynchus rufus), Brown Thrush; (Troglodytes ædon), House Wren; (Hirundo horreorum), Barn Swallow; (Cotyle riparia), Bank Swallow; (Progne purpurea), Blue Martin; (Ampellis cedrorum), Cedar Bird; (Pyrangra rubra), Scarlet Tanager; (Pyrangra astiva), Summer Red Bird; (Tardus migratorius), Robin, came less than forty years ago; (Sialia Sialis), Blue Bird; (Tyrannus Carolinensis), King Bird; (Sayornis fuscus), Pewee; (Ceryle alcyon), Belted Kingfisher; (Antrostomus vociferus), Whippoorwill; (Chordeiles popetue), Night Hawk; (Chætura pelasgia), Chimney Swallow; (Trochilus colubris), Ruby-throated Humming Bird; (Picus villosus), Hairy Woodpecker; (Picus pubescens), Downy Woodpecker; (Melanerpes erythrocephalus), Red-headed Woodpecker; (Colaptes auratus), Golden-winged Woodpecker; (Conurus Carolinensis), Carolina Parrot; (Bubo Virginianus), Great Horned Owl; Syrnium (nebulosum), barred owl; (Nyctea nivea), Snowy Owl; (Cathartes aura), Turkey Buzzard; (Falco columbarium), Pigeon Hawk; Nauclerus furcatus), Swallow-tailed Hawk; (Icteria Mississippiensis), Mississippi Kite; (Buteo boroalis), Red-tailed Hawk; (Haliatus leucocephalus), Bald Eagle; (Falco fulvius), Ring-tailed Eagle.

We give the following classification of birds into three divisions, as found in the "Transactions of the Illinois State Horticultural Society" of 1876:

1st. Those of the greatest value to the fruit-growers in destroying noxious insects, and which should be encouraged and fostered in every way.

Blue Birds, Tit-mice or Chicadees, Warblers, (small summer birds with pleasant notes, seen in trees and gardens), Swallows, Vuros, (small birds called green necks). All birds known as Woodpeckers except sap, suckers (Picus varius). This bird is entirely injurious, as it is not insectivorous, but feeds on the inner bark cumbium (and the elaborated sap) of many species of trees, and may be known from other Woodpeckers, by its belly being yellowish, a large black patch on its breast, and the top of its head a dark bright red. The male have also a patch of the same on their throats and with the minor margins of the two central tail feathers white. This bird should not be mistaken for the two other most valuable birds which it nearly resembles, to wit: The Hairy Woodpecker (Picus Villiosii et vars); and the Downy Woodpecker, (Picus pubescens et vars). These two species have the outer tail feathers white—or barred with black—and have only a small patch of red on the back of the head of the males. The Yellow Hammer or Flecker (Colaptus auratus), is somewhat covered with yellow, and should not be mistaken for the sap-sucker. It is a much larger bird. The Red-headed Woodpecker (Melanerpes erythrocephalus), sometimes pecks into apples and devours cherries, and should be placed in the next division (2d). The Wren, Ground Robin (known as Cherwick), Meadow Lark, all the fly-catchers, the King Bird or bee-catcher, Whippoorwill, Night Hawk or Goat Sucker, Nut-hatcher, Pewee or Pewit. All the Blackbirds, Bobolinks, Finches (Fringillidæ), Quails, Song Sparrows, Scarlet Tanager, Black, White and Brown Creepers, Maryland Warblers, Indigo Birds, Chirping Sparrow, Black-throated Bunting, Thrushes, except those named in the next class, and all domestic fowls except geese.

2d. *Birds of Doubtful Utility.*

Which include those which have beneficial qualities but which have also noxious and destructive qualities in the way of destroying fruits, and whose habits are not fully determined. Thus the Robin, Brown Thrush and

* In the preceding mention of animals, both the scientific and common names are generally given for the convenience of the reader.

Cat Bird are very valuable as cut-worm eaters, but also very obnoxious to the small fruit growers. The Jay (Blue Jay) not only destructive to grain and fruits, but very noxious in the way of destroying the nest eggs and young of smaller and better birds, Robin, Brown Thrush and Cat Bird, Shrike or Butcher Bird, Red-headed Woodpecker, Jay Bird or Blue Jay, Crow and the small Owls (Screech Owls), Pigeons and Mocking Bird.

3d. *Birds that should be Exterminated.*

Sap-sucker, or Yellow bellied Woodpecker (see above), Baltimore Oriole, or Hanging Bird, Cedar Bird, or Wax-wings (Ampelis cedrorum), Hawks and the larger Owls.

The names, and a carefully prepared list of the animals of a country, state, or county, are always of interest to the inhabitants, and especially so to the scientist and student of natural history. After inquiring into the political and civil history of a country, we then turn with pleasure to the investigation of its Natural History, and of the animals which inhabited it prior to the advent of man; their habits and the means of their subsistence become a study; some were animals of prey, others were harmless, and subsisted upon the vegetable products of the country. The early animals of this part of the state ranged over a wide expanse of country, the habits of which will be fully found and set forth in all of our zoological treatises.

CHAPTER VII.

PIONEERS AND EARLY SETTLERS.

INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES OF EDWARDS, LAWRENCE AND WABASH COUNTIES.

TO rescue from oblivion the incidents of the past, and to preserve the names of the hardy few, who in fact were the real instruments of paving the way toward making the wild forests habitable, is one of the main objects of the historian. In a little time the gray hairs of the pioneers, who still live as tottering monuments of the good old times, will be gathered to their fathers; their children engrossed by the busy transactions of life, will neglect to treasure up the doings and recollections of the past, and posterity will search in vain for land-marks and memorials thereof. How necessary then that no time be lost in gathering together the fragments of our infant history, which still exist, and thus rescue it from entire forgetfulness.

A little less than three-quarters of a century ago this beautiful country was in a state of nature, and the only inhabitants were the uncivilized Indians and the wild game of the forest. The white man came, and lo! the transition! Beautiful fields of grain wave in the gentle breeze, and neat villages and farm houses dot the landscape. In that early day the means and facilities for tilling the soil would be considered a burlesque on farming to-day. When they turned the sod with the old wooden mould-board plow and gathered the harvest with the reap-hook, the threshing was as slow and laborious as the reaping, the process being by tramping out the grain by the use of cattle, or beating it from the straw with a flail. Presto change; nearly seventy-five years have glided by, and we cast our eye upon the landscape and what a transformation! The old mould-board has given way to the elegant sulky plow; the reap-hook is transformed into the wonderful mechanism known as the self-binder, and the tramping of the cattle, and the thud, thud of the flail have yielded to the steam engine and the hum of the gigantic thresher. It is thus that the results of the labors and hardships of the pioneers, combined with the efforts and genius of their children, are written not only in history, but more unmistakably engraved upon every highway in the land. Let the reader stop for a moment and reflect, if he would do justice to those who have led the way and so nobly done their part. Do not chide or jeer them for their odd, old-fashioned ways, but keep in mind, that it is to them that we, "Young America," are indebted for the surrounding comforts which our land yields to-day. But a few years more, when we have grown gray and feeble, shall we be pointed out by the busy, bustling throng of a more advanced age, as the old fogies, and as among those who have passed their days of usefulness.

EDWARDS COUNTY.

FIRST SETTLEMENT AND EARLY SETTLERS.

Tradition relates that the first white men to penetrate the wilds of Edwards county, were three brothers by the name of Daston, as early as 1800. They were great hunters, and spent most of their time in hunting and trapping. They made little or no improvements, and all that is known of them by the pioneers who made permanent settlements, is that their cabins were left standing in sections 10 and 15, in township 15, 1 north, range 14 east, when the first permanent settlers came to the county. From whence they came or where they went, tradition is silent.

The first families to make a permanent settlement in the county were those of Jonathan Shelby, Thomas Carney, John Bell, Lot Sams, and Isaac Greathouse; these all made their advent here in 1815. Shelby and Carney came together with their families and located near each other in township 1 north, range 10, now Shelby precinct. They were from Tennessee, and made the long journey to Grayville with their families overland, in wagons, the only method then for traveling. They halted at Grayville, where they remained one year, when they removed to the northern part of the county, as above stated. Mr. Shelby located in the northwest quarter of section 34, where he erected a cabin and commenced the life of the pioneer in the wilds of Edwards county. He was an active and energetic man,

and in a few years had under cultivation several acres of land, and was surrounded with the comforts of a good home. In 1831, he moved to section 18, on the Little Wabash, and four years later constructed a water grist mill on this stream, it being the first water-mill in Shelby precinct. He was one of the first justices of the peace in the county, which office he held for many years. He died about 1838.

Mr. Carney also located in section 34, and subsequently became one of the leading farmers of the times He had the confidence of the people, and in 1832, he was elected to the county commissioners' court, which position he held until 1838. Mr. Carney was always a public-spirited man, and to him belongs the honor of constructing the first mill in his neighborhood. This was in 1832. The mill was propelled by horse-power, but it answered the wants of his neighbors. About 1844 he moved with his family to the State of Missouri, where he died a few years ago.

John Bell was of German descent, but was born in South Carolina. In an early day he moved to Kentucky, and from thence to Tennessee. From this State he enlisted in the war of 1812, where he served about one year; and in 1815 he moved with his family to Illinois and settled in section 27, township 1 north, range 10 east, where he resided until his death. He was a plain, unassuming man, and a good neighbor. One son, H. C. Bell, resides in section 10.

Lot Sams was a native of North Carolina, but had been a resident of Kentucky and Tennessee. He came with his family to Illinois in 1815, and located in section 35, township 1 north, range 10 east. His mode of travel to this State was by pack horses; upon these he made the whole distance with his little family. In 1821 he located in section 25, where he died in the fall of 1863. At his death he had accumulated considerable property, and the little hamlet of Samsville, in Shelby precinct, has the honor of bearing his name.

Isaac Greathouse came from Kentucky in 1815, and with his family, located in this part of Illinois, where he followed the pursuit of farming for a short time; but the Indian depredations drove him into one of the forts. Being tired of the Indian warfare on the frontier he returned to his native State, where he remained several years. Again, in 1821, he moved to Illinois and settled permanently in the S. W. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ of section 13, Salem precinct. He was a plain farmer, never aspiring to office of public trust. He died at the old homestead. Enoch, the eldest of the pioneer children, is a wealthy farmer residing in section 18, township 1 north, range 11 east. Francis, another son, lives in section 13. The father of Isaac was one, if not the first English settler in this part of the State, west of the Wabash river, a sketch of whom will be found in the chapter of Mt. Carmel precinct, and pioneer history of Wabash county.

In 1816 a settlement was formed in the southwest part of the county on or near Big Creek, the first of whom was "Captain" Jeremiah Birk, who came from one of the Southern States, and located in the edge of Big creek timber, where he erected a small cabin and cleared a patch of land on which he raised a meager crop of corn sufficient for the wants of his family. His cabin was erected just in the margin of the timber overlooking quite a prairie belt, which subsequently received the name of Birk's Prairie. His family consisted of his wife, four sons and three daughters, and their mode of living was of the most primitive character. Their cabin contained but one room, which served the purpose of kitchen, eating and sleeping room. The family remained here but about three years, or until about the time of the English colony settlement, as Mr. Birk was of the pure type of the backwoodsman and could not tolerate civilization. To use his own language as related by one of the pioneers, "He did not wish to live where neighbors were so plenty; that to see three neighbors within a day's ride was sufficient for him."

Walter Anderson, who came about the same time, located in section 30, township 2 south, range ten east. He had the honor of planting the first orchard in the county, on his little clearing, in 1817. He remained but a few years, when he moved to some other portion of the State. John Hunt located in the same settlement and remained here until his death; but one of his descendants is now living in the county, a grandson, James T., who resides about a mile from his grandfather's old home. Others who lived in this settlement were, Hugh Collins, Rollin and Joseph Lane, and William Ham. They were all natives of some of the Southern States, and remained only a few years after coming.

In the fall of 1816, quite a sensation was created among the few settlers of this part of the country, caused by the killing and mutilating of the body of one Joseph Boltinghouse. He was a single man, the family then residing in White county. In the fall, Joseph drove to the Big creek timber, quite a quantity of hogs to feed and fatten from the mast, then so plenty in this part of the county. He built him a camp, a little south of the creek, on what is now the Churchill land. While here a band of Shawnee Indians prowling through the country espied his camp, and finding that he was alone, took him by surprise, and murdered him upon the spot. When found his body was lying close to his camp in a mutilated condition, and his head, which had been severed from the trunk, was suspended upon a pole near by. Tradition relates that the murderers suffered dearly for the crime. They were captured near the Wabash river, stones were lashed to their bodies and they were sunk in the river. The following spring, James and Daniel, brothers of the above, moved to the county from Gallatin, now White county, and located in section 26, township 2 south, range 10 east, a little south of Big creek, in the edge of the timber, overlooking the prairie that subsequently took their name. Daniel was a man of family, and his brother James resided with him. They cleared and improved a good farm, and became

prominent citizens of the county. In about 1837, they all moved to the State of Arkansas.

Thomas Riley, a native of Ireland, settled near the Boltinghouse's, the same year, 1817. Mr. Riley was then a single man, but subsequently married Sarah Morris, a daughter of one of the pioneers. He improved a good farm, where he resided until his death, which occurred about 1852. His father-in-law, Isaac Morris, came from the south and settled in section 5, township 3 south, range 10 east, in the same year as the above. He had a large family, and was a genuine backwoodsman. He spent the most of his time in hunting, and was noted for his exaggerated tales and hair-breadth escapes while in the woods. He remained in the county until his death, which occurred many years ago. His children are scattered to the many points of the West, none of his descendants being now residents of this part of the county.

Another pioneer of 1817, was Clem Martin, who located in section 33, township 2 south, range 14 west. He came from the southern States, partaking of the spirit of emigration to the new Eldorado, then so popular with the poorer class of the south and southwest. Mr. Martin was what would be termed to-day, a man of eccentric for peculiar ways. He was outspoken and fearless in character, somewhat rough and uncouth in manners, and thus made enemies when he might have had friends. For some reason the family stood in rather bad odor in the new settlement; this was undoubtedly due to the wild, unpleasant ways of his children. He died in the county many years ago. It is said that some of his descendants are living in White county.

About this time, in 1817, a new era dawned upon the settlements made in what is now Edwards county. Morris Birkbeck and George Flower, both well-to-do Englishmen, made a tour of the west in search of the "beautiful prairies" they had heard and read about, in the new world, with the view of establishing a colony of their countrymen within the same, should the reports given meet their expectations. Mr. Flower crossed the Atlantic, landing on American shores in the spring of 1816. He spent one year in making inquiries and becoming acquainted with the people, country and institutions of our republic. One year later Mr. Birkbeck and family came to the United States, and in company with Mr. Flower, they made a tour of the west. The country pleased them, and it was agreed between Mr. Flower and Mr. Birkbeck that the former should return to England and induce immigration to their chosen spot, Edwards county, while the latter was to attend to procuring the necessary lands, and otherwise to prepare for the reception of their countrymen. Of the first emigrants their names, time, and manner of coming, we quote from the account as given by Mr. Flower in his history of the English settlements in Edwards county. He says, "Early in March, 1818, the ship *Achilles* sailed from Bristol with the first party of emigrants, destined for our settlements in Illinois. Mr. Charles Trimmer, of Yeatly, Surrey, a young farmer, and a neighbor and acquaintance of Mr. Birkbeck, with forty-four men and one married woman, sailed in this ship. The men were chiefly farm laborers and mechanics from Surrey. Many of them had for years worked for Mr. Birkbeck, others were from his neighborhood, and were personally acquainted or knew him by reputation. This party was under the special care and leadership of Mr. Trimmer. About an equal number, composed of London mechanics and tradesmen from various parts of England, formed another party that sailed in the same ship. These were under the guidance and direction of Mr. James Lawrence, merchant tailor, of Hatton Garden, London. Mr. Lawrence being a man of property, a resident of the city, and well acquainted with the usages at the docks, custom-house, shipping, etc., became actually the head of the whole party." Another prominent party in this ship's company was Mr. Hugh Ranalds, from Hammersmith, near London. He was then a single man, but subsequently married Mary C Flower, a sister of George Flower.

According to the account given by Mr. Flower, the emigrants landed at Philadelphia early in June, 1818. They made their way to Edwards county overland, some in wagons, others on horseback over the mountains to Pittsburg, then descended the Ohio river in flat boats to Shawneetown, and from thence on foot, in wagons or on horseback, to Mr. Birkbeck's cabin, situated on Boltinghouse prairie, the place being subsequently named Wanborough, after Mr. Birkbeck's old home in England. He had received notice of their coming and had made the best preparation possible for their reception. A square of rough log houses had been erected, each cabin being supplied with two doors with a small sash window in each door. This hamlet was subsequently denominated "The Barracks," and was open to all new-comers. It was here that the first ship's company—eighty-eight in number—were accommodated, all men, excepting three women. Mr. Flower, in his reminiscences, says of this novel state of affairs in the new found land, "I must leave to imagination the various feelings of its motley inmates, some of whom were used to the refinements of civilized life; all to the comforts of a home however humble; some without money, and all for a time, without occupation; without vegetables; corn bread and salt pork their only diet; whisky their sole luxury and consolation, and some not able to get that. It was for a time a fermenting mass. Strange and conflicting emotions exhibited themselves in ludicrous succession. Some laughed and joked, some moped and sulked, while others cursed the fates that brought them there. All things worked out right in time. The activity and energy of the national character soon displayed itself, and all became fairly satisfied with the condition of things."

Mr. Birkbeck had laid out the town of Wanborough in five-acre lots, and on these were built cabins, rented by some, and bought by others as the means of the immigrants would permit. In a short time an ox mill was

erected for grinding their corn, and the necessary blacksmith shop was added to the village. This formed the nucleus of the new-founded colony.

In April, 1819, another ship-load of emigrants swelled the numbers of the already prosperous little community. Of this accession Mr. Flower says, "My own immediate family and friends occupied the cabin, and my domestic servants and other emigrants going out to join us, filled the steerage; my live stock of cows, hogs and sheep from the choicest breeds of England, took all the spare room on deck." Among those who came in this ship were, Mr. and Mrs. Flower, parents of George Flower, the latter's two sisters, his brother William, a mere lad, his two sons, Miss Fordham and the servants of Mr. Flower. These constituted the immediate family party of Mr. F. Prominent among others seeking the promised land were Francis Rotch and brother, friends and acquaintances of Mr. Birkbeck; an elderly gentleman of means, Mr. Filder; Dr. C. Pugsley and family; Adam Corrie; John Wood, then a single man; John Ingle and family; David Bennett and family; Mr. White and family; a carpenter and builder from London, and Captain Stone and family. These, with some others, formed an emigrant party of upwards of sixty, who were bound for the "prairies" of Illinois.

On arrival upon American shores, they divided into parties preparatory for their long and tedious journey to the wilds of the west. Their manner of traveling was similar to those who had preceded them one year before. Mr. Fordham, under the instructions of Mr Birkbeck, had in the meantime been busy in preparing for the reception of the new emigrants. He had made frequent excursions into the prairies to assist in the preparatory arrangements, as well as making more distant journeys to Cincinnati and Louisville, for many articles needed by the settlers, which he loaded upon flat boats and sent down the Ohio river to be conveyed to the new settlement. The emigrants, for a time, were obliged to occupy the log cabins of the hollow square of Wanborough, until other and better arrangements could be made. The increase of population far exceeded the privilege of comfortably receiving them, though all was done that could be for their comfort and convenience. It must be rembered that this part of the country was in a state of nature, and that buildings and improvements could not be made with the facilities they are to-day. Mr. Fordham had also built two cabins on the land of Mr. Flower, and it was at one of these cabins that Mr F. deposited his family after the long and tedious trip from the seaboard. We here give the language of Mr Flower relating to his arrival at his new-found home. He says, "I entered the prairie with my carriage at the same spot from which we had, one year before, first seen it. The prairie grass completely enveloped my horses, and they laboriously dragged the heavy-laden vehicle. The cabin built for me hove in sight, which was to be our home in the new found land. It was well sheltered by wood from the north and east, with an arm of the prairie lying south in a gently descending slope for a quarter of a mile, and was as pretty a situation as one could desire. The cabin, however, could boast of no comforts. It contained a clap-board roof, held down by weight-poles, a rough puncheon floor, and had neither door nor windows. Two door-ways were cut out, and the rough logs were scutched down inside. All the chips and ends of logs left by the backwoods' builders lay strewn upon the floor. We were now face to face with the privations and difficulties of a first settlement in the wilderness." From Mr. Flower's statement it seems that one of their greatest privations was the lack of good water. A well had been sunk on his land, but it was a quarter of a mile away. He further says that, "The floor of their cabin being cleared, a fire was kindled in a hole where a hearth was to be. One of us had a half mile trip for water. Then for the first time we knew the blessing of an iron tea kettle. Our first meal was spread upon the floor from such provisions as the carriage afforded, cheese, crackers, tea, etc. The tea we drank alternately from one or two tin cups. Some sitting, some kneeling, some stretched at length, resting on an elbow upon the floor, ancient fashion, was the way we took our first meal. But then I was in my own house, on my own land, in a free and independent republic, and could cast my vote into a hollow tree for coon or 'possum to be president of the United States if I so desired." It will thus be seen what privations and discomforts the pioneers underwent, although some of them at the time of their settlement were accustomed to all the comforts of life that wealth could give. Mr. Flower and Mr. Birkbeck both were representative men in England, and each commanded quite a fortune when they landed in this county. Whether their philanthropic efforts have been fully appreciated, the present generation of Albion and vicinity must answer. The former lived to see the "prairies" and surrounding country largely populated with prosperous farmers of his own countrymen. The little colony which he had been accessory in planting, had become among the most prosperous and independent of the great prairie State. After seeing and enjoying the results of his patriotic efforts, he passed the portals of this life at the city of Grayville, January 15th, 1862. For some reasons, his and Mr. Birkbeck's relations in social or business matters were not altogether agreeable, but that is a personal matter and belongs to no part of history. Mr. Birkbeck during his life time looked well and took good care of the interests of his countrymen, who had virtually placed themselves and families under his care and advisement. Wanborough, for a time, grew and prospered as a town. Albion springing up and getting the precedent as a county seat, in 1821, was a death blow upon the little town of Wanborough, the parent town within the present limits of Edwards county. Mr. Birkbeck became one of the leading men of the State, and it is said that through his efforts, and a few others, Illinois never has had the stain of slavery placed upon its escutcheon.

From his sound judgment and clear ideas with regard to governmental affairs, Governor Cole saw fit to choose him as his Secretary of State in 1824. This office he held but a short time, when he returned to his little colony. It was only about a year following that he met with a sudden and tragic death, the circumstances of which are so well and vividly portrayed in a journal of that day, that we copy the same for the readers of this history: "On June 4th, 1825, Mr. Birkbeck went to Harmony, Indiana, taking a packet of letters for us to Mr. Robert Owen, who being on the eve of departure to England, had kindly promised to deliver them. On Mr. Birkbeck's return occurred the melancholy circumstances of his death. In attempting to cross Fox river, with his son Bradford, they found the "flat" on which they expected to be carried over, had been taken away. They, therefore, entered the stream with their horses with the intention of swimming the river. Bradford's horse plunged and threw him into the seething water. Being a good swimmer, he, although encumbered with an overcoat, besides being weak from a recent illness, had nearly reached the opposite shore, when he heard his father's voice calling for assistance; and turning himself around he saw him struggling in the middle of the stream, and returned to him. Upon reaching him his father caught hold of him, and they both sank together. Upon coming to the surface, Bradford desired his father to take hold of his coat in another place, which he did, and again they both sank. At this time only Bradford arose; he finally reached the bank in safety, but he left his father beneath the waves. After some time his cries brought a person to his assistance who endeavored to recover the body of his father. It was all in vain, and it was not until the following day that the body was recovered from the angry waters. When found his umbrella was grasped in his right hand, the position he held it when he went down. His body was taken to New Harmony, and there interred with every mark of respect that the living could give. So passed away the soul of one who had labored faithfully, many years of his life, to benefit his fellow-man."

A prominent pioneer of 1817, was Alan Emmerson, who was born in Kentucky. When a young man he emigrated to Indiana, where he married. On coming to this State he located in section 4, township 2 south, range 10 east. His family then consisted of his wife and four children. He built a snug little cabin on the quarter section of land he had entered, and here commenced the hard labors of the pioneer. In a short time he was elected justice of the peace, being among the first to hold that honorable position in what is now Edwards county. He served several terms upon the board of County Commissioners, and for several years was the presiding Judge of the county court. He was also elected County Treasurer and Assessor, and was one term in the State Legislature. In fact for many years prior to his death, he was almost constantly serving the people in some public capacity. He lived to a good old age, he and his wife both passing away in 1876, Centennial year. But one of the family is now living, Jesse, who resides in Albion, and is among the wealthy and influential citizens of the town.

Rev. John Depew came in the same year as Mr. Emmerson. He was an immigrant from the South, and on arriving in the county he located on land adjoining Mr. Emmerson. He was a zealous Methodist divine, and the first of that persuasion in this part of the country. It is remarked of him that he was a good neighbor, an honest and conscientious man, and practiced what he preached. Being at a neighbor's house one day, and asked to take dinner with the family, he refused one of the delicacies of the early times—wild honey,—as he had learned in the mean time that the Sabbath had been desecrated in felling the bee-tree. He remained here but a few years, when he moved to Marion county.

In 1818, three months after Wanborough was established, Albion was founded. Mr. Flower, in his reminiscences says, that the emigrants were continually flowing in, and it became necessary to furnish them with suitable and comfortable quarters. They would first visit Mr. Birkbeck, who had but small accommodations, and would then call upon Mr. Flower, who at the time, was less prepared to receive them than Mr. Birkbeck. At this stage, says Mr. Flower, "we were experiencing the many inconveniences of a population in the wilderness, in advance of necessary food and shelter. Do as you will, if you are the very first in the wilderness, there are many inconveniences, privations, hardships, and sufferings that cannot be avoided. My own family, one day, were so closely run for provisions, that a dish of tender buds and shoots of the hazle-brush was our only resort."

Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Trimmer, who led the first ship's company, made their settlement in Village Prairie, so called from the Piankashaw Indians, who had formerly located there. Other emigrants kept coming in, some on foot, some on horseback, and some in wagons. Some sought employment and accepted of such labor as they could find. Others struck out on their own responsibility and made small beginnings for themselves, while others dropped back into the towns and settlement in Indiana. At this time Mr. Flower had been unable to prepare for the reception of the emigrants, his whole time having been occupied in making his own family comfortable. One evening, after he had completed his surroundings for the comfort of his family, Messrs. Lawrence, Ronalds, and Fordham called at the cabin of Mr. Flower. The question of making suitable preparation for the incoming tide of emigration was discussed, and measures were to be adopted for the laying out and building a town, as a center for the useful arts, and conveniences necessary for a prosperous agricultural district. The subject was considered in all its various bearings, and there in the darkness of Mr. F's. cabin (they were then not even supplied with a candle) the village of Albion was located, built and peopled, in imagination.

But one day was suffered to elapse between the decision and execution of what had been purposed. The gentlemen, before mentioned, had remained over night with Mr. Flower, and it was decided in the morning that Messrs. Fordham and Flower should start north from the latter's dwelling, while Lawrence and Ronalds were to go south from Village Prairie, at a given hour on the following morning, and at their place of meeting should be the future town. Mr. Flower says: "We met the next day in the woods, according to appointment. The spot seemed suitable, the woods being rather open and the ground level." With one accord, it was decided that the spot upon which they then stood should be the center of the town. They were then standing upon the ground now enclosed in the public square. It was thus that the town of Albion was born. The first building was a double log cabin, utilized for a "tavern," and was built by John Pitcher, who, with his family, constituted a portion of the first emigrants in 1818. Among these emigrants were Abraham, Isaac and Jacob Penfold, all excellent mechanics. The second buildings in the town were a house and blacksmith shop for the family and use of Jacob Penfold, who was the first blacksmith of Albion. These families have all passed away long ago; one, a daughter of Abraham Penfold, is yet living in Albion, the wife of "Uncle Johnny Woods." She has lost her eyesight, but is active for one of her age.

Another of the emigrants, of 1818, was Joel Churchhill, an intelligent and educated young man from London. He entered quite a large tract of land about five miles south of Albion, now Dixon precinct, built a log house, and commenced the life of a pioneer in the timber of Big creek. In 1824 he married Eliza Simpkins, from which union eleven children were born. Being of a business turn of mind, Mr. Churchill removed to Albion, and engaged in the commercial business. Here he erected a brick store-room, and built a stone dwelling. By good business tact he had, in a few years, increased his mercantile affairs to considerable proportions, besides establishing a large manufactory for pressing and shipping castor oil. He died at Albion in 1872, having led a busy and prosperous life. His widow and two sons are prominent citizens of Albion. One of his sons, Charles, has had the honor of representing the district in the State Legislature.

John Tribe came from England one year later than Mr. Churchill. He was then a single man, and first located at Wanborough. He subsequently married, and reared a large family. In later years he moved to Albion, where he carried on the business of wool-carding until his death, which occurred in the summer of 1880. Mr. Flower, in his memoirs, says of him: "He has not made that accumulation of property that many men have, that came with as little as he, but this is probably because he has not given himself up to the one idea of acquisition and accumulation. As he has labored moderately through life, he has always reserved a little time for observation, reflection, and reading. His house is small, his living plain and simple. He reserves a small room for himself, where he receives any friends who may call. On his table are placed writing materials, books, periodicals and newspapers. In his garden are a few of the choicest flowers, that would grace the grounds of Buckingham palace. Is not a New York millionaire poor, compared to Mr. Tribe?" That he was a man of more than ordinary intelligence and reading, is fully attested by the evidences given by the citizens of Albion of to-day. Many a time has the writer in interviewing the old citizens of the town for information for this volume, heard them exclaim: "How unfortunate that this book had not been written a little earlier, before the death of 'Uncle Johny Tribe;' he was a perfect walking encyclopedia, and could have told you all about it." Mrs. Tribe is yet living in Albion, and eight of the children are residents of the county; one son, William B., is the present Circuit Clerk of Edwards county.

John Woods, Sr., of Surrey, England, came in the fall of the same year as the above. He was a man of family, having a wife and five children. He settled at Wanborough, where he remained for several years, when he moved to Albion, and thence to Shawneetown, where he died. One son, John Jr., is a merchant in Albion, and one of the oldest surviving settlers in the county. For nearly forty years he served as County Treasurer and Assessor, and is yet active for one of his years.

As previously stated, Richard Flower and his wife, father and mother, of George Flower, came from England, with the latter in 1818. They stayed one year at Lexington, Kentucky, and the following spring moved to Albion. Mr. Flower was what would be called wealthy in those days, being worth between one and two hundred thousand dollars. He built a mansion much after the style and architecture of the farm-houses in England. Thirty acres of woodland were preserved in connection with the house, the under-brush was cleared away and the entire ground sowed with blue grass. This gave the grounds an appearance of a beautiful and commodious park. Hence, it received the name "Park House." Mr. Flower, in speaking of it, says: "Old Park House, near Albion, will long be remembered by old settlers and distant visitors for its social reunions and open-handed hospitalities. Here the family party of children and grandchildren met at dinner on Sundays. An English plum pudding was a standing dish that had graced my father's dinner table from time immemorial. Here all friends and neighbors, that had any musical tastes or talent, met once a fortnight for practice and social enjoyment. Strangers and visitors to the settlement received a hearty welcome. It may be truly said that, for thirty years, 'Old Park House' was never without its visitors from every country in Europe, and every State in the Union."

The following is a short sketch of some of the settlers in Albion and Wanborough, as given by Mr. Flower:

Brian Walker and his friend William Nichols, from Yorkshire, came to Philadelphia in 1817, and to the settlement, at Albion, in 1818. Mr. Walker, when he landed at Philadelphia, had but one guinea in his pocket. How much there was left of that guinea when he arrived in Illinois, there is no record. He and his friend Nichols settled on land side by side, situated on the skirts of a prairie, one mile east of Albion. They worked hard, opened land, built their houses, married, reared large families and became possessed of abundance. They, with most of the other early settlers, have passed away.

William Wood of Wormswold, Leicestershire, a small farmer, with his wife and one son, Joseph, left England for the prairies of Illinois in the spring of 1819. Accompanying him were two young men, John Brissenden of Kent, and William Tewks, from Leicestershire; also Miss Mea,—afterward Mrs. Brissenden,—and Joseph Butler and family, from Kent. The party kept together, and came the usual route from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, and descended the Ohio in an ark. When near their journey's end Mrs. Wood was taken ill, and on reaching the mouth of the Wabash, died. On a point of land at the junction of the Ohio and Wabash, on the Illinois side, far from any settlement or habitation, her grave was made between two trees, on which her name and age were carved, and thus were her remains left alone in the wilds of a new country. Who can image a more melancholy situation for an old man, left virtually alone, just at the end of his toilsome and weary journey, to lose his life-long partner, just as the promised land they had so much doted on, was heaving in sight? Mr. Wood being a man of great vigor and good sense did not yield to discouragement as many might have done. After reaching his destination, Albion, he soon opened a good farm, planted an orchard, and lived for several years, enjoying the fruits of his labors. His son Joseph, in after years, became one of the wealthiest and most thrifty farmers in the county.

John Brissenden, after working for a time, and having acquired a little money, settled on a tract of land by the side of his old friend Wood. His was the usual way to competency of the early settlers. He cleared his farm, married, reared a large family, and in time built a fine house, besides having an interest in a mercantile house in Maysville, Clay county. He died some years ago, leaving a good property to his heirs.

William Tewk's career was simply a repetition of Mr. Brissenden's. For a time he was a carrier between Albion and Evansville, Indiana. He acted in the capacity of itinerant commission man between both places, making the purchases which his wagon brought home. He drove one of the wagons himself, and met with an accident, which proved fatal, about twenty years ago.

John Skeavington from Nottinghamshire, England, came in the same year and located on the prairie near Mr. Brissenden, and cultivated a good farm. Like his neighbors, he commenced with but little if any means, but before his death, had amassed a good competency. Several of his descendants are good and respectable citizens of Edwards county.

William Harris, also from England, came with the emigrants of 1819. For many years he followed teaming with an ox team. Mr. Flower says of him: "William Harris' team was a sort of institution in the county for many years. I would charter Billy Harris' wagon for a long journey across the prairie. It was strong, large, well covered, and, when well fitted up with bedding and provender, was comfortable enough. Myself and family have taken many long and pleasant journeys in it. It was the best conveyance for our rough county at that day—no hill too steep, no bog too deep for Mr. Harris' strong ox-team. Not railroad-like, but more independent, and in some respects, more comfortable." In later years Mr. Harris located on a farm near Albion, where he resided in peace and plenty.

Samuel Prichard, who sailed in the *Columbia* in the spring of 1819, had a family consisting of his wife, four sons and four daughters He belonged to the society of Friends, possessed a good property, was liberal minded, and well educated. He was an acquaintance of Mr. Birkbeck's in England, and on coming to the county he located near Wanborough, on the road leading to Albion. He contracted a fever soon after coming, and lived but a short time. His descendants are yet living here.

William Clark and family came about the same time as Mr. Prichard. Mr. Clark also belonged to the society of Friends, and was a valuable acquisition to the colony. He settled on one of the little prairies lying between Albion and the Little Wabash, and it was owing to his capital and enterprise that the first wind-mill was constructed in the county. Three other parties came at the time of Mr. Clark, David and George Kearsum, and a Mr. Sampson, none of whom are now living—at least none are residents of the county.

Another early settler was William Hall, from Surrey. He had a large family, and located on the prairies west of Wanborough, where he improved a good farm. Mr. Hall was a well educated man, a close observer and one of more than ordinary intelligence. He kept a record of all important passing events, and it is to his journal and notes that Mr. Flower acknowledges indebtedness for many points obtained in the furtherance of his history of the English settlements. We here insert a letter written by Mr. Hall to a friend in England relating to the sad death of one of his boys while engaged in hunting wild turkeys. He says: "Preserve this letter, dear John, as a monument of the instability of all human felicity. The very day I wrote it, on the fatal morning of the 24th of April, 1822, I heard the sound of my two sons passing through the porch, into which my bed-room opens. One of them I knew by his light step and cheerful voice, to be my beloved Ned, the other was unfortunate Robert. About half an hour after, I heard the report of a rifle in the woods. I lay about a quarter of

an hour longer, until it was light enough to dress. When I went out of the door it was just five o'clock. Upon going to the back of the house, where I heard most unearthly cries of distress, I saw poor Robert rolling on the ground and writhing in the utmost agony. I immediately concluded he was dreadfully wounded, and it was some time before he could speak. He exclaimed, Oh, father, I have killed Ned, and I wish I was dead myself! I uttered an involuntary exclamation, and sank down myself upon him. The noise brought out his mother, and the scene which followed cannot be described. Two of the neighbors, aroused by Robert's cries, assisted me in conveying him and his mother and laying them upon the bed. I went with them in search of the body, which was not found for some time. At length it was brought in, and buried in a spot which my poor boy had selected for his garden. It seems they had sighted a turkey, when Robert dispatched his brother one way, and lay down himself behind a log, to endeavor to call up the bird within gun shot, with his turkey-call. After a little while, he heard a rustling but a few yards away, and soon afterward saw what he concluded to be the turkey. He took aim, fired, and leaped up, shouting for Ned, and ran in triumph to pick up his game. Think of his feelings, when he found it to be the corpse of his brother weltering in his own blood."

Mr. Hall died many years ago, and the family have moved to other scenes. One daughter, widow of Walter L. Mayo, it is said is now a resident of Leavenworth, Kansas.

The first English settlers in Village Prairie, were John Brenchly and wife, and John Lewis and family. In speaking of them Mr. Flower says: "Mr. Brenchly had been a distiller in the old country; not a man of country habits, or possessed of much capital. Mr. Lewis was a man of excellent education, but with small pecuniary means. These were both difficult cases for a new settlement. In a few months they both left their quarter sections in the prairie. For a year or two, Mr. Brenchly lived chiefly by his labors as accountant, etc., and finally moved to Philadelphia. Mr. Lewis remained longer, and for a time, rented the first brick tavern in Albion, built by Richard Flower, Senior. The family subsequently moved to Cincinnati.

"Speaking of the Lewis's," says Mr. Flower, "reminds me of an accident that nearly proved fatal to one of the family. I had dismounted from my horse, and hitched him by the bridle to the handle of the well-windlass, that was situated near the kitchen door at the Park House, and had run over to my cabins about seventy yards distant. Soon afterward a servant came running in haste, exclaiming that Mary Lewis had fallen into the well. The child, about twelve years of age, had been standing on the well-top; the horse became suddenly frightened and pulled the windlass and curbing from the well, and the child had dropped in. The well was about forty feet deep and contained ten feet of water." Assisted by two or three parties at hand, the little girl was rescued from her perilous situation, though pretty well exhausted through fright and drowning. This well has a further history connected with it. It was of large diameter, the sides and bottom being of smooth sandstone. At the sinking of it, the digger, William Truscott, had nearly completed his work, and was engaged in sweeping at the bottom of the well, just preparatory to coming to the surface. Suddenly a dreadful hubbub was heard in its vicinity—the mingled voices of a man and beast in agony of distress came forth and attracted every one within hearing to the spot. The cause was at once apparent. A large, fat hog had strayed to the mouth of the well, and had slipped his hind feet over, and was struggling with might and main to recover himself. While in this position, squealing for aid, the man below looked up in terror and loudly roared for help. Seeing that the hog was gradually losing his hold, he flattened himself against the stone sides and waited the dread results. Down went the animal to his instant death; for a moment all was silent. Shouts from the top were given, asking if the digger was hurt? A faint voice said, "Oh, yes, do haul me up." The man was brought to the surface, nearly dead with fright. The hog was subsequently removed from the well, but was split open on the back from head to tail, as if the process had been performed with a sharp knife.

One of the great fears that the pioneers labored under at their coming, was that the place they had chosen would have to be abandoned on account of the inability to obtain good water. Wells were sunk to considerable depths, but no water could be obtained only as they filled by the surface flow. We are informed that to-day, water can be reached almost anywhere, at the depth of ten or fifteen feet. Science and theory has thus far failed to give any satisfactory or intelligent reason for this phenomenon.

In 1820, Thomas Spring and his family, left Derbyshire, England, for the beautiful prairies of Illinois. The second son, Archibald, was left at a medical college, in Baltimore, to finish his studies. The family proceeded to Wheeling, Virginia, by land, when Mr. Spring was taken with a fever and died before reaching his destination. His three sons, Henry, Sydney, and John came on with their mother, and located on Birk's Prairie. Sydney afterwards married here and reared a large family He subsequently removed to Graysville, White county. Henry, in after years, became a merchant in Olney. Archibald, after completing his studies, came to Edwards county, and for many years was a successful physician in Albion, where he remained until his death.

Others who came about the same time were, James Carter and family, Gilbert T. Pell, Mr. Kenton, Mr. Coles and family, Mr. Peters, Thomas Simpkins and family, Mr. Gillard, Henry Bowman, then a single man, Oswald Warrington and family, James and Robert Thread, Mr. Orange and family, Henry Birkett, Mr. Stanhope, Francis Hanks and family, J. B. Johnson,

William Hallum, Thomas Shepherd, Henry, John and Henry Cowling, Edward Coad and family, Joseph, Thomas and Kelsey Crackles, John May, William Cave, Thomas Swale, Moses, John and George Michels, Ellis Weaver, and many others.

A prominent settler of 1821, was William Pickering, from Yorkshire. He came a single man, but subsequently married Martha Flower, and first made his settlement at Village Prairie. He was an active and energetic man, and in a few years rose to distinction in the State. Governor Washburn says of him: "Gen. William Pickering was a well-known man among the old Whig politicians of Illinois, of his day. He was a representative man in the party, in the southeastern part of the State. I often met him in conventions, and knew him well in the Legislature. He had a continuous service in the State Legislature, as the member from Edwards county, from 1842 to 1852, a service of exceptional length. He was a man of great intelligence and public spirit. He had a fine presence, and was thoroughly English in look and manner. He was an intimate friend of Mr. Lincoln, who, on his accession to the Presidency, appointed him Governor of Washington Territory." Mr. Pickering died at his home, near Albion, about eight years ago. One son is living at the farm a little west of Albion.

James O. Wattles was another distinguished early settler. It is said that he was a good lawyer, and when engaged in reading his briefs or other papers, he did so with the paper upside down. This was caused by a peculiarity of the eyesight. He was elected Judge of the fifth Judicial District of Illinois, by the General Assembly, and commissioned January 19, 1825, and was legislated out of office, January 12, 1827. He moved to New Harmony, Indiana, about the time of the settlement of Robert Owen, at that place.

Ex-Governor, Augustus C. French, also commenced his life in the west, at the town of Albion. He was a graduate from one of the eastern colleges. On his arrival at Albion, he possessed but his education and wits to make a livelihood. He first taught school at two dollars a quarter for each pupil, and in the meantime commenced the study of law, in which profession he gained some reputation. Subsequently he was elected to the Legislature, and in 1846, was elected Governor of the State. Prior to this, however, he had removed to another part of the State.

Henry I. Mills was a prominent settler of early times. He was a native of Ohio, but had for several years lived at Vincennes, Indiana, before coming to Illinois. He first located in section 28, on the prairie that bears his name. His family then consisted of his wife and two children. He soon became popular among the early settlers and as early as 1820, was promoted to the office of Sheriff, which position he held until 1826. In 1838, he was appointed School Commissioner, being the second officer for this position in the county. Twelve years prior to this, we find him in the State Legislature, where he served as Representative, from 1826 to 1828. Again in 1832, he is sent to the State Senate, served one term, and in 1838, is re-elected to the same position, where he remained until 1840. He died at the old homestead, in the spring of 1854. Three of his sons, born of his second marriage, are now living at the old farm.

Benjamin Ulm was a native of Ross county, Ohio, and came to the county in 1820, and is one of the few survivors of the early settlers. He now resides in section 32, township 2 north, range 14 west, and has ever been considered one of the staunch citizens of the county.

One who figured very prominently, for many years in the civil matters of the county, was Walter L. Mayo. He was elected Clerk in 1831, and served continuously in this capacity until 1870. He was a genial, popular, whole souled man, and had the confidence of all who knew him. He amassed a good competency, and subsequent to 1870, he moved with his family to Leavenworth, Kansas. While returning to Olney, Illinois, to transact some business, he was way-laid, as supposed, in East St. Louis, and nothing has ever been heard of the cause of his untimely and sudden death.

Alexander Stewart, who has seen the town of Albion grow up almost from its infancy, is among the early prominent business men of the English settlement. Mr. Flower in speaking of him says: "Nearly forty years ago, (it is now nearly sixty) a young Scotchman in his teens, rode up to my house and wished me to purchase his horse, saddle and bridle, which I did for sixty dollars—a good price in those days. I built him a forge, which he rented at first and afterwards purchased. With the proceeds of the horse, he purchased iron and went to work. This was the beginning of Alexander Stewart, who, after several years of labor and industry, added to his blacksmith shop a store. Business and capital increasing, he soon went largely into the produce trade of the country, of which pork, corn and wheat, are the staples. He is also proprietor of a large flouring-mill at Graysville."

It is but a short time since the writer saw Mr. Stewart, who is yet living and enjoying the comforts and luxuries of a good home, the legitimate results of ardent, honest labor. He is now somewhat feeble, and has withdrawn from active life, yet is a living monument of what frugality and industry may accomplish, as his possessions may be counted by tens-of-thousands.

One peculiarity of the ups and downs of the English colony is, that those who came with an abundance, died, after years of struggle with the various freaks of fortune, with far less than they brought with them, while those of little or no means have made comfortable homes, and attained a degree of wealth which is commendable to their many years of industry.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

The following list includes the marriage licenses granted in the county after its organization to 1817, as appears upon the license record:

Name.	Date of license.	By whom married.	Date of mrrge.
Jeremiah Wood to Jane Phelpats,	January 11th, 1815,	William Smith, J. P.	Jan. 11th, 1815
Jeremiah Hogue to Jane Bathe.	Feb. 11th, 1815,	James Shaw, Esq.	Feb. 14th, 1815
Samuel Putnam to Relief Chafee,	March 15th, 1815	J. McIntosh, J. C. C.	Mar. 16th, 1815
Joseph Robertson to Sally Barney,	May 17th, 1815,	Rev. Jm'h Ballard,	May 18th, 1815
Jarvis Fordice to Susan Gard,	June 16th, 1815,	" " "	June 29th, 1815
John Barger to Catharine Minor,	July 4th, 1815,	Rev. Jno. McIntosh,	
Philip Plouch to Sallie Arnold,	July 6th, 1815,	" " "	July 7th, 1815
Thomas Truelock to Jemima Ramsey,	July 8th, 1815,	" " "	July 9th, 1815
Hayward Putnam to Caroline James,	July 11th, 1815,		
Jeremiah Ballard to Elizabeth Barney,	July 31st, 1815,	Seth Gard, J. C. C.	Aug. 2nd, 181
Jarvis Dale to Francis Chafee,	Dec. 2nd, 1815,	" " "	Dec. 3rd, 1815
Daniel Keen to Mary Compton,	Dec. 13th, 1815,	" " "	Dec. 14th, 1815
Joseph Ballard to Patty Putnam,	Dec. 27th, 1815,	" " "	Dec. 28th, 1815
James McDaniel to Martha Wesner,	Advertisement,	Rev. Dvd. McGahey,	Dec. 13th, 1815
George Miller to Elizabeth Shook,		" " "	Dec. 25th, 1815
Green L. Vanwinkle to Nancy Heaton,	without license	James Shaw, J. P.,	Mar. 18th, 1816
John Waider to Nancy Dawson,	July 4th, 1816,	Robert Baird, J. P.	July 4th, 1816
William Woodland to Mary Stepteford,	July 18th, 1816,	Gerv. Hasleton, J. P.,	
John Flinn to Elceta Payne,	Aug. 21st, 1816,	G. W. Smith, J. P.,	Aug. 22nd, 1816
Gervase Hasleton to Eliza Osgood,	Aug. 22nd, 1816,	G. W. Smith, J. P.,	Aug. 22nd, 1816
Samuel Brinbery to Mary Jones,	June 16th, 1816,	Rev. Dvd. McGahey,	June 18th, 1816
John Compton to Jane Barney,	Sept. 4th, 1816,	Rev. Jm'h Ballard,	Sept. 4th, 1816
Alpheus Peckard to Catharine Gray,	Sept. 22nd, 1816,	Rev. Dvd. McGahey,	Sept. 22nd, 1816
Jeremiah McKinney to Catey Westner,	Sept. 29th, 1816,	" " "	Sept. 29th, 1816
Benjamin Ingerson to Susan Decker,	Sept. 30th, 1816	G. W. Smith, J. P.,	Sept. 30th, 1816
Charles Dubois to Sally Gollaher,	Oct. 31st, 1816,	" " "	Oct. 31st, 1816
Ephraim Armstrong to Ruth Gard,	Nov. 12th, 1816,	" " "	Nov. 14th, 1816
James Baird to Martha Stenare	Dec. 18th, 1816,	" " "	
James Davidson to Elizabeth Young,	Dec. 30th, 1816,	" " "	Dec. 30th, 1816

As early as 1815, it seems that parties who contemplated matrimony could be required to give a bond to carry out in good faith, said intentions. The following is a copy of one of the bonds given in 1815: "Know all men by these presents that I, John Ballard, am held and firmly bound unto Nathaniel Claypool, clerk of Edwards county and Territory of Illinois, in the just and full sum of five hundred dollars, by which payment well and truly to be made, I bind myself, my heirs and assigns for and in the whole, sealed with my seal, and dated this 31st day of July 1815.

The condition of the obligation is such, that whereas the above bound John Ballard has this day made application for license to join together in bonds of matrimony with Miss Betsy Barney. Now if the said John Ballard does well and truly marry the said Betsy Barney without any fraud, partiality or illegality attending the said marriage, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue in law."

Bondsmen, Jeremiah Ballard and Seth Gard.

THE DEEP SNOW.

The deep snow occurred in the winter of 1830–31. At that period this part of Illinois was sparsely settled. The roads were merely trails or bye-paths; and the houses of the settlers were log-cabins of a rude style of architecture, and the larder was not well supplied with sufficient provisions to carry the settler and his family through the winter. This being the case, much suffering occurred. The "deep snow" is one of the land-marks of the early settler. It is the mile-stone, so to speak, from which he counts in dating events. He sometimes relies upon it in recounting the date of his coming, his marriage, and the birth of his children. The deep snow was an important and very extraordinary phenomenon. Nothing has equalled it in this latitude for the last century—if the Indians' traditions are correct as to what occurred before the advent of the white man. The Indians had a tradition that about seventy-five years before, a snow fell which swept away the immense herds of buffalo and elk that then roamed over these prairies. This tradition was verified by the vast quantity of buffalo and elk bones found on the prairies in different localities when first visited by white men.

The snow began falling early in autumn, and continued at intervals, throughout the entire winter. The snow falls would be succeeded by heavy sleet, forming crusts of ice between the layers of snow, strong enough in many places to bear up the deer and hunter. Frequently for weeks the sun was not visible, and the cold was so intense that not a particle of snow would melt on the sides of the cabins facing the south. For weeks people were blockaded or housed up, and remained so until starvation compelled them to go forth in search of food. Great suffering, hunger and untold hardships were endured by the people. Game, such as deer, prairie chickens, quails, rabbits, &c., before that time had been abundant, but for years afterwards was very scarce, having perished in the snow. As the snow would thaw, deer were often caught and killed without the aid of fire arms, being unable to get through the snow or walk on top. Later in winter, when the mass of snow or ice had become compact, fences that were staked and ridered were driven over with heavily loaded vehicles, and, in fact, the old settlers say in places could not be seen. The snow in many places, where not drifted, was three to five feet deep. In the spring, when this immense amount of snow melted, the river streams and marshes became flooded.

THE "SUDDEN FREEZE."

The writer, in conversing with a lady, an old settler, elicited from her the following facts and recollections relative to the wonderful and extraordinary atmospheric phenomenon, which occurred a little after noon one day in January, 1836. The lady says, she and her family

had finished their noon-day meal, and were sitting around and in front of the old-fashioned large open fireplace, enjoying its generous warmth, chatting and discussing the state of the weather, as during the morning it had been snowing and raining a little:—presently the lady in looking from the window in her cabin, noticed a heavy black cloud lying off to the west, which seemed to be rapidly approaching. Needing some water she took a bucket and went to the well, at a distance of about 100 yards, lowering the bucket with a long "sweep" then used in drawing the water, filled it, and started for the house. Before reaching the house the wind and rain struck her; blew and upset a portion of the water on her clothing; the cold air seemed to cut like a knife, and before she reached the house, her dress and apron were frozen stiff in a solid sheet of ice. Ponds which a moment before were free from the ice, were frozen in a few minutes. Many persons were frozen to death who happened to be caught away from home; and many others, before they could get to a place of shelter, had their faces, ears, hands and feet frozen. Immediately preceding the storm, the ground had been slightly covered with snow, which from rain falling in the morning had become "slushy." Cattle, that were in the fields, were held fast by the "slush" freezing about their feet; and it became necessary to cut away the ice to liberate them. Ducks and geese were imprisoned in the same way. It was scarcely ten minutes after the *cold wave* swept over the place, that the water and melting snow was hard enough to bear up a man on horseback.

Thus have we briefly sketched a few of the incidents that occurred in the early history of the county.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

The French led the van in the settlement of the Illinois territory. Their primary object was commerce with the Indian tribes; and to this end they established trading posts, and manifested to the untutored savage initial evidences of civilization. Secondary to this, the French missionaries, by their pious devotion, their spotless character and their quiet, unassuming and disinterested lives, gained the favorable attention and respect of the natives. The suavity of the manners of the French, and the softness of their outward bearing and presence, and moreover their compliance, to some extent, with the Indian modes of life, gained for them the rude respect of the aborigines and operated as a safeguard against that savage outrage which was often mercilessly visited upon the American and English settlers. In the early part of the seventeenth century a French settlement and trading post was established at Vincennes, on the Wabash, then one of the great avenues from the St. Lawrence to the Illinois country. From this French colony the first settlements in Lawrence county originated. By a French rule settlers received allotments of land, which they located at pleasure. Many of them chose their portions in what is now the county of Lawrence. Little is known of them except their names on record. They were required to be resident settlers prior to 1783. The following is a list of these grantees, mainly French but partly Anglo-American:

J. B. Dumais, Francois Bosseron, ——— Roux, Paul Gamelin, Pierre Barthe, Pierre Carnoyer, Francois Brouillat, Joseph Durharm, Joseph Huniot, Madame Denoyon, Louis Denoyon, August Du Gal, J. B. Villery, Toussaint Denoyon, Francois Bosseron, Jr., Joseph Tougas, Antoine Bardeleau, Laurent Bazadon, Alexis Ladavont, Joseph Durocher, Madame Cornoyer, Francois Pettier, Louis Raveilate, Philip Dejean, Pierre Grimayoe Lezate Clairmont, Widow Maria, Heirs of Dubois, Jean Leguarde, Jean Baptist Culy, Pierre Godairie, Nic. Ballenjeau Alexauder Valle, Jacques Lallemoille, Ambrois Degenet, Jacques Couteaux, Jean Sauvage, Baptiste Bonate, Joseph Tougas, Jacques Louis, Jean B. Vaudry, Louis Boisjean, Jean B. Racine, Jean C. Thiriot, Gabriel Boulon, Pierre Levriet, Etienne St. Marie and Francois St. Marie; Jacob Howell, Hannah Dalton, Solomon Small, Lawrence Slaughter, John Bailey; Moses Decker, Henry Speek, probably Germans; Moses Henry, John Culberton, G. R. Clark, heirs of Ezekiel Johnson, Israel Ruland, Andrew Robinson, Francis Hamlin, V. T. Dutton, Thomas Hall, Christopher Wyatt and Nicholas Varner.

The title to the lands occupied by parties named in the foregoing list originated by donations made by French commandants of Vincennes prior to 1764, also by English commandants, 1764–1778, by Virginia improvement rights, and lastly by grants of the United States, their so-called head of family rights and militia rights. Winthrop Sargent, acting as governor in place of Arthur St. Clair in 1790, granted small tracts of land to Luke Decker, Robert Buntin, Henry Vanderburgh and Samuel Bradley. The court at Vincennes, by authority delegated to it by M. Le Gras, Col. John Todd's lieutenant, about 1780, granted to Pierre Luerez, father and son, ten leagues (30 miles) "deep," of which they sold various tracts to other parties. Isaac Decker bought 2000, John Powell 5000 and Thomas Flower 20,000 acres of them. Pierrie Gamelin came in for a large share also, which enabled him to sell 27,000 acres to Nicholas Perrott and 41,000 acres to Thomas Flower.

What may be termed *modern settlement* in Lawrence county dates back to the beginning of the present century. The immigration and settlement prior to that time might, in most instances at least, more properly be called speculation. At all events they were not "actual," in the moral sense of the term, so as to be permanent, though they may have answered legal requirement. But before proceeding to speak of the modern settlements, it may be pertinent to add something concerning the early marriages, performing as they did indirectly an important function in the settlement and development of the county. The records show the following marriages solemnized in the county

during the first years of its existence. A number of licenses issued at that time seem to have been wasted, inasmuch as there is no evidence of the proper binding of the nuptial knots in many instances:

Squire Thomas Anderson solemnized the marriage of Mr. Benjamin Norton and Nancy Thorn, on the 20th of June, 1821. It is to be hoped that their path through life was freed from thorns, and strewn with roses instead. Andrew Carns and Nellie Anderson joined hands for life on the 27th of June, Squire Benjamin McCleave officiating. Thomas Gordon and Sarah Butler, June 30, married by J. C. Clark, a minister of the gospel; Samuel Mundell and Nancy Adams, July 19, by H. M. Gillham, J. P.; P. Bourdelon and Julia Aupin, July 31, by Rev. J. C. Clark; Jetson Gowen and Nancy Morris, August 6, by James Westfall, J. P.; John Smith and Elizabeth Baird, September 9, by H. M. Gillham, J. P.; Jonathan Phelps and Sally Gowen, by Daniel Travis, September 26; John Armstrong and Susannah Lemons, October 17, by Squire Anderson; John Hunter and Mary Robinson, December 13, by same; William Martin and Syrithia Clark, December 13, by John Martin, M. G.; Henry Jones and Ibby Lester, Dec. 20, by Joseph Baird, J. P.; Aaron Wells and Catherine Vanosdall, Dec. 25, by Squire Anderson; James Miller and Nancy McBeans, January 4, 1822, by Squire Baird; Samuel V. Allison and Matilda Mills, Feb. 8, by same; Joshua S. Johnson and Mary Gardner, April 23, by J. C. Ruark, J. P.; Samuel Herron and Martha Leech, Sept. 14, by J. C. Clark, M. G.; Robert Barney and Casiah Pargin, July 3, by Benjamin McClean, J. P.; Jacob Parker and Peggy Dockery, September 2, 1822, *executed* by Squire McLean; Henry Reineyking and Matilda Chenowith, September 21, by Squire Anderson; Joshua Dudley and Barbery Clark, October 19, by same; Nathaniel Hysmith and Elizabeth Matthews, Nov. 11, by J. Baird, J. P.; Oliver W. Phelps and Hannah Mason, January 4, 1823, by S. H. Clubb, J. P.; Elihu Cole and Letty Morris, Jan. 22, by Squire Anderson; John Organ and Jane Gilbert, Feb. 4, by same; Peter Cisco and Eliza Chandler, Feb. 11, by James Nabb, J. P.; John Snider and Nancy Allison, March 17, by Joseph Baird, J. P.; Benjamin Sumner and Sally Laws, June 7, by S. H. Clubb, J. P.; Charles Martin and Betsey Spencer, July 18, by Rev. Clark; Thomas Parson and Eliza Huston, July 28, by William Kinkard, J. P.; Andrew McClure and Betsey Allison, September 24, by Joseph Baird, J. P.; James Leeds and Judy Mattox, Oct. 15, by B. McCleave, J. P.; Philip Lewis and Polly Craven, Nov. 12, by same; John Summers and Emily Woodrow, Dec. 4, by Squire Kinkade—13 marriages during the first half-year of the county's existence, 9 in the full year, 1822, and 13 during the year 1823.

Settlements for the purposes of permanent residence, improvement and agriculture were made along the Wabash opposite Vincennes, and priucipally at St. Francisville. These were made by French immigrants from Vincenes and Canada. An American settlement was formed at Russellville prior to 1812, and another at Centerville in 1815, called the Christian settlement, as most of that community were members of the Christian church. Those in the interior of the county were formed at a later date, after the storm of war had passed entirely away and the Indians had become reconciled to the advance of civilization. Although less characteristic and definite, they continued to be formed into neighborhoods, as acquaintanceship, agreement in religion, or color or eligibility of locality suggested.

The negro settlement was in the vicinity of Pinkstaff station, and the Lackey neighborhood, some distance east of this locality. Charlottesville, on the Embarras, is the site of the Shaker colony formed in 1819. The Corrie purchase, resulting in the acquisition of a large tract of land in Decker's prairie by John and William Corrie, of Scotland, was made in 1818; shortly after this date it was settled by the Corries and their connections. Ruark's prairie, in the southeastern part of Lukin township, was settled by a family of that name.

The French settlement of St. Francisville contained within it the elements of permanence, both in respect of locality and the habits of its members. The native language is still used, interchangeably with the English, in many households. Joseph Tugaw, properly Tougas, was the pioneer and first permanent settler, not only of this vicinity, but also of Lawrence county; he came from Vincennes, and located on the present site of St. Francisville about the year 1803 or 1804; his two brothers, William and August Tougas, and John Longlois were with him there, but soon moved to what afterward became Rochester, in Wabash county, and were the first settlers in that vicinity. About the year 1809 or '10, came Francis Tougas, another of the four brothers, who assumed a leading part in the pioneer life of Lawrence and Wabash counties. They immigrated from Vincennes, and were marvels of physicial strength and stature; Joseph was a leading spirit, and the center of influence in the settlement of which he formed a part; in 1814 he was the only slave-owner, except John Stillwell, in all that vast region, then known as Edwards county. In that year he was the only resident in said county who owned a "mansion house." Its taxable value was $300.00. In the year 1812 he constructed a picket or stockade fort for the protection of himself and his neighbors against the Indians; it consisted of an enclosure formed by placing large stakes or pickets in the earth side by side. The enclosure was some twelve or fourteen feet high, and was a sort of city wall; for within were a number of log dwellings, for the use of the families that sought protection there; in two of the corners of the stockade were watch-houses, projecting beyond the enclosure, at the sides and at some distance above the ground, so as to command a view of the enemy that might be approaching. At night the heavy oaken doors were swung to and barred, the guards took their places in the watch-houses, and the drowsy inmates lay down

to rest. Among the cabins within the enclosure was the negro hut, occupied by the slaves of Joseph Tugaw. Soon after his arrival, probably about 1805 or '06, Tugaw established a ferry on the Wabash, at St. Francisville; the boat with which it was operated was sufficient to carry two carts. The pioneer died at the home of his first choice, which afterward became the site of St. Francisville, of which his widow, Frances, was the original proprietor. Francis Tugaw settled about a mile and a half north of the village. Joseph and Amab Potvine, nicknamed and usually called Arpas, came from Vincennes about 1804 or '05; the former had three children, the latter was a bachelor; they settled a short distance west of the village. About the year 1806 or '08 the French settlement was augmented by the immigration from Vincennes of Andrew and Charles Lacoste, Pierre Gremore, L. Bonaut, Philip Deschaut, Andrew Godaire and Joseph Venve; the latter settled south of St. Francisville, in the edge of Wabash county. At a little later date, but prior to 1813, the families of John Shirkey and Charles Moyes were added to the settlement. The latter received the pseudonym of Coy, meaning "spot." It originated from the circumstance that Moyes, on one occasion, went under the yoke from which Coy, his ox, had dropped dead, and assisted the other ox in hauling the load. Nearly all the early French settlers were familiarly known by some nickname, whose history would explain a laughable circumstance in the simple lives of these early French pioneers.

The settlement opposite Vincennes, at Wesport, never attained to much prominence, and was mainly accessory to the ferry established to accommodate travel to and from Vincennes, along the Cahokia and Kaskaskia traces. These highways from the Wabash to the Mississippi had been worked out by the Indians and buffaloes long before the advent of civilization. The ferry was operated, about the beginning of the present century, by Joseph La Motte, a Frenchman and Indian trader, whose round log cabin stood alone and solitary on the west bank of the Wabash. On more than one occasion was he obliged, single-handed, to defend it and his family against the attacks of the Indians; one night they climbed upon the roof, and though he was the only male inmate, he frightened them away by directing, in a loud voice, a number of persons to assume certain positions, and to do certain acts toward repelling the attack. But though the assailants left without doing material damage to the house, or bodily harm to its inmates, they led away its owner's horse. On another occasion, in 1809 or '10, anticipating an attack by some Indians he observed cross the river to Vincennes, he sent his wife and children out into the wood, and stood ready, single-handed and alone, to defend his habitation and his life; the looked-for onset was made, and the valor withw hich he defended himself and his home is sufficiently attested by the fact that, during the onset, he received seven bullet wounds; at day-break the Indians gave up the attack and left, but not without a number of injured in their ranks. Imagine the anxiety and horror that must have filled the souls of the wife and children as they sat in their solitary retreat, and listened to the sharp echoes of the rifles, as they sank to silence along the shores of the Wabash! La Motte was afterward killed by the Indians on the creek and in the prairie that still bear his name, in Crawford county. After his death his widow operated the ferry till about 1812, when it passed under the management of her son-in-law, James Gibson. Across the way from La Motte's lived a family named White. Also in that vicinity dwelt a family of Buntons, three of whom, the mother and two of three daughters, were, one afternoon, massacred; the remaining daughter, whose name was Jane, escaped and secreted herself in a cornfield till night, when she swam the Wabash to Vincennes. This brave girl, at the time of the massacre, was fortunately wearing on her head a handkerchief, after the manner of the French, whom the Indians were not wont to disturb, so long as they betrayed no affiliation with the Americans. If not suffered voluntarily to escape, she was probably reserved for more clemency of treatment, as captivity. About a mile below the ferry, at the "Ford," lived a French family, named Senette. Somewhere also, in this vicinity, was the home of Chas. Boneaut. Some distance above the ferry landing, on the bluff known as Dubois' hill, lived the family of that name; they had three sons, Toussaint, Lawrence, and Killgore; the family became conspicuous in the civil and business affairs of the county. Toussaint was drowned while crossing Indian creek. On Dubois' hill, in troublous Indian days, lived an old negro, called "Billy o' the Bow," and his dusky conjugal companion, Seeley by name; they lived together in a house not made with hands—a hollow sycamore tree—till their independent life together was brought to a close by a bullet from the rifle of some lurking Indian. Going north along the river till the vicinity of Russellville is reached, the settlements are of a more recent date.

This vicinity was settled about the year 1809 or '10 by some Baptist families from Kentucky. Most conspicuous among them were the Allisons, of whom there were four families, whose respective heads were Samuel and his two sons, Frederick and Ezra, and his brother Jonathan. Of these, the first possessed the element of pioneer the most prominently. He was fond of the pursuit of game, and frequently brought down, and dressed the saddles of as many as fifteen deer between sun and sun. When the redoubtable Tecumseh had impressed upon the remnant tribes in the Wabash valley, a sense of their supposed wrongs, and they began a career of depredation and pillage, the necessity of some means of life and property became apparent. A stockade fort was accordingly built in the spring of 1812, on Samuel Allison's improvement, now within the northern corporate limits of Russellville, called Fort Allison. The construction of this defensive arrangement was similar to that at St. Francisville, above described. Besides the Allisons, the families of Thomas Mills, William Stock-

well, McBane, William Hogue, Daniel and Henry Kuykendall, and the colored families of Anderson, Morris, and Tannann were early inmates of the fort. Stockwell and Anderson were shot by the Indians, the former on returning from Fort La Motte, the latter somewhere in the neighborhood of Fort Allison. The wife of Anderson wanted a cannon mounted on Dubois hill to deal out indiscriminate slaughter among the Indians. During the days of "forting," 1812-1815, a party of thirteen Rangers, one rainy day, were passing from Fort La Motte to Fort Allison, and, when within half a mile of the latter, were fired upon by a number of Indians. They suffered no bodily harm or inconvenience, save that of the strange circumstance that the handkerchiefs they were wearing about their necks were, in two cases, shot away. The party on leaving Fort La Motte, discharged their guns, as a precaution against wet priming, and, when fired upon, were unable to return the attack. As Austin Tann was returning, one day, from Small's Mill on the Embarras, with a sack of meal, he was pursued by a band of Indians on ponies. He was riding a large horse and took refuge in the marsh, southwest of Russellville. His pursuers were unable to follow him with their ponies, and he escaped with the loss only of his grist. The pious community that settled at Russellville, established the pioneer church of Lawrence county. It was organized in 1817, and built a house of worship, in 1821. It was named Little Village church, which name was also given to the burial place that lay adjoining it. "Little Village" was an Indian hamlet that stood on the site of Russellville. This vicinity was an important one in the rude unwritten annals of savage life. This is shown by the existence of mounds, commonly in groups, scattered along the river for the distance of a mile and a half from Russellville south. Investigation shows that they were burial places, but whether they were used for ordinary interments or designed as monuments to the memory of those who had distinguished themselves in council or in battle, may be treated as a matter of conjecture. Among the characters of note, buried in this vicinity, was Little Turtle, the sworn enemy of the pale face, and the father of Captain William Wills, who had been taken captive, when a child, and who was killed in the Chicago massacre, in 1812. Around his neck, in life, he wore a neatly carved figure of the animal, whose name he bore, and when he died it was buried with him, and was a few years ago exhumed. Among the tribes, remnants of whom, at the advent of the white man, roamed over the territory of the county, in savage sport and pastime, by marsh and stream, and river and timber-skirt, were the Miamis, Pottawotamies, Delawares, Shawnees and others. The latter through Tecumseh, claimed the whole of the Wabash valley, and endeavored to annul the title of government to such territory as it had acquired from other tribes. The dramatic interview between Tecumseh and Gov. Harrison in this behalf, has passed into history, and was witnessed by Austin Tann, an early colored pioneer. Communication between the east and west shores of the Wabash, in the vicinity of Russellville, was had at an early day by means of a ferry established and operated by a man named Lanafere. Though most of the early settlements were made along the Wabash, a few found their way into the interior, along the Cahokia and Kaskaskia traces, and the Embarras river. On the banks of this stream, about a mile and a quarter above its mouth, in 1805 or 1806, settled John Small. Shortly after this date, he built a frame water mill, which became familiarly known as Small's mill. After Small's death his widow married a man named Brown, and the mill was, in later years, called Brown's. It was among the very earliest, if not the first frame building, in the territory of Lawrence county. The dam was built of hewed logs, supported by rock and earth. It was a most important economic institution in those early days, and commanded trade from a wide extent of country. It was doubtless watched by the lurking Indians with an eye of unrest, as he read in it the sad prophecy of coming events. Tradition tells of many adventures with the natives at this point. Tecumseh and his fifteen hundred warriors encamped in this vicinity during the war of 1812. Some distance above the mill, in a little log cabin, at a locality called "Muscle shoals," lived William Harriman with his wife and four children. Seneca Amy, a young man, lived with them. Mrs. Harriman, for two successive nights, dreamed that she saw her children hurribly butchered. She told her husband that she regarded the dreams as prophetic of their fate, unless they sought some place of safety. He endeavored to quiet her fears, but became himself apprehensive on account of a sulky disposition manifested by the natives whom he met, and yielded to her importunities. The family had gone to the river edge, when young Amy started back for a gun they had forgotten. He had not advanced far, when he saw the cabin surrounded by Indians, and, unobserved, dodged into the brush and escaped. They immediately followed in pursuit of the family, and shot Harriman seated in a pirogue, and tomahawked the mother and children. Tradition says there were also other victims of this massacre, which took place about the year 1812. The girls are said to have been beautiful, and to have had magnificent heads of long hair. Still farther up the river, it is said, another family fell victims to savage ferocity. One day two men left the block-house, at the mill, and went down to the marsh to shoot duck. They were attacked and one of them was shot and tomahawked and scalped. John and Levi Compton, of the timber settlement in Wabash county, and Israel Potvine and Francis Tugaw buried him at the foot of a white oak tree, upon which they chopped a cross, yet to be seen. In 1805 or 1806, William Spencer built a double log house, where the Cahokia trace crossed the Embarras. It was subsequently moved farther down the river to Small's mill. Shortly after this, Nathan Rawlings settled on Indian creek, at the crossing of the trace.

With the exception of these few outpost settlements, the interior of Lawrence county remained unbroken wilderness till 1815, when the storm of war having passed away, immigration, which for three years had been entirely checked or confined to the fortifications along the Wabash, set rapidly in. The doors of the forts were also thrown open, and their inmates went forth to the avocations of peace. In this year the "Christian neighborhood," now the vicinity of Centerville, was settled by people of the New Light, afterward the Christian faith, principally from Tennessee. Among them were the Harrises, Howards, Rigses, Ashbrooks, Johnsons, Leneves, Turners, Andersons, Adamses, Lemons, Berries, and others equally worthy of mention. This was an important centre of industry, good neighborhood, and education in that early day. The "Center School-house," a double log building designed for school and church purposes, was put up in 1816 or '17, and in point of antiquity and importance, deserves a place at the head of educational and church efforts in the State of Illinois. Henry Palmer and Eli Harris, both of whom came to the settlement in 1815, were respectively the pioneer minister and teacher. The colored inmates of Fort Allison began a settlement in the neighborhood of Pinkstaff station, and as they were law-abiding like their fair-complexioned fellow-citizens, so they shared equally with them the blessings of protection and civil liberty. The soil of Illinois as a State is free from the taint of slavery. The sentiments of her people, with their broad liberality, and respect for the rights of man could never tolerate an institution whose essential features were a violation of those rights; rights whose sacredness depends not upon the character of the owner, but upon the character of the rights themselves. Most of the immigrants who brought slaves with them to the territory of Illinois, liberated them, as though her broad lands and spreading prairies were a moral rebuke. An effort was made, in 1816 or '17, by two Tennesseeans, William and John Leach, father and son, to establish a slave farm or plantation on an extensive scale in the neighborhood of Little Raccoon creek. This germ of the dark institution was crushed by the admission of Illinois into the Union as a free State. Not only did she guarantee liberty to those within her own borders, but in after years by her most gifted son, to every one within the broad limits of the United States. Though a feeling of equality, regardless of race or color, was a prevailing sentiment among the pioneers yet it is not strange that something of prejudice should have pervaded the minds of some individuals. And in this connection it may be pertinent to mention an incident related by Hon. O. B. Ficklin, not only as illustrating this point, but as throwing light upon the administration of justice in the county's infancy. During a wrangle at a drinking place in Lawrenceville, a negro hit a white man with a rock, and severely injured him. Knowledge of the affair came to the ears of one of the early resident justices of the place, who rushed headlong into the court room, where Judge Wilson was presiding, and hallooed out: "Judge Wilson, Judge Wilson, adjourn the court. A most grievous outrage has been committed; a nigger has hit a white man with a rock!" The negro settlement, in the course of time, worked its way further south, and is now mainly within the northern confines of Lawrence township.

The next important settlement was that of a colony of Shakers, on the Embarras river, formed in 1819. The tenets and regulations of the sect were strictly carried out by this community. In their mode of life they were communistic, and their affairs were managed by a board of three trustees. The colony numbered about forty individuals, male and female, who lived separate and apart from each other. Their most important act was the building of the old "Shaker mill," the particulars of whose history may be learned from the chapter on Bond Township. The breaking and washing away of the mill dam about two years after their settlement, was the signal at which they left for other parts, principally Shakertown, Indiana, whence they came. The four years intervening between the return of peace, in 1815, and the formation of the settlement just mentioned brought many home seekers to the shores of Lawrence county, who penetrated into the interior. Their names will be found in their appropriate places in the township histories. They were a brave and hardy set of men, and nobly triumphed over the difficulties incident to life in a new country. Disease lingered in the marshes, the wild beasts stood ready to pounce on the fold, and the Indian, though nominally at peace with the pale face, was a walking embodiment of latent hostility that made the home of the settler a place of constant anxiety and unrest. James Baird was shot by an Indian while working in his field south of Russellville, in 1815 or 1816. In 1819 a family of McCalls settled some distance north of Lawrenceville. At that time, or shortly after, a party of Delaware Indians, from a camp on Brushy Fork, came to McCall's cabin and demanded whisky. He refused compliance with their demand, and they murdered him. Kill Buck, a chief, Captain Thomas and Big Panther were convicted of the crime, but from motives of policy were suffered to go unpunished. Some time subsequent to 1824, the wolves one night almost entirely devoured a cow and the calf she had just given birth to, belonging to Renick Heath, then residing at the old Shaker mill. Eight wolves were found gormandizing on their flesh in the morning, and were with some difficulty driven off. An amusing and instructive incident, bearing upon the habits of the panther, is related by Mr. Heath, one of the few pioneers who yet remain to tell the romantic stories of early life in Illinois. One night a wolf was heard barking violently some distance off. It continued till daybreak, when Mr. Heath, gun in hand, went to investigate. He saw the wolf at some distance jumping up and from side to side, as it kept up a constant barking. He continued to advance, and when within a short distance of the wolf, was greatly surprised to observe a pan-

ther, which had been the object of so much ado, leap from a limb. Both animals made good their escape. Beneath the tree lay the fresh, partially devoured body of a raccoon, upon which the panther is supposed to have been feeding, when the wolf rudely obtruded. The former animal, when attacked, is readily induced to ascend a tree, less perhaps as a refuge from, than as a convenient means of attacking, an adversary. Game, in the days of which we are writing, was abundant almost to an extent exceeding our belief. The wild fowls were so numerous, that while they were an abundant and convenient supply of food, they were a serious drawback to early husbandry, not only as destroying the fruits, but as discouraging the efforts of labor. Wheat fields were frequently completely destroyed by them. Hunting was an important pursuit, and supplied directly or indirectly the luxuries as well as the necessaries of life. Every man was either by choice or necessity a hunter. Conspicuous among the former were Samuel Allison and Peter Paragin. Allison was not only an expert hunter, but was also skillful in Indian warfare. A day's hunt would frequently yield him fifteen saddles of deer. If not the first American settler in Lawrence county, he was among the most conspicuous. One of his daughters-in-law, an English lady, whose maiden name was Rebecca Moody, made bullets in an old oven for the colonists at the battles of Bunker Hill and Cowpens. Paragin was the pioneer of the northwestern part of the county. He pushed his way into the wilderness far in advance of his fellows, and by his triumphs over the beasts of the forest, lent two names to the geographical vocabulary of the county. "Paragin slough" commemorates the killing of two bears, and "Eagle Branch" is an epitome of the story of the capture on that stream of an eagle of extraordinary size. Not only did the flesh of wild animals serve for the settler's table, but their skins supplied the necessity of clothing. A pioneer with buckskin breeches, a homespun coat, and a coonskin cap was an embodiment of these lines of Pope:

> "Happy the man whose wish and care
> A few paternal acres bound,
> Content to breathe his native air
> In his own ground!"

An important early industry was bee-hunting. The destiny of the Indian is to recede before the approach of the white man; it is the province of the honey-bee to act on the reverse, and precede the advance of civilization. The approach of the honey-bee was always a sad harbinger to the Indians, for they knew the pale faces were not far behind. At an early period bees were very numerous in Illinois, in the groves and along the skirts of timber; hence the product of the hive became a desirable commodity in trade and commerce; and when the farmer wished a little "land office" money, this was an article that would readily command it. They would take their beeswax, deer-skins and peltries to the watercourses, and descend in their canoes or improvised boats constructed for the purpose, to New Orleans and other markets. Bee-hunting excursions were an annual occurrence. In the spring, when the wild flower unfolded its petals, the search would begin. It was not only an avocation, but it was a science or trade, and an expert bee-hunter could find ready employment. The principal early agricultural industry was cotton-raising. Allison Prairie was the cotton-field of the Wabash Valley. Its cultivation began some time prior to 1820, and continued for several years. Cotton gins were not uncommon, and the spinning-wheel was in every cabin. The raising of cattle and hogs was likewise an important industry. Wild grass and mast for their sustenance were abundant. Illinois has always assumed an honorable part in the matter of education, so materially concerning the welfare of a free people; and as soon as an immigration set in the school teacher was abroad in the land.

Among those who taught in the county limits from 1817 to 1819 were Mrs. Clark, Agnes Corrie, George Godfrey, Isaiah Lewis, Larkin Ryle, John Martin, Jas. Swainey, Borden and Fleming. The school teacher and the minister went hand in hand, and, in many instances, performed the same office. The same rude log structure served alike for the school and as a house of worship. The early resident ministers were: Revs. Blithe McCorcle, Mr. Stone, John Clark, Richard B. McCorcle, William Ramsey, John Dollahan, Samuel Borden, William Kincaid, Daniel Travis, and others, among whom was "Squealing Johnny" Parker, as he was called. He styled himself a "Two-see Baptist." Travelling preachers frequently came into the territory, and among them were James Hughes, John Rodgers, David McDonald, Elijah Gooden, Peter Cartwright and Lorenzo Dow. One of the most needed and poorly supplied blessings of pioneer life were mills. Long and hazardous journeys were necessary to secure the grinding of a bag of meal. Small's mill, on the Embarras, built in 1805 or 1806, was one of the earliest in the State of Illinois; but, considering the difficulty of reaching it through dense forests and swollen streams, it was scarcely a convenience except to a few.

We have thus set forth briefly the dangers and hardships of those who paved the way for whatever is grand in morals or government or magnificent in structure in the county of Lawrence. Let the reader compare the present with the past, and then let him reflect how rapid has been the march of progress and how marvellous has been the change.

WABASH COUNTY.

The county of Wabash is an offspring of Edwards county; yet the first settlements made within the vast boundaries of the latter were within the limits of what is now Wabash county.

The first settlers were a few French families, who located on the Wabash river, near the point known as

Rochester, in Coffee precinct. This was about 1800. Prominent among these was the family of Tougas, also named Lavulette. This occured from Mrs. Tougas marrying a man by the name of Lavulette, and some of the children of Mrs. Tougas, assumed the name of their step-father. There were four brothers, August, William, Joseph, and Francis. They were all well formed, athletic men, and possessed of such material as to brave the wilds of the frontier. The former is said to have been six and one-half feet in stature. During the Indian troubles, they remained and trafficked with them. The Indians both feared and respected them. The word of August among the treacherous Piankashaws was law, and it is said that he even went so far as to inflict punishment upon some of the tribe for petty theft. An Indian is bound to respect and admire his superior in strength. In this capacity, August had demonstrated to their picked warriors, that he was their superior, by friendly hand to hand, athletic sports with them. It was through this means that they stood in such awe and fear of him. While others were massacred and pillaged, he was never disturbed. In 1838 he sold his possessions at Rochester and moved to Mt. Carmel, where he engaged in the hotel business. He continued in this calling for several years, when he returned to Coffee precinct, where he died in 1849. His eldest daughter, Mrs. Stewart, is now a resident of Texas. One daughter, wife of Captain Sharp, lives in Mt. Carmel. William was a man of a family when he moved from Vincennes to the county, locating near the mouth of Coffee creek, with the rest of the family. He remained here a few years, when he moved to the banks of Raccoon creek, in Lawrence county. Two years afterward he removed to near Vincennes. After a short stay here he returned to Coffee precinct and permanently located in section 10, township 2 south, range 13 west. This was about 1816. He built and operated a horse mill, which was one of the first in the county. He died on his farm at the age of 75 years. Joseph and Francis Tougas, subsequently located at St. Francisville, in Lawrence county.

The first American settlement was made in what is now Wabash precinct, in about 1802. Those having the honor of striking the first blow toward civilization in this part of the county, were Levi Compton and Joshua Jordan, brothers-in-law. The former was a native of Virginia, but as early as 1791, he moved to Kentucky, and from thence to Illinois in the year above stated. He then had a family of a wife and six children. He first located on the Wabash river, in section 26, township 1 north, range 12 west, where he constructed a cabin and improved a few acres of land. Not liking the locality, he removed to section 12. It was here, in 1814, that he built what was probably the first horse-mill in the county. A fort was also built here about 1810, which was known as Compton fort It was enclosed with a palisade and contained dwellings, granaries, booths, etc., for the convenience of the inmates, and was sufficient in size to accommodate about one hundred families. In the time of the Indian troubles, at a preconcerted signal, the families of the settlement would take refuge in the fort, where they would remain until it was pronounced safe to leave. In about 1817, Mr. Compton moved to township 2 south, range 14 west, and settled in section 13, where he spent the remainder of his days. He was a representative man, and had the honor of being a member of the first Constitutional Convention in 1818. From 1818 to 1820, he was in the State Senate. He died about 1844, at the advanced age of eighty years. One son, Joseph Compton, is a citizen of Coffee precinct, and is said to be the first white child born in the county.

Joshua Jordan was also from Virginia, and at his coming had a family of four children. While a resident of that State, for a time, he was a tenant of George Washington, and was with the General at the memorable Braddock's defeat. On coming to Illinois, he located in section 12, near Mr. Compton. He remained here several years, when he removed to Barney's prairie, where he resided until his death.

A pioneer of 1804, was John Stillwell, a native of Kentucky. He had a family of two sons, Samuel and James. Besides his family he had a negro slave by the name of Armstead. From the records of 1822, we find that the slave was liberated in that year. Mr. Stillwell located on the southwest quarter of section 12, where he improved quite a farm for those days. He constructed a stockade during the Indian troubles, for the protection of his family and stock. It is said that he was a very eccentric man. Although one of the wealthiest citizens among the early settlers, he took pleasure in wearing the poorest of clothes, and bearing the most shabby of appearances. It is related of him, that at one time he lost his hat, and from that time forth he went bareheaded, until such time as he said his hat should have lasted. Many are the peculiarities related of him, by those who knew him personally or by reputation. He moved to Bellmont precinct in 1820, and permanently located in section 21.

Enoch Greathouse was a pioneer of 1804, and settled on the land now occupied by the city of Mt. Carmel. He was a native of Germany, and on coming to the States he first stopped in Pennsylvania, subsequently moved to Kentucky, and from thence to Illinois. He had a family of a wife and four children, also one grand-child. In 1817, he sold his property at Mt. Carmel, and moved to the now extinct town of Centerville, where he died long ago, at the age of 110 years. Several of his descendants are citizens of this and Edwards county. Mrs. Sylvester Greathouse, of Mt. Carmel, is a great-grand-daughter.

John Degan was one of the early French settlers of Coffee precinct, and came a short time after the Lavuletts. He was originally from Detroit, Michigan, and in his movement westward he first stopped at Vincennes, and from thence to the French settlement in Wabash county. He first located at Rochester, his family then

consisting of his wife and two sons, Henry and William, and a step-son, Frank Burway. Two years later he permanently settled in section 10, where he engaged in stock raising. He died here in 1848, leaving a family, some of whom are yet living at or near the old home.

Joseph Burway and Joseph Pichinant were also early French settlers. In 1815, they were both killed by the Indians in the Coffee bottoms. They had gone in search of their horses, and while tramping through the bottoms, were surprised by the red-skins and massacred. Only one, Burway, carried a rifle, Pichinant being married. Three other pioneers were in the bottoms at the time, and heard the report of Burway's rifle, followed by a volley of several guns. They surmised the cause, and soon roused the settlement to action. On going to the point where the firing was heard, the dead and mutilated bodies of the unfortunate men were found. The Indians were pursued, but were not overtaken. From the evidences on their trail, Burway had fought desperately before he was killed, as several dead Indians were found along the trail.

Francis Degan, brother of John before mentioned, came with his family in about 1811, and settled on the bluff, a little below Rochester. He had two sons, Augustus and Francis, Jr. The latter is yet living, and is one of the prominent citizens of Coffee precinct.

John Wood came from Kentucky, in the spring of 1809, and erected a small cabin in section 36, township 1 north, range 13 west, now Friendsville precinct. He then returned to Kentucky, and in the fall moved his family to his new made home. He soon cultivated a little farm, and was one of the first to plant an orchard in the county. A year latter, he and his few neighbors were obliged to erect a fort to protect their families against the marauding bands of Indians. The neighborhood was always on the sharp look-out for the red skins, but strange to say, this settlement was never disturbed by them. John Wood Jr., is the only survivor of the pioneer family. He resides on the farm where his father first settled. Joseph Wood, a son of the latter, came here in an early day prior to his father, and settled in section 30, township 1 north, range 13 west, where he remained until his death, leaving quite a family.

William Barney located in the same settlement about the same time as Mr. Wood. He was from Western New York, on the banks of the Genesee. He exchanged his live stock for a raft of lumber at the Allegheny river, and upon this he and his family floated down to the mouth of the Wabash. Here he sold his raft, and purchased a keel boat and poled his way to Ramsey's rapids. The male members went overland through the timber to select a site for a home. A broad stretch of prairie came to view, and it was here that they pitched their tent, and soon afterwards threw up a cabin. Since which time this part of the county has been known as Barney's prairie. His cabin was erected near where the Friendsville Academy now stands. Judge Barney became an influential man in the county, and was always among the foremost in lending a hand to improve and develop the county. He was one of the three first County Commissioners, which position he held for several years. A fort was erected near his place in 1811, which took the name of Barney's Fort. It was large and commodious, sufficient to accommodate all the families in the settlement. A well may yet be seen, which was dug within the fort, a relic of ye olden time. In 1812, the fort was felt to be insecure, and all the parties moved over into Indiana and passed the winter in a block-house. In the spring they returned to their homes, and although the Shawnees were plenty and still hostile, yet the settlers of Barney's prairie were unmolested. Mr. Barney died many years ago, on his farm in section 23, a little southwest of Friendsville.

Shortly after Mr. Barney's advent here, his three sons-in-law moved into the settlement. They were Ransom Higgins, Philo Ingraham, and Wilbour Aldridge. The former was a large athletic man, and possessed of more than ordinary courage. He built one of the first water-mills in this region of the country. It was situated on Barney's Prairie creek, and was constructed as early as 1813. One of his sons was accidentally killed by one of the rangers while target shooting at Barney's fort. His remains were buried in the Friendsville cemetery, and it was the first interment made there.

Philo Ingraham located in section twenty, near Mr. Barney, where he lived until 1840, when he moved to Clay county. Mr. Aldridge settled on the northwest quarter of section 24.

Nathaniel Claypole emigrated here in 1814, and settled in section thirty-two, Friendsville precinct. He was a prominent citizen, and very popular among his acquaintances. He was appointed the first County and Circuit Clerk after the organization of Edwards county, and died while in office, in 1815. Thomas Pulliam came in the same year as the above, and located in section thirty-two, township two north, range 12 west. His name appears upon the records as the assessor of Embarras township as early as 1817. He lived here on his farm until his death, which occurred long ago. Near Pulliam's lived John and Moses Decker. Their settlement was also made in 1814. The prairie upon which they located bears their name.

One of the most prominent settlers of 1813 or '14 was Seth Gard, who came from Ohio, and permanently located in section twenty-eight, now Lick Prairie precinct. The locality where he settled was known as Gard's Point, and the post-office established there in an early day, is still known by that name. Judge Gard was a man of great force of character, and endowed with more than ordinary ability and cool judgment. He possed a quiet vein of humor, a keen sense of the ridiculous, and thorough convictions of right and justice. He was a representative man in every sense of the word, and his counsel was sought on every hand by the early settlers. When Edwards county was organized, he was

chosen to represent its people in the Territorial Legislature, which position he occupied until the admission of the State, in 1818. He was appointed one of the judges of the first County Court, and was one of the members of the Constitutional Convention at Kaskaskia, in 1818. In fact, he was in public life until he became too infirm to longer bear the responsibilities incurred thereby. Aaron Waggoner, a nephew of Judge Gard, came with him and located near his premises. He was a stone-mason by trade, and proved a useful acquisition to the little colony. In the same year, Jacob Claypole settled in section four, township one north, range thirteen west.

William Jordan, Nathaniel Osgood, Benjamin Reynolds, and Henry I. Mills settled in what is now Lancaster precinct in 1814. The former was from Kentucky, and had a family of four children. In about 1818, he erected a large distillery on his premises. He remained on his farm until his death. The Osgood family came from Ohio. It consisted of a married son, Nathaniel, and four other children. Reynolds was from Kentucky, and had a family of three sons, John, Richard, and Harrison, and four daughters. In 1820 he built a horse-mill and distillery on his farm. He lived here until his death. Col. Henry I. Mills remained here but a few years, when he moved over into Edwards county, a sketch of whom has already been given. John Arnold, son-in-law of William Jordan, came with the latter from Kentucky, and settled near his father-in-law. He was among the early Justices of the Peace, and in 1832, was commissioned captain in the Black Hawk war. He subsequently moved to Wayne county, where he died.

Tarlton Borin was a settler of 1815. He permanently located in Lancaster precinct. In about 1828, he established a tannery, which was a great convenience to the settlement. One daughter, Mrs. Cunningham, resides in the precinct.

John McIntosh, an influential pioneer, was a native of Virginia, born of Scotch parents. As early as 1785, he emigrated from Kentucky, and from thence to Illinois, in 1814. He then had a family of six children. He first stopped in the Compton fort a few months, when he moved to section 23, Wabash precinct, where he remained but a short time, removing to Coffee precinct. Not liking this section of the country, he returned to Wabash precinct, where he made a permanent settlement in section 23. He was a representative man, and popular with the people. On the organization of Edwards county, he was appointed one of the three members of the County Court, which position he held for several terms. In 1816, he was selected counsel for that court in the place of Thomas C. Browne. He was a public spirited man, and did much in aiding to organize and regulate the affairs of the county. His death occurred at his farm in 1829. Some are residing in the county. Charles Garner, a son in-law of Judge McIntosh, also came from Kentucky, in 1814, and settled in section 23, Wabash precinct. Other settlers of this precinct, in 1815, were Benjamin Hulbert, Henry Leek, Samuel Simcoe, John Armstrong, Joseph Gardner, and Peter Keen. The former came from New Jersey, having a large family of children when he made his advent here. He located in section 13. Henry Leek was a son-in-law of Hulbert, and was noted as a great hunter, and a skilled mechanic. He remained but a short time, when he moved to other parts. Armstrong came from Tennessee, and settled in section 15. He had six sons, one of whom, Abner, was appointed the first sheriff of Edwards county. Another son, Thomas, represented Wabash county in the Legislature one term, and was also Judge of the County Court. Gardner settled in section 9. Peter Keen came to the county on a prospecting tour in 1814, when he returned to his family in Ohio. The spring following he came to the county, and after shifting about for a few years he permanently settled in section 14, township 1 north, range 13 west. He remained here until his death in 1850. Two of the pioneer children are yet living, Shulamite and Ira. The latter resides at Friendsville, and is eighty two years of age.

William McIntosh settled in the north part of Mt. Carmel precinct, as early as 1814. He owned a large tract of land known as "McIntosh Reserve." He erected quite a large mansion, for those days, situated near the Wabash, at the foot of the rapids. He was a single man, but had colored servants to conduct his household affairs. He died many years ago.

A prominent early settler was Henry Utter, who came to the county in about 1814 or '15, and located in Friendsville precinct. He was elected a member of the Legislature in 1818, the year of the State's admission into the Union. In 1824, he was again elected to fill the same position. In 1821, he was one of the members of the county board. Some of his descendants are living in the county. Gervase Hazleton was one of the first settlers at old Palmyra. The first courts were held at his residence. He was the third County Clerk of what was then Edwards county, serving from 1821 to 1823.

A settlement was formed at Campbell's Landing, in Coffee precinct, as early as 1810. One of the most prominent settlers was James Campbell, of Scotch descent. He came from Kentucky, and had quite a large family, besides owning thirteen slaves, whom he set at liberty some time after coming to Illinois. It is said that eleven of them were subsequently kidnapped and sold back into slavery. At one time the family was obliged to flee across the river to save being massacred at the hands of the Piankashaws. Others of the settlement were, Henry Painter, Henry Gambrel, a man by the name of Parks, John Cannon, and his son-in-law, John Starks, and John Grayson. The latter located in section 31. He was a man of push and enterprise, and was the first to erect a water-mill in this part of the county. Some of his descendants are residing here. A portion of the Cannon family were massacred by the Indians, an account of which will be found in this chapter.

Daniel Keen and David Wright also located in this

settlement in about 1815. The former was a son of Peter Keen, heretofore mentioned. He became an influential citizen in the neighborhood, and was elected a member of the county board, which office he filled for several years. Wright came from Ohio. He was then a widower. He afterwards married Sarah McIntosh, and settled in section 22, range 13 west. Robert E. Wright, a son, now residing at Mt. Carmel. Other early settlers of Coffee precinct may be mentioned, Elijah Compton, Walter Garner, James Lansdown, John Craddock, Charles P. Burns, who was one of the first Justice of the Peace; Daniel Groves, John McCleary, Thomas Baird, Reuben Blackford, Henry Bignon, Jas. Chism, Elias Jordon, the Cowlings, James and John Gray, James Kennerly, John Nesler, and others.

In 1816, quite a little colony left Alleghany county, New York, to make their homes upon the wild frontiers. Among these with their families, were George W. Higgins, John Higgins, Willis Higgins, Edward Brines, Henry Utter, Lemuel Haskins, David Moss, John Harrison, Benjamin Smith, and Levi Couch. They secured boats at the Alleghany river and floated down to the Ohio, and thence to Evansville. Here they procured keel-boats and came up the Wabash, landing at Old Palmyra. Of this little band of emigrants, five families settled in Lancaster precinct, John Higgins, Couch, Moss, Harrison and Smith. The others located in Friendsville. Others of an early date who located in Lancaster precinct were, Isaac Harnes, Henry Cusick, James McMullen, George and David Pugh, George and Andrew Knight, James Rollins, Jessie Jones, Geo. Glick, Elias Baily, Rozander Smith, Samuel Fisher and others.

The first settlers of Bellmont precinct were John and Jacob Arnold, Staly D. McKlure, and a man by the name of Moturey. This was in 1816 The latter settled in section 24, town 1 south, range 14 west. John Arnold came with his family from Kentucky. He was a distinguished hunter and had no fixed abiding place. He subsequently moved to Missouri. James, his brother, a single man, afterwards married and settled in section 5, township 2 south. McKlure was also from Kentucky. He located in section 28, township 1, range 13 west, where he remained until his death. Other early settlers of Bellmont precinct were, William Wilson, George Wheeler, William Tanquary, Jonathan Gilkinson, William Deputy, Robert James, and Samuel Riggs, Andrew T. Dyar, Joseph Ballard, Christ Ernst, Samuel Fettinger, Rodarn Kenner, William Hunter, John Proctor, William Weir, A. W. Cory, Joseph Sloan and John Frair.

Cornelius Vanderhoof was a settler of Wabash precinct as early as 1816. S. E. Goff settled in section 14, of the same precinct at about the same time. Among others who made early settlements in this precinct may be mentioned, John W. Buchanan, William Johnson, Mrs. Margaret Filpot, Hugh Calahan, John Andrew, Joseph Wright, John Buchanon, John Snider, Thomas Cisel, Isaac Smith and James Payne.

One of the prominent early settlers of Mt. Carmel precinct, was the Rev. Thomas S. Hinde, a native of Virginia. He came from Ohio to Illinois, in 1817, and in connection with others, founded the city of Mt. Carmel. He was a man of strict moral convictions, and did much good in the age which he lived He died at Mt Carmel in 1846. Other early settlers of Mt. Carmel precinct were, Rev. William Beauchaimp, Hiram Bell, Joshua and James Beall, Isaac Ingersoll, Edward Ulm, Scoby Stewart, Aaron Gould, Joseph Jones, James Townshend, James Black, Abraham Russell, William Simonds, William Stone, Beauchamp Harvey, John Tilton, Capt. James Sharp and others. Capt. Sharp is yet living, and is a citizen of Mt. Carmel.

John Dale settled in Friendsville precinct, in 1815, on section 20. He was a farmer and mechanic, and was noted for his cleverness in horse trading. In the same year, Henry McGregor located here not far from Dale. Among others of early times, who came to this precint were, John Smith Jr., William and James Pool, Josiah Higgins, Ephraim Reed, the Knapps, John Shadle, Charles and John McNair, the Osgoods, George Litherland, William Brown, John White, Benjamin Taylor, Z. Warner, David Daily and some others.

Philip Hull settled in Lick Prairie precinct, in 1815, section 28. Ephraim Armstrong from Tennessee, located in section 30, near Hall. Samuel Mundy, Louis Armstrong, William Ulm, James Wiley, Jacob Gupton, Calvin Morgan, Benjamin T. Hill, Adam Baird, Frederick Miller and John Moore were also early settlers in the precinct.

Pioneer Mills.—Among the first were the "band Mills." A description of one will not prove uninteresting. The plan was cheap. The horse power consisted of a large upright shaft, some ten or twelve feet in hight with some eight or ten long arms let into the main shaft and extending out from it fifteen feet. Auger holes were bored into the arms on the upper side at the end, into which wooden pins were driven. This was called the "big wheel," and was as has been seen, about twenty feet in diameter. The raw hide belt or tug was made of skins taken off of beef cattle, which were cut into strips three inches in width; these were twisted into a round cord or tug, which was long enough to encircle the circumference of the big wheel. There it was held in place by the wooden pins, then to cross and pass under a shed to run around a drum, or what is called a "trunnel head," which was attached to the grinding apparatus. The horses or oxen were hitched to the arms by means of raw hide tugs. Then walking in a circle the machinery would be set in motion. To grind twelve bushels of corn was considered a good day's work on a band mill.

The most rude and primitive method of manufacturing meal was by the use of the Grater. A plate of tin is pierced with many holes, so that one side is very rough. The tin is made oval, and then nailed to a board. An ear of corn was rubbed hard on this grater

whereby the meal was forced through the holes, and fell down into a vessel prepared to receive it. An improvement on this was the Hand mill. The stones were smaller than those of the band mill, and were propelled by man or woman power. A hole is made in the upper stone, and a staff of wood is put in it, and the other end of the staff is put through a hole in a plank above, so that the hole is free to act. One or two persons take hold of this staff and turn the upper stone as rapidly as possible. An eye is made in the upper stone, through which the corn is put into the mill, instead of a hopper. A mortar, wherein corn was beaten into meal, is made out of a large round log three or four feet long. One end is cut or burnt out so as to hold a peck of corn, more or less, according to circumstances. This mortar is set one end on the ground, and the other up, to hold the corn. A sweep is prepared over the mortar so that the spring of the pole raises the piston, and the hands at it force it so hard down on the corn that after much beating, meal is manufactured.

The trials, inconveniences, dangers and hardships of the pioneers would fill volumes. As early as 1811, each settlement was obliged to have its fort or block-house to flee to at a moment's warning for protection from the marauding bands of Indians. Several of these forts have already been mentioned. The Greathouse fort was situated on Greathouse creek, in section 30, township 1 south, range 13 west. From 1811 to 1815, this fort was occupied by more or less families. Tradition relates of an episode, that occurred at fort Ramsey in about 1812. In the most troublesome times the women and children were placed in the forts, while the men would work in the fields, gun in hand, ready for any emergency. Others were detailed to scout around and to keep a sharp look-out for the murderous red skins. One Ramsey was too fearless to go into the fort, declaring he could protect himself. The rangers had been out on a scout, and on return thought they would give him a scare, his cabin being not far from the fort, they gave a terrific war whoop, fired their guns, and came thundering toward the fort. Captain Higgins, inside, cried out, "The Indians, the Indians. Every man to his post! At this moment the pondcrous gate swung open, and an army seemed to be entering. The women screamed, believing that they all would soon be scalped. Cries, prayers, and snatching of babies by women in undress continued for some time to the amusement of the Rangers. The joke turned out far more serious for the women than it did for Ramsey. The only means of grinding their meal in the forts, was by crushing it in a mortar. Families would take turns in performing this slow and arduous task, for it must be remembered these were times when a small army had to be fed. Harrison Ingraham, who died in Clay county, Illinois, a few years ago, in an article of the *Pioneer Times*, published in one of the Mt. Carmel papers centennial year, says that he was born in Fort Barney, and that he has heard his mother relate that the day before he was born, she went to the fields and plucked wheat, rubbed it out with her hands, crushed it in a mortar, and made a cake to set before her friends on that occasion. This was said to be the first wheat bread manufactured in Wabash county.

A circumstance occurred in 1815, which threw the early settlers into a fever of fear and excitement. It was what has passed into history as

THE CANNON MASSACRE.

The account of the sad affair as related by one of Mr. Cannon's daughters a few years ago, is substantially as follows: Mr. Cannon and his sons came across the Wabash from the Indiana side, and constructed a cabin near Campbell's Landing in Coffee precinct, on the ground where the Painter grave-yard is now located. No signs of Indians were seen while they were engaged in the work, and they supposed they had all left. After completing the cabin, they crossed the river to bring over the family. Late in the afternoon of the same day, they all moved over and settled in their new home. While building their house, they had found a bee-tree, and after becoming fairly settled, the men went into the timber to cut it. While thus engaged a band of Indians suddenly fell upon them. Mr. Cannon was instantly killed, and the others fled for their lives. Samuel, a son, was soon overtaken and dispatched by the murderous foe. They cut off his head and otherwise mutilated the body, leaving it where he fell. Mrs. Cannon, a daughter, and a son-in-law by the name of Starks, were captured and carried off by the Indians. They were, however, subsequently ransomed. Mr. Cannon and his son were buried by two neighbors, Samuel McIntosh and Henry Gambrel. They were wrapped in a horse skin and placed in one grave. This was the first interment made in the Painter burial ground.

HABITS AND MODES OF LIVING OF THE PIONEERS AND FIRST SETTLERS.

The pioneers were destitute of many of the conveniences of life, and of some things that are now considered necessaries; but they patiently endured their lot and hopefully looked forward to better. They had plenty to wear as protection against the weather, and an abundance of wholesome food. They sat down to a rude table to eat from tin or pewter dishes; but the meat thereon spread—the flesh of the deer or bear; of the wild duck or turkey; of the quail or squirrel—was superior to that we eat, and had been won by the skill of the head of the house or of that of his vigorous sons. The bread they ate was made from corn or wheat of their own raising. They walked the green carpet of the grand prairie or forest that surrounded them, not with the air of a beggar, but with the elastic step of a self-respected freeman.

The settler brought with him the keen axe, which was indispensable, and the equally necessary rifle; the first his weapon of offense against the forests that skirted the water-courses, and near which he made his home; the

second that of defence from the attacks of his foe, the cunning child of the forest and prairie. His first labor was to fell trees and erect his unpretentious cabin, which was rudely made of logs, and in the raising of which he had the cheerful aid of his neighbors. It was usually from fourteen to sixteen feet square, and never larger than twenty feet, and was frequently built entirely without glass, nails, hinges or locks.

The manner of building was as follows: First large logs were laid in position as sills; on these were placed strong sleepers, and on the sleepers were laid the rough-hewed puncheons, which were to serve as floors. The logs were then built up till the proper height for the eaves were reached; then on the ends of the building were placed poles, longer than the other end-logs, which projected some eighteen or more inches over the sides, and were called "butting pole sleepers;" on the projecting ends of these was placed the "butting pole" which served to give the line to the first row of clap-boards. These were, as a matter of course, split, and as the gables of the cabin were built up, were so laid on as to lap a third of their length. They were often kept in place by the weight of a heavy pole, which was laid across the roof parallel to the ridge-pole. The house was then chinked, and daubed with a coarse mortar.

A huge fire-place was built in at one end of the house, in which fire was kindled for cooking purposes, for the settlers generally were without stoves, and which furnished the needed warmth in winter. The ceiling above was sometimes covered with the pelts of the raccoon, opossum, and of the wolf, to add to the warmth of the dwelling. Sometimes the soft inner bark of the *bass* wood was used for the same purpose. The cabin was lighted by means of greased paper-windows. A log would be left out along one side, and sheets of strong paper, well greased with coon-grease or bear-oil, would be carefully tacked in.

The above description only applies to the very earliest times, before the rattle of the saw-mill was heard within our borders.

The furniture comported admirably with the house itself, and hence if not elegant, was in most perfect taste. The tables had four legs, and were rudely made from a puncheon. Their seats were stools having three or four legs. The bedstead was in keeping with the rest, and was often so contrived as to permit it to be drawn up and fastened to the wall during the day, thus affording more room to the family.

The entire furniture was simple, and was framed with no other tools than an axe and auger. Each was his own carpenter; and some displayed considerable ingenuity in the construction of implements of agriculture, and utensils, and furniture for the kitchen and house. Knives and forks they sometimes had, and sometimes had not. The common table-knife was the pack-knife or butcher-knife. Horse-collars were sometimes made of the plaited husk of the maize sewed together. They were easy on the neck of the horse, and if tug traces were used, would last a long while. Horses were not used very much, however, and oxen were almost exclusively used. In some instances carts and wagons were constructed or repaired by the self-reliant settler; and the woful creakings of the untarred axles could be heard at a great distance.

The women corresponded well with the description of the *virtuous woman* in the last chapter of Proverbs, for they "sought wool and flax, and worked willingly with their hands." They did not, it is true, make for themselves "coverings of tapestry," nor could it be said of them that their "clothing was silk and purple;" but they "rose while it was yet night, and gave meat to their household," and they "girded their loins with strength and strengthened their arms." They "looked well to the ways of their household, and eat not the bread of idleness." They laid "their hands to the spindle and to the distaff," and "strength and honor were in their clothing."

In these days of furbelows and flounces, when from twenty to thirty yards are required by one fair damsel for a dress, it is refreshing to know that the ladies of that ancient time considered eight yards an extravagant amount to put into one dress. The dress was usually made plain with four widths in the skirt, and two front ones cut gored. The waist was made very short, and across the shoulders behind was a draw-string. The sleeves were enormously large, and tapered from shoulder to wrist, and the most fashionable—for fashion, like love, rules like the "court and grove"—were padded so as to resemble a bolster at the upper part, and were known as "mutton-legs," or "sheep-shank sleeves." The sleeve was kept in shape often by a heavily starched lining. Those who could afford it used feathers, which gave the sleeve the appearance of an inflated balloon from elbow up, and were known as "pillow-sleeves."

Many bows and ribbons were worn, but scarcely any jewelry. The tow dress was superseded by the cotton gown. Around the neck, instead of a lace collar or elegant ribbon, there was disposed a copperas-colored neckerchief.

The women manufactured nearly all the clothing worn by the family. In cool weather gowns made of "linsey woolsey" were worn by the ladies. The chain was of cotton and the filling of wool. The fabric was usually plaid or striped, and the differing colors were blended according to the taste and fancy of the fair maker. Colors were blue, copperas, turkey-red, light blue, etc. Every house contained a card-loom and spinning-wheels, which were considered by the women as necessary for them as the rifle for the men. Several different kinds of cloth were made. Cloth was woven from cotton. The rolls were bought and spun, on little and big wheels, into two kinds of thread; one the "chain," and the other the "filling." The more experienced only spun the chain; the younger the filling. Two kinds of looms were in use. The most primitive in construction was called the "side-loom." The frame of it consisted of

two pieces of scantling running obliquely from the floor to the wall. Later, the *frame loom*, which was a great improvement over the other, came into use.

The men and boys wore "jeans" and linsey-woolsey shirts. The "jeans" were colored either light blue or *butternut*.

Many times when the men gathered to a log-rolling or barn-raising, the women would assemble bringing their spinning-wheels with them. In this way sometimes as many as ten or twelve would gather in one room, and the pleasant voices of the fair spinners were mingled with the low hum of the spinning-wheels. "Oh! golden early days!"

Such articles of apparel as could not be manufactured were brought to them from the nearest store by the mail-carrier. These were few, however. The men and boys, in many instances, wore pantaloons made of the dressed skin of the deer, which then swarmed the prairies in large herds. The young man who desired to look captivating to the eye of the maiden whom he loved, had his "bucks" fringed, which lent to them a not unpleasing effect. Meal-sacks were also made of buckskin. Caps were made of the skins of the wolf, fox, wildcat and muskrat tanned with the fur on. The tail of the fox or wolf often hung from the top of the cap, lending the wearer a jaunty air. Both sexes wore moccasins, which in dry weather were an excellent substitute for shoes. There were no shoemakers, and each family made its own shoes.

The settlers were separated from their neighbors often by miles. There were no church-houses or regular services of any kind to call them together; hence, no doubt, the cheerfulness with which they accepted invitations to a house-raising, or a log-rolling, or a corn-husking, or a *bee* of any kind. To attend these gatherings they would go ten and sometimes more miles.

Generally with the invitation to the men went one to the women to come to a quilting. The good woman of the house where the festivities were to take place would be busily engaged for a day or more in preparation for the coming guests. Great quantities of provisions were to be prepared, for dyspepsia was unknown to the pioneer, and good appetites were the rule and not the exception.

At all the log-rollings and house-raisings it was customary to provide liquor. Excesses were not indulged in, however. The fiddler was never forgotten. After the day's work had been accomplished, out doors and in, by men and women, the floor was cleared and the merry dance began. The handsome, stalwart young men, whose fine forms were the result of their manly out-door life, clad in fringed buckskin breeches and gaudily colored hunting shirts, led forth the bright-eyed buxom damsels, attired in neat-fitting linsey woolsey garments, to the dance, their cheeks glowing with health, and eyes speaking of enjoyment, and perhaps of a tenderer emotion.

The amusements of that day were more athletic and rude than those of to-day. Among the settlers of a new country, from the nature of the case, a higher value is set upon physical than mental endowments. Skill in woodcraft, superiority of muscular development, accuracy in shooting with the rifle, activity, swiftness of foot, were qualifications that brought their possessors fame. Foot racing was often practised, and often the boys and young men engaged in friendly contests with the Indians. Every man had a rifle, and kept always in good order; his flints, bullet-molds, screw driver, awl, butcher-knife and tomahawk were fastened to the shot-pouch strap or to the belt around the waist. Target-shooting was much practised, and shots were made by the hunters and settlers, with flint-lock rifles, that cannot be excelled by their descendants with the improved breech-loaders of the present day.

At all gatherings jumping and wrestling were indulged in, and those who excelled were thenceforth men of notoriety. Cards, dice, and other gambling implements were unknown. Dancing was a favorite amusement. It was participated in by all.

At their shooting-matches, which were usually for the prize of a turkey, or a gallon of whisky, good feeling always prevailed. If disputes arose, they were settled often by a square stand-up fight, and no one thought of using other weapons than fists.

The picture here drawn of the pioneers, their modes of living, their customs and amusements, while lacking entire completeness, we feel is not inaccurate and untruthful.

CHAPTER VIII.

CIVIL HISTORY.

EDWARDS COUNTY.

THE formation of Edwards county dates back to 1814, and is the sixth county organized within the present territory of the State of Illinois. It embraced an immense area, including about one-third of the State, besides a large portion of the State of Wisconsin and a part of Michigan. As another writer said, "In the presence of the stupendous changes in this State, it is hard to imagine that sixty-nine years ago, when Edwards county was organized, neither Cook county or Chicago had any existence, but the present Cook county was in the jurisdiction of Edwards county, and its county seat at Palmyra at the falls of the Big Wabash, a town which has long since ceased to be."

The following is a copy of the original paper prepared by the Territorial Legislature creating Edwards county. "An act for the division of Gallatin county. Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature, Council, and House of Representatives of the Illinois territory, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that all that

tract of country within the following boundaries (to wit): Beginning at the north of Bompast (Bonpas) creek on the big Wabash, and running thence due west to the Meridan line, and due north till it enters the line of Upper Canada to the line that separates this territory from Indiana territory, and thence with the said dividing line to the beginning, shall constitute a separate county to be called Edwards, and the seat of justice for said county shall be at the town now called Palmyra, on the Wabash, provided the proprietor or proprietors of said land shall give to the said county, for the purpose of erecting the public buildings, a quantity of land at said place, not less than twenty acres, to be laid off into lots and sold for the above purpose. But, if such proprietor or proprietors refuse or neglect to make the donation aforesaid, then in that case it shall be the duty of the Court of Common pleas, who shall be appointed for said county, to fix upon some other place for the seat of justice as convenient as may be to the different sett e-ments in said county.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted that the Court of Common Pleas shall sit in said county at the following periods (to-wit.) The court for the civil and criminal business on the fourth Mondays of March, July, and November, yearly and every year, and three other courts shall be holden on the fourth Mondays of January, May, and September, yearly and every year.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted that it shall and may be lawful for the governor of this territory immediately to constitute the militia in this county, thus laid off into one battalion, the commanding officer of which shall have the same power to order out the militia as is now proposed by the Lieutenant-Colonels of the respective regiments.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted that the said county of Edwards is hereby entitled to one representative in the House of Representatives of this territory, who shall be elected agreeably to law and be entitled to all the immunities, powers, and privileges prescribed by law to the members of the House of Representatives. And whereas the next general election for representatives to the legislature, will not take place before the month of September, in the year 1816, and in consequence thereof the said county will be unrepresented in the House of Representatives until the time for remedy thereof. An election is hereby directed to be held in the seat of justice for said county, on the first Thursday in March next, and continued open three days, and to be conducted in all other respects by the persons and in the manner prescribed by law, at which said election the persons entitled to vote, may elect a representative to the House of Representatives, who shall continue in office until the 10th day of October, 1816, and shall during his continuance in office be bound to perform the same duties, and entitled to the same privileges and immunities that are prescribed by law to a member of the House of Representatives.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted that whereas the counties of Gallatin and Edwards compose one district for the purpose of electing a member of the Legislative Council, the citizens of said county entitled to vote may at any election for a member of the Legislative Council to represent said district, proceed to vote for such members; and it shall moreover be the duty of the sheriff of the said county of Edwards, within ten days after the close of said election, to attend at the court-house of the county of Gallatin, with a statement of the votes given in the said county of Edwards, to compare the polls of the respective counties, and it shall be the duty of the sheriff of Gallatin county to attend at such time and place with a statement of the votes of Gallatin county, and upon counting the votes of the respective counties, it shall be the duty of the said sheriff of Gallatin and Edwards counties to make out and deliver to the person duly elected a certificate thereof. If the said sheriff, or either of them, shall refuse or fail to perform the duty required by this section, such delinquent shall forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred dollars, to be recovered by action of debt or indictment, one half to the use of the territory, and the other half to the person suing the same.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted that the citizens of said county of Edwards are hereby declared to be entitled, in all respects, to the same rights and privileges in the election of a Delegate to Congress, as well as a member to the House of Representatives of the territory, that are allowed by law to the other counties of this territory, and all elections are to be conducted at the same time and in the same manner, except as is excepted in this law as is provided for in other counties. This act shall commence and be in force from and after the passage thereof.

Approved this 28th Nov., 1814.

RISDON MOORE, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

BENJAMIN TALBOT, President of the Council, *pro tem.*

NINIAN EDWARDS.

NAT. POPE, Secretary of Illinois Territory.

It will thus be seen that the grand old county of Edwards, which once contained many millions of acres within its boundaries, has become one of the smallest counties in the State. It received its name in honor of the Hon. Ninian Edwards, first territorial governor of Illinois territory.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT AT PALMYRA.

Palmyra, the county seat named in the act, was accepted by the county court as the proper point for establishing the capital of the county, upon the proprietors of said town offering to donate twenty acres of ground for said purpose. The town of Palmyra was created the 22d day of April, 1815, by the joint act of Seth Gard, Peter Keen, Gervase Hazleton, Levi Compton, and John Waggoner, which was known as Seth Gard & Co. It was situated at a sluggish bend on the river within the confines of two fractional lots, numbers

four and five, in township 1 south of the base line, in range 12 west of the second meridian. For some reason the proprietors of the town withheld the deed of donation to the county until the 7th of May, 1816.

From the county court's record of the February term, 1815, we find the following in relation to the acceptance by the court, and the boundaries of the twenty acres donated to the county: "Ordered that the court accept the donation of twenty acres made by the proprietors, lying in the following manner, viz.: Beginning at the northwest corner of the public square, and running north and west, so as to include a square of twenty acres. It is also ordered, that no person cut any timber off the said twenty acres except it be for public use."

The subject is brought up again at the April term following, as the action of the court was not satisfactory to the donors of the land. The record reads, "Judge Gard, as a branch of this court objects to the manner and form in which the donation was received by the court from the proprietors on the 6th February last. The objection was heard and agreed to by Judge McIntosh; therefore, it is ordered that the former donation made by the proprietors be made null and void, and agreeable to the act of the legislature in that case made and provided on the 28th day of November, 1814, it is ordered that the donation be, and is hereby rescinded in the following manner, viz.: Commencing at the northwest corner of the public square and running due north forty-eight rods, three and a-half feet, thence west twenty-two rods, thence south parallel with the first line, thence at right angles east and north to the place of beginning, so as to include the twenty acres; and whereas one or more lots hath been given to Solomon Frear, etc., for building upon, the said proprietors bind themselves to give the court one to the same value, if the said Frear should build and hold the said lot."

At the third meeting of the county court it was ordered that N. Claypoole be appointed agent for the county of Edwards, to advertise and sell the lots that the court should think proper, for the use of defraying the expenses of the public buildings, on twelve months' credit, by taking bond and approved security, the sale to continue until all lots were sold. At a subsequent meeting of the court an order is made that the lots shall not be sold for less than $15 per lot. Palmyra was only a frontier town of the most primitive character, the buildings being constructed wholly of logs, and the site was most unfortunately chosen. It was situated on low ground, surrounded by sloughs and marshes, and was therefore one of the most sickly portions of the West. It was for this reason, perhaps, that lots brought such a meager price in the market.

*The First County Court.**—The following is a synopsis of the doings of the first county court, the session being held at the house of Gervase Hazleton, Monday, Jan. 23, 1815: "At a county court of Edwards county, begun and held in the town of Palmyra, the seat of justice of said county and territory of Illinois, agreeable to an Act of the Legislature passed at Kaskaskia November 28th, 1814—Members present:

John McIntosh, Seth Gard, } *Judges.*
N. Claypoole, *Clerk.*
Abner Armstrong, *Sheriff.*"

After being duly sworn, the clerk and sheriff produced their bonds with security, which was approved by the court, when they proceeded to business as follows: The first order of the court was for the establishment of a ferry from the town of Palmyra across the Wabash river to the opposite shore, in the name of Hazleton & Co., the rates being fixed as follows: "Each wheel of a cart, carriage or wagon, 18¾c.; and each horse drawing the same, 12½ cents. For every man and horse, from the first day of December until the last day of May inclusive, be 25 cents; and from the first day of June until the last day of November inclusive, be 12½ cents; and for every footman and each head of cattle, 6¼ cents; and each head of sheep and hogs, 3 cents."

The second order reads: "That a road be reviewed from Palmyra for the nearest and best route to the county line dividing Edwards county and Gallatin; on a direct line to Shawneetown; and that Levi Compton, Ransom Higgins and John Campbell be and are hereby appointed to review the same, and make return against the 6th day of February next." The next order provides for a road to be reviewed from Palmyra to the nearest and best route to Vallies' Ford on the river Wabash. John Compton, Wm. B. Smith and Alexander Wood were appointed reviewers. The foregoing constituted the first day's business. On convening the court the day following, Robert Baird was appointed to "cess and take in all land and county tax in the county of Edwards." One of the most important actions of the court was the dividing of the great county of Edwards into two townships. The order reads: "That the county of Edwards be and is hereby divided into two townships, by a line running with the Embarras creek, and all that county above to be included in one township, and be called Lamot township; and all the country south of the said Embarras creek, to include the other township and called Palmyra township." It will be seen from the description of the foregoing boundaries, that Lamot township comprised a territory of very great dimensions, and was probably the largest township on record in this or any other state, as it embraced all that country between the eastern and western boundaries of Edwards county, and extending from the Embarras to Upper Canada.

At the same session, Ransom Higgins and John Stillwell were appointed supervisors of the poor for Palmyra township; and Thomas Kennedy and James Baird for Lamot township. The court also ordered, "that the jail for Edwards county be let to the lowest bidder on Monday, the 6th day of February next, at 3 o'clock P. M." Until the completion of the jail, it would seem that the prisoners were confined under guard within certain

*William Barney was one of the members of the county court, but was not present at its first session.

limits, as the following action of the court would verify: "Ordered, that no person in the prison bounds go further than the southwest corner of Lot No. 3, in block M, and thence with an alley to the southeast corner of lot No. 5 in block B, and thence north to the northeast corner of lot No. 6 in block D, thence west with an alley to the corner of lot No. 2 in block O, thence south to the place of beginning."

Subsequent Proceedings.—At a special meeting of the court, held Feb 6, 1815, the reviewers of the road from Palmyra to the line dividing Edwards and Gallatin counties made their report, when the court decided that said road would be of public utility, and Joseph Wood was appointed supervisor of so much of the road as lay between Crawfish and Coffee Creeks, including the prairies Pulliam and Banker. August Laviolette (Lavulette) was appointed supervisor of that part of the road lying between Coffee creek and Bonpas; and Thomas Leavins, supervisor of that part between Bonpas and the county line. The reviewers of the road between Palmyra and Vallie's Ford also reported, which being accepted, Joshua Jordan was appointed supervisor of the same.

The first license for the sale of spirituous liquors was granted to Robert Erwin, on payment to the county of the sum of two dollars; the rate fixed for the sale was twelve and a-half cents per half pint. This was done at a special term, April 4th, 1815. At the same session, Francis Vallie was licensed to establish a ferry across the Wabash river, from his house to the opposite shore, the rates fixed as follows: For every man and horse, 25 cents; footman, 12½ cents; for each wheel of cart, carriage or wagon, 18¾ cents; for each head of cattle, 6¼ cents; for each head of sheep or hogs, 3 cents

William B Adams was appointed constable for Palmyra township; Thos. C. Browne was appointed prosecuting attorney for Edwards county; Robert Beard was recommended by the court to the territorial governor for county surveyor, and Gervase Hazleton was recommended for justice of the peace.

The following are the rates of the first tax levy, as fixed by this court: "Each ferry, $8; each horse, mare, mule or ass, 50 cents; each stud horse at the rate he stands the season; every bond servant, $1.00, and 10 cents for every hundred dollars worth of land."

The first case before the court came up at the August term, 1815, and is thus placed of record: "Richard Easton, assignee of Andrew J. Walker, *vs.* John Waldrup." The case was ordered to be continued until the next session of court.

At the beginning of court session in February, 1816, it would seem that this honorable body had grown in importance and dignity, as the record reads: "Present —The Worshipfuls John McIntosh, Seth Gard and William Barney." As there is nothing in the records to show wherein this court received any emoluments for their services, we are led to infer that the title of "Worshipful" was the only compensation to which this august body was entitled The first business transacted was ordering an allowance of fifty dollars salary to the sheriff, Abner Armstrong, for one year's salary.

On the petition of James Martin, he was licensed to keep a public house in the town of Palmyra, by paying the sum of one dollar for the use of the county. The "tavern" rates were fixed as follows: "For half pint of whisky, 12½c.; night's lodging, 12½c.; for each diet, 25c.; horse to hay all night, 25c.; each horse feed, 12½c.; each quart of cider, 12½c.; pint of rum, wine or brandy, 50 cents."

The same session Thomas C. Browne, prosecuting attorney, was allowed ten dollars attorney fees for the county in the year 1815. Following the above is an order that Levi Compton, John Tome and Gervase Hazleton be appointed to contract for the building of a court-house in Palmyra, and that said commissioners take no action in the matter until further instruction. The first business on the following morning the commissioners, by an order from the court, are instructed to contract for the building of the house upon the best possible terms, and have the work done immediately. Later in the day the following appears: "Ordered that the order this day made directing the commissioners appointed to contract for the building of the court-house be set aside."

John Shadle was allowed twenty dollars for putting a shingle roof on the jail, which was to be completed by the next term of court.

"Ordered that the sum of eight dollars be allowed to Gervase Hazleton for the use of his house for the court's last year's session.

"Ordered that the sum of $235 be allowed to David Wright, as full compensation for the building of a jail in Palmyra, and that the treasurer pay the same as soon and as fast as money comes into his hands, this being the senior claim against the county."

Settlement was made with the county treasurer February 16, 1816, with the following showing:

Amt. received by treasurer for 1815, including claims by sheriff	$179 62½
Amt. rec'd from sheriff as a tax on vendors of merchandise . .	13 50
Amt. rec'd from Seth Gard for purchse money of lot in Palmyra	31 00
Amt rec'd from tavern license	1 00
	$225 12½

At the May meeting of this year Lamot township was divided with boundaries as follows: "Beginning at the Wabash river at the corner between townships Nos. 5 and 6, and running with said line due west to the meridian line, thence with said line to the township line between Nos. 2 and 3, thence with the fifth township lines to the Wabash; and that the same be known by the name of Embarras township."

At the same session Abner Armstrong filed his bond as collector of the revenue of the county of Edwards.

John McIntire was appointed counsel for the court in the place of Thomas C. Browne, at the August tern, 1816.

The following appears on the record of the November term following: On the petition of Adam Gollahart and

William Douglas, trustees to the Shakers, it is ordered that a writ of *ad quod damnum* be issued in their name to view a mill-seat on Embarras river, on the southwest quarter of sec. 28, tp. 5, range 12, and that a writ be directed to the sheriff commanding him to summon twelve good and lawful men—householders—to meet on the premises Friday, the 8th day of November, 1816. The subsequent action of the court granted the prayer of the petitioners, and the mill was located on the river, in the southwest qr. of sec. 28, tp. 5, range 12, being the first water flouring mill authorized to be built in the county.

A reward was offered at the rate of twenty-five cents for male wolf scalps and two dollars for female scalps. George Barney received the first reward under this law. At the above session the record reads: "Ordered that the sum of one dollar and fifty cents be allowed George Barney for killing two wolves."

SECOND COURT.*

John McIntosh, William Barney, Robert Frazer, commissioners. At the February term, 1817, important changes were made in the subdivision of the county into townships. It was ordered that the county be divided and laid off as follows: "1, township called Coffee township, to begin at the mouth of Bonpas creek, and running up the Wabash river to the line between towns one and two, and with that line to the meridian line, and all that part of the county south of the line between towns one and two compose township No. 1; and that part of the county between the upper boundary of Coffee township and the base line running west to the meridian line, compose township No. 2, called Palmyra township; and that part of the county lying between the upper boundary of Palmyra township, and the line between towns one and two north of the base line running due west, compose township No. 3, called Prairie township; and that that part of the county lying north of Prairie township to the northern boundary of the county, compose township No. 4, called Embarras township."

Robert Frazer was appointed assessor in Coffee township, Samuel Marshall in Palmyra township, Seth Gard in Prairie township and Thomas Pulliam in Embarras township.

At the same session the rates of taxation were fixed as follows:

Each mare, horse, mule or ass	$ 50
Each stud-horse, the rates he stands the season	
Each bond-servant or slave	1 00
Each young man not having taxable property to the amount of two hundred dollars	1 00
Reuben Jordan's ferry	1 00
Samuel Marshall's ferry	1 00
August Lavuletie's ferry	2 00
Gervase Hazleton's ferry	4 00
Francis Vallies' ferry	3 00
Joseph Lavulette's ferry	2 00

"All town lots, houses in town, out-lots and mansion-houses in the country above the value of two hundred dollars and upwards, all water and wind-mills, at thirty cents on the one hundred dollars' worth."

A peculiar feature appears in the record of this session, from the fact that the clerk states: "At a county court begun and held at the court-house in Palmyra," etc., while there is nothing in the prior proceedings of the court to show that any court-house had ever been constructed, or any moneys appropriated for the same. At a subsequent day's meeting of the same session, the following appears: "Ordered that this court adjourn to the house of Gervase Hazleton, and that the house be considered the court-house for one year, and he acknowledges the receipt of six and one-fourth cents a full consideration for the use of said house for the courts and elections, and the clerk and sheriff are to have the use of one room for their office in his house."

THIRD COURT.

William Barney and Samuel Marshall, 1817 to Spring of 1818.

There is nothing in the records of this term of court to show that there were more than the above-named members constituting it. It must be borne in mind that the act of congress creating the state of Illinois was passed in April, 1818, therefore this court only had jurisdiction of public matters to that time under the laws of the territorial government. While the affairs of the state stood *in statu quo* from the time of the passage of the act until the adoption of the constitution and organization of the state, the several justices of the peace within Edwards county constituted the county court, and transacted the affairs peculiar to that body.

At the October meeting, 1817, the following order was made: "Ordered that the sum of fifty dollars be allowed to Levi Compton, late treasurer of the county, for taking lists of land tax for the years 1815–16, and that the same be certified to the auditor of public accounts.

Three writs of *ad quod damnum* for the purpose of reviewing mill-seats were applied for at this session. John Grayson desired to erect a mill on Bonpas creek, in the northwest quarter of section 34, township No. 2, range 14, west; Joseph Wright asked the privilege to build a mill on the Bonpas, in section 26, township 2 south, range 14 west; Leonard White desired to construct a mill on the Little Wabash, in section 7, township 1, range 9.

The Court ordered that all the hands living northwest of the "Old Trace" and Indiana creek, who had been fined for not working on the road leading from Small's mill to the Beaver Holes, be exonerated from the payment of said fines.

It was further ordered that it be certified that William Bodger is a man of good demeanor and moral character.

JUSTICES' COURTS

begun and held for the county of Edwards, March 23, 1818. Present, Gervase Hazleton, Joseph Baird, Ran-

*NOTE.—This division into boards is not made with reference to the years, or terms, for which the several judges were elected. So long as the judges remain the same in person, they are considered for the purpose of this chapter one court, though in the mean time one or more of their number may have been re-elected.

SCHOOL.

JAIL.

COURT HOUSE.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS EDWARDS CO. ILL.

LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY

som Higgins, William Smith, John Grayson, Samuel Newell, and James Martin.

At this session five parties were granted license to vend domestic spirits, and the amount of twenty-eight dollars was allowed for wolf scalps.

It was also ordered that the clerk of this court procure such weights and measures as the law directs.

John Hunt, Robert Anderson, Daniel Keen, Robert Bell, and John Higgins, were recommended to his Excellency, Ninian Edwards, for Justices of the Peace of Edwards county.

Abner Armstrong, sheriff of the county, was allowed fifty dollars for official services for the year 1817.

At the July session the following order was made: "Ordered, that Guy W. Smith, John D. Wolverton and John Shadle, be agents, for this county, to contract for building a court-house, and selling the county lots in the town of Palmyra; and that the county agents give public notice in one of the Vincennes papers, and the paper published at Shawneetown, at least twenty days previous to the day of sale." At the following day's session, an order was passed that the county agents should not sell any lots for less than twenty dollars. Guy W. Smith was empowered to execute deeds to the said lots.

The commissioners appointed to contract for the building of a court-house were instructed as follows, relating to plans and specifications of the said building: "To be a frame, of good and sufficient timbers, 36 feet wide by 44 feet long, and 20 feet high from the foundation to the wall plates, and to be well weather-boarded, with good seasoned poplar plank of a proper thickness, a good and sufficient roof of good sound shingles, with a balcony eight feet square and twelve feet high, and a steeple 23 feet in height. The building to be let to the lowest bidder, who shall be bound in a bond with such security as the said commissioners may deem sufficient for the just and true performance of the contract, within six months from the first Monday in September next, when the building of said court-house is to be let."

At the November session, on the application of Wm. Beauchamp, agent for Thos. Hinde and William McDowell, it was ordered that they be permitted to establish a ferry across the Wabash at the mouth of White river from their land to the opposite shore.

Augustus Tougas was permitted to keep tavern and vend spirits for one year, from the first of July, 1818, by paying a tax of two dollars.

"Ordered, that Edward Burns be allowed the sum of seventeen dollars extra for building a bridge across Crawfish creek.

At a special meeting of the court in April, 1819, the county was again sub-divided into townships having the following names: Embarras, Palmyra, Coffee, Bonpas, and Prairie township.

The judges of election for the several townships, were respectively as follows: John McClelland, Samuel Newell, William Denison, Seth Gard, William Barney, Hezekiah Clark, Levi Compton, Elias Jordan, Philip Plough, Robert Anderson, Hugh Stewart, Alan Emmerson, James McMillan, Shadrach Ruark, Richard B. McCorkle.

FIRST COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

John Armstrong, Robert Frazer, John Higgins. 1819—1820.

The court convened June 7, 1819, the only business of the day being the appointment of Jesse B. Browne, County Clerk, and William Beauchamp, County Treasurer. On the following day the order for the appointment of the latter was rescinded, and Scoby Stewart appointed in his stead.

Jesse B. Browne was allowed thirty dollars for services as County Clerk for the year 1818.

Reuben T. Baker was licensed to keep a tavern, and to vend spirits in Mt. Carmel; John Pitcher was granted a like license in Albion.

At the September term, 1819, John Small was allowed sixty dollars for making three seals for the county of Edwards, under the territorial government, he promising, by his attorney, to alter the aforesaid seals to State seals when required.

It was also ordered that the rates of toll across the Bonpas bridge should be as follows:

For Footman	6¼ cents.
" lead horse	6¼ "
Man and horse	12½ "
Empty cart	37½ "
Loaded cart	50 "
Empty wagon—two horses	50 "
Loaded wagon " "	75 "
Team of four horses—wagon empty	75 "
Team of four horses—wagon loaded	1 00
Each neat head of cattle	6¼ cents
Each head of sheep or hogs	3⅛ "

December 6, 1819, the proprietors of Albion petitioned to establish a mill on Bonpas creek in section 30, township 1, range 14. The greater portion of the time of the court at this session was occupied in establishing new roads in various parts of the county.

"Ordered, that John Youngman be allowed four dollars for the use of his house as a court-room, beginning the 25th day of March, 1819, and ending the same day and month, in 1820."

At the March term, 1820, Guy W. Smith was allowed seventy dollars for taking the census of Edwards county, in the year 1818. Abner Armstrong was allowed eight dollars for furnishing four "ticket" boxes. The Clerk of the Court was allowed thirty dollars for his services for the year 1819.

SECOND COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

John Higgins, Henry Utter, William Clark. 1820—1821.

John B. Griffith was allowed ten dollars for making fires and furnishing water for the court. At this session appears the first allowance to any member of the court for official services. The order reads: "Ordered, that John Higgins, Esq., be allowed the sum of five dollars for a part of his services as County Commissioner for the year 1819." The first petit jury appointed by the

authority of this court, were as follows: George Field, Zeba French, John Phipps, Charles Garner, Aaron Gould, Enoch Greathouse, Daniel Greathouse, Seth Gard, Thomas Garder, John Gray, James Gray, John Grayson, Ransom Higgins, John Higgins, John Hannison, Asa Hannison, Gervase Hazleton, Lemuel Haskins, Benjamin Halbert Isaac Hamess, Pelick Hull, Havilah Green, John Graves, and Daniel Graves.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT AT ALBION.

THIRD COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Henry Utter, George May. 1821—1822.

For this term but two commissioners' names appear in the records of the proceedings of the court. It was in this year that the county seat was located at Albion. Much bitterness of feeling sprang out of this change, and for a time a county war between the factions was imminent. It is said that several companies of militia were raised and drilled in the eastern part of the county, and they were about to march on Albion and take possession of the records by force of arms. Before any overt act had been committed the matter was compromised.

No action of the court appears on the record book from March 7, 1821, to December third following. This discrepancy is explained by the fact that the court records were spirited away and hidden for a time while the warfare, relating to the removal of the county seat, was in progress. There were three rival towns besides Palmyra, that were clamoring for the seat of justice; Albion, Wanborough, and Centerville. The following is the report made to the County Commissioners' Court to permanently locate the county seat: "To the Commissioners' Court of Edwards county, State of Illinois—Pursuant to an act of the Legislature in the last session, dated February 1, 1821, entitled an act to provide for the removal of the Seat of Justice of Edwards county, having met agreeable to law, and fixed on Albion as the permanent Seat of Justice; and we also designate and appoint the Public Library room, in said town, as a temporary house to hold court until the public buildings are prepared. Given under our hands and seals this tenth day of April, 1821,

DAVID TADE, L. S.

A. G. L. WIGHT, L. S.

AARON WILLIAMS. L. S.

On the same day, the commissioners appointed to assess the damages to the town of Palmyra in consequence of the removal of the county seat, made their report. The judgment was one-hundred dollars damages, and that said amount be equally distributed among the proprietors of the town of Palmyra. (signed)

A. G. S. WIGHT,
WILSON LAGOW,
AARON WILLIAMS,
DAVID TADE.

The first session, held at Albion, was commenced the 3rd day of December, 1821, and the following is the first action of the court:

"Ordered, that although the report of the commissioners appointed to fix the county seat of this county was never properly made, received or recognized by this court; the report being in no particular in compliance with the law, yet as the proceedings of this court at Palmyra have been decided by the judge of the Circuit Court to be illegal and void, refusing to ratify the proceedings thereof; therefore, to avoid the dilemma to which the people of this county may be reduced, the future sessions of this Court shall be held at Albion until the Legislature determine otherwise."

It was further ordered that that part of Edwards county lying on the east side of Bonpas creek, form one part of election precinct to be called Palmyra, and that all elections for said precinct shall be held at the town of Palmyra.

Henry I. Mills, sheriff, was allowed four dollars, which sum he had paid to four men, for guarding James Martin who had been convicted of larceny.

Henry Cusick was allowed three dollars and seventy-five cents for guarding James Allen to Crawford jail, who had been commited for horse stealing,

At the June term, 1822, the following appears:

"Ordered that Thomas Pulliam be allowed seventy-six dollars for keeping John Stratton, from the time he was sold (probably a pauper) at the court-house, until the first Monday in May, 1822.

FOURTH COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Cyrus Danforth, Samuel Munday, Ephraim Phor. 1822–1824.

It seems that at the convening of this court there existed a contest for the county clerkship, as this order appears upon the record. "Whereas, Jesse B. Browne and Gervase Hazelton are at this time both executing the duties of clerk of the County Commissioners' Court of Edwards county, and the Commissioners of said county are not in possession of such legal evidence as that they can at this time determine which of the said persons are entitled to the said office. It is therefore ordered by the court that Jesse B. Browne do perform the duties of clerk of the court until the same be legally determined."

David Tade was allowed twenty dollars for twelve days services attending the legislature for the purpose of obtaining an act to permanently locate the county seat of Edwards county.

"Ordered, that Dr. Ezra Baker be allowed $120.00 for medical attendance on John L. Jones, a poor transient person."

At the July term in 1823, the certificate of Association of the "Albion Library Company" was ordered to be placed on record. The company was composed of twelve members, Richard Flower being the chairman.

At the March term in 1824, William White was allowed thirty dollars for making a coffin, and erecting a

gallows for the execution of Shadrach Perry, who had been accessory in the committing of a capital offence. Perry was subsequently pardoned by the govornor.

June 7th, 1824, Henry I. Mills, sheriff, was allowed $38.25 for grand jury rooms and candles found and provided for the Circuit Court in the years 1823–4.

At the above session Hiram Bell, County Treasurer, settled with the court for the year 1823, when it was found that he had a balance of $36 86 in his hands due the county.

FIFTH COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Elias Jordan, James Hunt, Moses Bedell, 1824–1825.

At the first meeting of the court, the following action was taken relating to the county buildings:

"It appearing to the court that the building commenced for the court-house and gaol will be insufficient for the purpose intended, it is ordered that the same shall be raised two stories, with a cupola and pediment, and that a contract to that effect be made."

September 7th, 1824, John B. Johnson was allowed $22 87 for services as coroner in viewing the body of Jones Hobson.

"Ordered, that the lots remaining unsold, donated to the county of Edwards by the proprietors for the erection of the public buildings, be offered for sale on the third Monday in Obtober, 1824."

SIXTH COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

James Hunt, Joel Churchill, Alan Emmerson, 1825–1826.

The rate of taxation for 1825, was fixed as follows: One half per cent. on all town lots, carriages for the conveyance of persons, distilleries, stock in trade, horses three years old and upwards, neat cattle three years old and upwards, clocks, watches, sheep six months old and upwards, hogs one year old and upwards, leather, small wagons, road wagons, carts, household furniture, to wit; bedsteads, bed curtains and bed furniture, tables, bureaus, side-boards, silver-plate; libraries containing twenty-five books or more, whiskey beer, and rifle guns.

Henry I. Mills was ordered to take the census for 1825.

At this session John Robinson was allowed $1.60 for repairing the market-house for the convenience of holding the April term of circuit court, 1825. The county revenue for this year was $832.92½.

"Ordered, that Henry I. Mills be allowed the sum of $113.62, for his services in the cases of Kennedy, Meredith and Bottinghouse for murder; and in the cases of Joseph Toville, John Hall, William Wood, Daniel Orange, George Flower, Eliza Andrews, Wm. Orange, Campbell, *et al.*, wherein, the people failed, and for other services rendered as per account presented."

SEVENTH COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

James Hunt, Alan Emmerson, Chas. Stennett, 1826–1828.

At the September term, 1826, the court ordered that the Circuit Court be next held in the building erected for a court-house, in the town of Albion.

The 4th of December following, the coroner, Moses Thompson, was allowed $14 98 for holding an inquest on the body of Richard Flower. The deceased came to his death by the crushing of his skull, caused by the throwing of a bone from the hand of one James Kennedy.

EIGHTH COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

James Hunt, James Hean, Chas. Stennett, 1828–1830.

At the December term, 1828, James Gordan, Sheriff of Edwards county, was allowed $91.75, for services in the Circuit and County Commissioners' courts, and his commission in collecting the tax for 1828. On his settlement with the court for the revenue collected in the above year, he was found indebted to the county the sum of $428 89.

James Hunt, a justice of the peace, reported a fine against John Crabtree for assault and battery. The fine was paid over to the court, but the clerk fails to state the amount of the fine in his record.

From the following it will be seen that the court-house was utillized for both school and church purposes. In the March term, 1829. "Ordered that Thomas Elton be permitted to keep a school in the court-room, he agreeing to glaze the windows, and when the roof shall be repaired to repair the plastering, and keep the same in repair during the time he occupies it."

"Ordered, that public worship be permitted to be held in the court-room on Sundays, and that Jesse B. Browne be authorized to take charge of the key and see that no damage is done."

In 1830, the county comprised eight road districts with the following named persons as supervisors: First district, George Woodham; second district, Robert Daugherty; third district, William Triscut; fourth district, George Walser; fifth district, Thomas Carney; sixth district, John Cowling; seventh district, John Elder; eighth district, Sidney Spring.

NINTH COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

James Hunt, Alan Emmerson, Charles Stennett in 1830–1832.

At the September term, 1830, Alexander Stewart was allowed $1.75 for making hand-cuffs and one night's guarding the jail. From the records of this session it would seem from the amounts allowed for guarding the jail, that either the jail was in a very poor condition or an extra number of criminals were confined therein.

At the same session Jesse B. Browne was allowed $3 25 for shoes and socks furnished Belle Tate, a runaway slave. James Jordan, Sheriff, was allowed $3.81 for clothing furnished to the same party.

"Ordered, that Joel Churchill be permitted to vend goods, wares and merchandise in the town of Albion for one year by paying fifteen dollars into the county treasury." Gibson Harris, Hugh Ranalds, and Moses

Smith were also licensed to vend goods, etc. The commissioners appointed to adjust the finances between Edwards and Wabash counties in pursuance of the division of said counties in 1824, made their report to the County Commissioners' court, June 6th, 1831, and in substance was as follows: That the county of Wabash pay to the county of Edwards the sum of $787.83, it being the half of the debt existing at the time of the division of Edwards county. Commissioners, Joel Churchill and Abner Armstrong.

TENTH COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

James Hunt, Charles Stennett, Thomas Carney. 1832–38.

Thomas Hunt was allowed two dollars for candles furnished the Circuit Court for year 1831–32.

September 2d, 1833, George Flower was authorized to receive from the State Treasurer one hundred dollars, amount of an appropriation granted by the General Assembly to Edwards county for the purpose of building a bridge across Bonpas creek on section 22, town 1 north, range fourteen west.

At the September term in 1834, Elias Waver was allowed $135.00 for making, painting and hanging window blinds to each and every window in the court, house at Albion, the same to be paid in specie.

On the 7th of December, Sidney Spring was authorized by the court to act in conjunction with the county surveyor of White county to establish the southern boundary line of Edwards county, beginning at the southwest corner of section 18, township 3, south of range — east, and from thence east along said line to the Wabash river as the case may be, and that said survey be made in pursuance of the statute in such cases made and provided.

"Ordered, that Henry Bowman be and is hereby appointed commissioner and agent of the school lands situated in the county of Edwards."

At the March term of court 1837, Joel Churchill was authorized to receive from the bank of Illinois the sum of six hundred dollars, the same being deposited there by the commissioner of the sale of the Gallatin saline land for the use of Edwards county agreeably to an act of the legislature, approved January 16th, 1836.

The county treasury must have been in excellent condition in 1837, as the treasurer was authorized to loan several hundred dollars of the county money at the special May term of that year.

ELEVENTH COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

James Hunt, Leonard C. Bond, John Tribe. 1838–40.

Edwards county not being supplied with a poor house, the paupers were let to the lowest bidder. The following order appears at the September term; "Ordered by the court that Ann Hickson, a pauper of the county, be let to the lowest bidder for six months, and thereupon the coroner proceeded to cry her off, and Alvin R. Kenner agrees to feed, lodge and comfortably clothe the said Ann Hickson for the sum of $1.35 per week, and the court agrees to pay the said sum quarterly in county orders."

TWELFTH COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Leonard C. Bond, John Tribe, J. W. Stevenson. 1840–1842.

At the September term of 1840, the clerk of the county court was ordered to notify the clerk of the Circuit court that grand and petit jurors be allowed seventy-five cents per day for services, and that the clerk of the Circuit court may grant his certificates of allowance to the said jurors.

The rate of taxation for the year 1841, was fixed at twenty cents on every hundred dollars worth of real or personal property. Charles P. Burns was allowed seventy dollars for assessing property for the above year. The total amount collected was $656 89; the amount of delinquent tax, $36.60.

THIRTEENTH COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

J. W. Stevenson, John Tribe, Britain Walser. 1842–1849.

At the special April term, 1843, the court ordered that the respective road supervisors cause each able-bodied male person between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years, to perform four days road labor. In this year the treasurer of the county was instructed to pay the State bank of Illinois, paper which had been collected for revenue up to that time, at the rate of fifty cents on the dollar.

In 1847, the county constituted four precincts, Albion, Mills, Shelby and Boltinghouse precincts. Of the former Alan Emmerson, Briant Walker, and Alexander West were appointed judges for the April election. Of Mills precinct, William A. Montgomery, John Contrecht, and Peter Hinkle. Shelby precinct, John Bell, John Warmoth, and Niel Shelby. Boltinghouse precinct, James Hean, Simon Johnson and Laban G. Russell.

FOURTEENTH COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Alan Emmerson, J. H. Stevenson, Matthew Rice. 1849–1850.

The greater portion of the time of the above court was occupied in regulating and adjusting the road officers of the county.

The only important action of the commissioners was the authorizing of the Albion and Grayville Plank-road company the right of way through the county on the highway commonly used in going from Albion to Grayville. This right of way was to continue for thirty years, with stipulations for toll over said road as follows: Not to exceed for a horse and rider, a half cent per mile; one horse and vehicle, one cent and a half per mile; four houses and vehicle, three cents per mile. The officers of the road were, President, John Brissenden; Directors, Alan Emmerson, S. Thompson, Alexander Stewart, John Butler, Daniel Bulkley and John B. Jolly.

FIRST COUNTY COURT. *

Alan Emmerson, judge, Matthew Rice, James Hunt, associate justices. 1859–1853.

At the June term a notice is placed on record wherein the clerk was ordered to post notices to the effect, that sealed proposals would be received until the tenth of June, 1851, for the building of a frame court-house to be thirty-six feet square, and that for plan and specifications, parties were asked to call at the clerk's office. At a special term of the court held the 14th of June, 1851, the subject of building a new court house was taken into consideration, when it was decided, that as the people had met and expressed themselves in favor of constructing a brick court-house, the court ordered that further action upon the same be postponed for the present.

September 1st, 1851, the commissioners appointed to mark, view, and locate a state road from Albion to Salem in Marion county, made their report, with plat of the same. The road was subsequently opened, it being a distance of about fifty miles.

The following is a table of the property assessed and the taxes charged in the county for the year 1852:

Aggregate value of lands	$358,002
" " " personal property	177,461
Total value of taxable property	535,463
Amount of State tax	$3230.62
" " County tax	1606.38
Total tax	4837.00

On the 5th of September, 1853, notice was given for the sale of the old court-house. It was to be sold at auction to the highest bidder. The purchaser, according to the conditions of the notice, was entitled to a credit of six months, and was required to remove the house from the square within nine months from date of sale. Gen. William Pickering subsequently became the purchaser, paying the sum of one hundred and thirty dollars. At the special term of October following, the new court-house was examined and accepted by the court.

Upon settlement of the county treasurer with the court at the December term, 1853, it was shown that the county income for six months, plus the balance in the treasury, was $689.46¾; and that the amount paid out for the same time was $689 35½, leaving 11¼c. in the treasury.

SECOND COUNTY COURT.

Alan Emmerson, judge; Matthew Rice, Jonathan Shelby, associate justices. 1853–1857.

The most important matter brought before the court in this term was the petition from 519 citizens of the county, that the honorable body pass an order at the earliest day practicable to postpone the sale of all swamp lands unsold for the term of two years; alleging in their prayer, that on account of the great scarcity of money among the farming population, caused by the failure of the corn crop of the preceding year, a large portion of the actual citizens were unable to purchase said lands, which being the case would render it easier for foreign speculators to secure all the best swamp lands at the lowest valuation. The petitioners further prayed that the court would invest all said lands in the Alton, Mt. Carmel and New Albany Railroad; and that the annual revenue arising from said investment be forever set apart for school purposes. The action of the court upon the petition was substantially as follows: That inasmuch as the court had not received the legal evidence of title to the swamp lands, as provided by an act of the legislature, the sale of said lands should be postponed; but, should the inhabitants of the county desire to make such investment of the proceeds of the land after the proper evidences of title were had, and the expenses for surveying, draining, etc., were paid; then it would not be the disposition of the court to contravene the wishes of the people, provided sufficient evidence be given from said railroad company of its ability to build the road within a reasonable time; and provided further, that interest at the rate of six per cent. upon said investment be first secured, and that the same be applied to the school fund, to be paid semi-annually in advance.

THIRD COUNTY COURT.

Alan Emmerson, judge, Jonathan Shelby, Britain Walser, associate justices. 1857–1861.

At the September term of court, 1858, the following petition was placed before the court, with 219 names attached: "To the honorable court of Edwards county. The undersigned, residents and legal voters of Albion precinct, respectfully request your honorable body not to grant any license in said precinct for the retail of spirituous or vinous liquors after the present license shall have expired, unless a majority of the legal voters of said precinct shall petition for such license to be granted." On considering the prayer of the petitioners, two of the members of the court voted against granting the prayer, and one was in favor of it.

At a meeting of the citizens of Albion and vicinity, held on the 11th of May 1861, a resolution was passed in substance as follows: That Alan Emmerson, judge of the county court, is hereby requested to convene a special term of the county court at the earliest day practicable, for the purpose of taking into consideration the following resolution: "*Resolved*, That the honorable court of Edwards county are hereby respectfully requested to pass an order of their court, to pay out of the county treasury a sufficient sum of money to pay the cost of a full suit of uniform for the use of the Volunteer Militia Company of Edwards county, now organized and ready for marching, and waiting for the orders of the governor of the State of Illinois.

The court, upon considering the above request, passed an order in compliance with the resolution, one member dissenting on the ground, as he believed, that the court was not vested with such power. At the September term of the same year, an order was passed by the court, that five cents on each hundred dollars be assessed for

* In the fall of 1849, the name of this body having county jurisdiction, was changed, and until 1873, was known as the County Court, having a president judge and two associate justices.

the purpose of creating a fund to provide for the families of members of the military companies that were then, or should be subsequently organized and mustered into the United States service. Jesse Emmerson, John Smith, and James R. Jacobs were appointed by the court to make distributions to said families, with stipulations that they exercise careful judgment in the discharge of their duties.

The valuation of real and personal property in the county for the year 1840, was	$1,124,305.00
State tax	7,333.45
County tax, including school tax, etc.	6 135.78
Acres in cultivation, wheat, 6,368; corn, 15,442; other field products	9,607

FOURTH COUNTY COURT.

Samuel R. Hall, judge; Jacob Kramer, Sanford Emmerson, associate justices. 1861–1865.

According to the report of the county collector for 1863, the delinquent tax was but $30 70. Only nineteen names were reported as not paying their taxes, fifteen of whom had left the county—three were not found, and one was reported dead.

Nothing of an unusual character came before this court, its time being mainly occupied in regulating road and bridge affairs.

FIFTH COUNTY COURT.

Samuel R. Hall, judge; Andrew Huffman, Daniel P. Hunter, associate justices. 1865–1869.

At the September term of court, 1865, the following petition, signed by fifty-seven of the legal voters of the county, was presented for the court's action: "The undersigned, legal voters of Edwards county, do hereby respectfully petition your honorable body, that you will at your next meeting on the first Monday of September, submit to the voters of the county the question of township organization, to be voted on, for or against, at the next general election. The court ordered that a vote should be so taken in the several voting precincts at the time specified in the petition.

On the 3d December, 1866, Saywell Perkins gave his bond as sheriff and *ex-officio* collector in the sum of forty-two thousand nine hundred and one dollars.

At the March meeting of the court in 1868, a petition of the legal voters of the county was presented, requesting that an election be called to ascertain if the citizens of the county were in favor of taking stock in the Grayville and Mattoon Railroad to the amount of $150,000. The court ordered an election to be held on the 28th day of March, 1868, with proper stipulations to protect the people against any non-performance of agreement or action on the part of the railroad company. The vote resulted in favor of subscribing for the above amount of stock.

December 10th of the same year another election was ordered to be held on the 16th day of January, 1869, for the purpose of increasing the aforesaid amount to $180,000. The court, at a special session in the same month, rescinded the order made on the 10th inst., and substituted an order that an election should be held on the 23d of January, to vote for or against taking $40,000 stock in the road, in addition to the $150 000 already voted,—making in all $190,000 stock for said railroad.

On account of the order made by the court at the first election, giving only twenty-six days' notice, instead of thirty days as the law required, said appropriation became null and void, leaving but $40,000 stock voted for the road. From this fact and some other causes, the company built the road passing Albion four miles to the eastward. For the benefit of future readers of history, we will here state that the road, at this writing, is known as the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville railway.

SIXTH COUNTY COURT.

Samuel R. Hall, judge; Andrew Huffman, Edward Handley, associate justices. 1869–1872.

December 7, 1869, John B. Orange, a justice of the peace, made report that, in the absence of the coroner, he had held an inquest on the body of James Blackford, a non-resident of the county, who was killed at the house of John Carbaugh on the 21st of September, 1869, and that the deceased had no effects on his person; therefore, the petitioner asked that his fees might be allowed by the court.

At the March term in 1872, the court ordered that each owner of dogs in Edwards county be taxed for the year, 1872, as follows: "That one dog shall be exempt for the head of each family, and that all over and above one dog be taxed two dollars per head"; and it was further ordered that the proceeds of such tax be paid into the county treasury.

SEVENTH COUNTY COURT.

Samuel R. Hall, judge; Andrew Huffman and Alfred Brown, associate judges, 1872-1873. March 4. 1873, Jesse Emmerson was appointed agent of Edwards county, to sell all the swamp lands remaining unsold; the terms of sale to be one-half cash, and the balance on a credit of twelve months time, taking mortgage to secure the deferred purchase money.

FIRST BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Josiah Dawes, chairman; Andrew Huffman, Alfred Brown, 1873-1878.

At the special December term, in 1873, George Michaels was appointed sheriff and *ex-officio* collector to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Maxwell W. Morgan. On the 24th of March, 1874, the court passed an order that a reward of one hundred dollars be offered, to be paid at the county expense, for the capture of Christopher C. Hunt, a fugitive from justice, charged with killing one, William C. Mading, on the morning of the 14th of March, 1874. Hunt was subsequently arrested, tried and acquitted. At the June term following, John Martin was allowed the sum of one hundred dollars, the amount of the reward offered for the arrest of said Hunt.

SECOND BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Josiah Dawes, chairman; Alfred Brown, Francis Greathouse, 1878-1880.

THIRD BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Josiah Dawes, chairman; Francis Greathouse, Compton Woodham, 1880-1881.

On the third of March, 1881, Doctors John C. McClurkin and J. Cameron McClurkin entered into a contract with the court to furnish medical attendance to the paupers of Albion precinct for one year, commencing March 7, 1881, for the sum of seventy dollars. The same parties, on the same day, contracted to furnish medical attendance to the paupers of Dixon precinct, one year for nine dollars. For the same time, etc., George W. Gaddy agreed to furnish said attendance for the sum of thirty-six dollars to the paupers of Shelby precinct. Elisha Jenner for same services, etc., contracted to wait on the paupers of Salem precinct, for the sum of forty dollars. The contract for French creek precinct was given to Dr. Loren Burdick for the sum of fifty dollars.

At a special term, held in March, 1881, a compromise was effected between the county and the Louisville, New Albany, and St Louis railway, now Louisville, Evansville, and St. Louis railway, relating to back taxes of said road in the amount of $1951.55. The court upon due consideration accepted the proposition of the railroad company, to-wit, that the company pay the State and school taxes due, upon conditions that the board make a rebate of the county and road taxes amounting to, including interest and printer's fees, the sum of $596.03, with this proviso, that the said State school tax be paid within six months from the passage of this order.

FOURTH BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Josiah Dawes, Compton Woodham, Charles Walser, 1881-1882.

The following order was passed by the board at the June sessions, 1882: "Ordered that the authorities of the village of Albion be permitted to use the room in the county jail, known as the debtor's room, for a calaboose, when not required for county use; provided, that the village of Albion pay all damages caused by prisoners who may be confined therein. All former orders of the county board on this subject are hereby rescinded and annulled."

The total value of all the taxable property in the county for 1882, was	$1,434,523.00
Total receipts for the same year	19,303.20
Total county orders issued	14,062.77
Total jury certificates	724.40
Amount in treasury after paying all indebtedness	4,350.66

The salaries of the county officers, from and after the first Monday in December, were fixed as follow: County Judge, $500; County Clerk, $1200; Sheriff, $1200; County Treasurer, $500; County Superintendent of schools to employ, not exceeding seventy-five days, in the discharge of his official duties.

FIFTH AND PRESENT BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Compton Woodham, Charles Walser, Charles Clark, 1882.

The last action of the board now spread upon the records, made December 6, 1882, reads as follows: "Ordered by the board that from and after this date road supervisors shall receive for their services in attending to their official duties, required by law, the sum of $1.50 for each day necessarily spent over and above the three days' labor, personally required of each; provided, that the entire expenditures of such supervisors, shall in no instance exceed the amount certified by the county clerk to each, unless such additional expenditure is made by consent of one or more of the county commissioners."

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

As shown on a preceding page of this chapter, the first courts were held at the private residence of certain citizens of Palmyra, and also that an order of the county court had been made for the letting and contracting for a court building, yet it all came to naught, perhaps on account of the agitation of the question for removing the capital of the county to some other point. Albion offered the greatest inducements for such a change, the proprietors of the town entering into a bond in the sum of $50,000 to deed to the county twenty acres of land for county use, besides binding themselves in the above amount to furnish for the erection of public buildings, 70,000 bricks or perches of stone to the same amount; also 20,000 feet of plank; 20,000 feet of scantlings; 20,000 shingles; also to furnish $500 worth of hand and team labor, and further, to fit up the market-house convenient for holding court until the public buildings should be completed. This, no doubt, was the great incentive which induced the commissioners to locate the county seat at Albion.

A contract was entered into July 9, 1823, between the court in behalf of the county, and John Robinson and William Wilson, contractors, to construct a court-house of certain material and dimensions for the sum of $1800. The building was to be of brick material, 26x30 feet on the ground, one story high, and a gaol fitted up in the interior of the building. On the 24th of August, 1824, another contract was entered into between the court and contractors in substance as follows: That whereas it now appears to the commissioners that the building heretofore contemplated will be insufficient, it is hereby agreed between the commissioners and contractors that the plan be so altered as to raise the building two stories, the brick work to be at least twenty feet high, and the building fifty by thirty feet in size, having a cupola enclosed with venetian blinds, and a pediment in front. The main room on the first floor was to be divided by two partitions, making two rooms and a passage-way and stair-case leading to the second story. The two west and north rooms on the ground floor, were to contain fire-places. The second story was to contain a court-room thirty by forty feet, including walls, with a fire-place, seats, boxes, etc. The east part of the story was to be divided into a stair-case and a prison for debtors, also to be furnished with fire-

place. The walls were to be plastered, and the doors were to contain panels, the whole to be finished in a workmanlike manner. The building was to be completed by the first of May, 1825. The contractors were to receive $1,200 additional for the change made in the plan, making a total cost of $3,000. It was situated in the southwest part of the public square, and on completion of the present building it was sold to General Pickering for one hundred dollors.

The contract for building the present court-house was entered into the second of March, 1852. Elias Weaver was the lowest bidder, offering to construct the building according to the plan and specifications fixed by the court, for the sum of $3,600. It was to be built of brick, forty feet square, and two stories high, with stone foundation. The walls of the first story were to be twelve feet high and eighteen inches thick; the walls of the second story ten feet high and thirteen inches thick. The lower story was to contain eight windows, one large front door, on the south side of the building, with side lights and circular sash; one door at the west, entering on the stair-case leading to the second story; said story to contain four rooms, with a passage-way of eight feet wide, and to be supplied with ten windows. The sills for the doors and caps of the windows were to be of stone; the window frames and side doors to be black walnut, the windows to be furnished with green venetian shutters; the walls to be lathed and plastered, all to be finished in workmanlike order. A cupola was to adorn the building similar in architecture to the cupola of the Carmi court-house. Half of the floor of the lower story was to be laid in brick, the other half to be plank and raised ten inches above the former. The judge's bench, clerk's desk, and jury box were to be finished in similar manner to those of the court-house at Mt. Carmel. The whole of the building was to be constructed of good material, and to be completed on or before the 15th of November, 1853.

The first jail built in the county was at Palmyra, in 1815. It was constructed of hewed logs, a puncheon floor, shingle roof, and cost the county $255. The second jail-room was located in the old court house at Albion. From 1853 to 1859, the county was without any building wherein to confine their prisoners, and they were conveyed for safe-keeping to either Mt. Carmel or Carmi.

The contract for the present jail was let to Elias Weaver, the 30th day of April, 1859. The design was substantially as follows: The material for the walls was to be of brick; the size, 42 by 24 feet and two stories high. A hall eight feet wide to extend through the center of the building both above and below. The lower floor to contain two rooms fifteen by twenty-two feet each; second floor, four rooms eleven by fifteen feet each; lower story 9½ feet high; upper rooms eight feet high. The main entrance to the hall was to be a single door with side and transit lights. The foundation was to be of blue stone, eighteen inches in the ground, and deeper where necessary, said foundation to extend one foot above the ground and to be eighteen inches in thickness. Outside and partition walls were to be thirteen inches; the rooms for the cells to be floored with brick after being raised to a sufficient height to prevent dampness; the four windows of the cell rooms and debtor's room to be of iron gratings, and all the windows of the building to be furnished with shutters with green venetian blinds, the door leading into the cell room to be made sufficiently strong, of good sound oak; the locks of cell and debtors' rooms to be sufficiently strong for jail purposes, and in general the whole building to be completed in a thoroughly workmanlike manner. For the completion of the building the contractor received $2,600. It is situated in the court-house square, just east of the court-building.

SUMMARY OF TAXABLE PROPERTY IN THE COUNTY IN 1815.

Of all the vast territory comprised within the boundaries of Edwards county, there were but two hundred and thirteen citizens who were subjected to taxation.

The following is the listed personal property for the year 1815:

Saw Mills	1
Mansion Houses	1
Horses	325
Studs do	4
Neat cattle over three years of age	720
Bonded Servants and Slaves	2

Henry Beson owned the greatest number of horses, seven in number. The largest number of cattle owned by any one person was 40, August Tougas owner. John Stillwell and Augustus Tougas owned one slave each. The above mentioned "mansion house" was owned by Joseph Tougas, and was listed at $300. The saw mill was owned by John Small and William Spencer, and was assessed at $800.

In 1816, there were twenty-three registered slaves in the county. From the register of that date we copy the following: Samuel Marshall has brought into this Territory a negro woman, of black complexion, about five feet three inches high, named Fanny and aged about 17 years, who this day acknowledged before me that she owed her said master, Samuel Marshall, fifty-nine years' service from this date.

September 23, 1816. G. W. SMITH, Clerk.

A few years later by the papers on file, it seems that the bonded slaves of Edwards county were given their freedom, by the common consent of their masters. One of these certificates placed on record reads as follows: "Whereas Armstead, otherwise called Arm, a young man of color, has this day produced to me a certificate of freedom and discharge, executed by John Stillwell, his former master and owner, and duly acknowledged before Moses Michels, Esq., one of the Justices of the Peace of Edwards county; Now I do hereby certify to all whom it may concern, that said Arm tead about twenty-two years, of dark commplexion, about five feet, five inches high, is actually free and is permitted to set-

tle in the State of Illinois pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of Edwards county Commissioners' Court this 6th day of November, 1822.

JESSE B. BROWNE, Clerk."

CIRCUIT COURTS.

The first Circuit Court held in Edwards county was convened at Palmyra the 11th of July, 1815, Judge Stanley Griswold presiding. The first business of the court was to appoint N. Claypole, clerk of the court. Judge Griswold then produced an allotment, desiring the same to be placed of record which was as follows: Territory of Illinois ss.—Be it known that under an act of Congress entitled an act regulating and defining the duties of the United State Judges for the Territory of Illinois; it is allotted to Jesse B. Thomas to preside in the first circuit; to William Sprigg, in the second circuit, and to Stanley Griswold in the third. Given under our hands and seals this 29th of May, 1815.

Thomas C. Browne presented his commission from the Governor, as Prosecuting Attorney for the district consisting of the counties of Edwards, Gallatin and Johnson. The Sheriff, Abner Armstrong, presented the following panel of Grand Jurors: John Wood (foreman), James Majors, William Arnold, John Neesler, Philip Plough, William Jordan, Spencer Wood, Hervy Crooks, Isaac Greathouse, Enoch Greathouse, Thomas Banks, John Waggoner, Thomas Thompson, Moses Decker, Thomas Pulliam, Reuben Blackford, George Goble and Joseph Lavulette; "eighteen good and lawful men, tried and sworn." The jury retired and found indictments as follows: John Stillwell, assault and battery; Samuel Stillwell, assault and battery; Patsey and Hannah Stillwell, assault and battery; George Antis, larceny; William Spence, using an estray.

The first case tried was the United States *vs.* John Stillwell for assault and battery. The following jury was empaneled: Henry Crooks, John Neesler, Philip Plough, James Majors, William Arnold, John Arnold, Phil Hull, Thomas Banks, John Shadle, John Arnold, James Adams, and Charles Garner. The defendant's attorney moved to exclude all testimony tending to prove an assault committed on any day except on the day mentioned in the indictment. The court overruled the motion. The jury found a verdict of guilty, when the court assessed a fine of two dollars and payment of costs of prosecution. It will be seen that the petit jury was composed mostly of the members of the grand jury who found the indictments.

In the case of United States *vs.* Patsy and Hannah Stillwell, after a trial by jury, the prosecuting attorney made a motion that the prosecutrix be exonerated from paying costs of suit. The Judge so ordered. The indictment against Samuel Stillwell, was quashed on the ground that the indictment should have been found for mayhem instead of assault and battery. On motion of the prosecuting attorney the court ordered that a capias be issued in the cases of Armsted, Antis, and Spencer, after which the court adjourned until court in course.

At the July term of court, 1816, the following named applicants were admitted to practice law in this court: Adolphus T. Hubbard, Elias K. Kane, Thos. H. Baker, John McLean, Russell E. Heacock, and Jeptha Hardin.

FIRST MURDER TRIAL.

This case came up at the special term of court in January, 1824, on the presentment of the grand jury of an indictment against Shadrach Perry for being accessory to the wantonly killing of one Jones Hobson. On motion of the prosecuting attorney, the court ordered that the prisoner be brought forth for trial. On being arraigned to make his plea, the prisoner pleaded not guilty, whereupon the following jury was empaneled to hear the case: John Hunt, Joseph Rodgers, William Cunningham, Daniel Lynch, Roland Layne, Stephen Simmons, Thomas Hunt, William Stone, Jonathan Shelby, Benjamin Skinner, Christopher W. Wright, and James Stapleton. The trial occupied two days. The jury was out but two hours, when they returned to the court-room and pronounced a verdict of guilty.

The counsel for Perry made a motion for a new trial, which was overruled by the court. Perry's counsel then moved for an arrest of judgment on the ground that the indictment was defective; first, that it did not set forth the venire in a proper manner, and that the names of the grand jurors were not in the indictment, or the captain thereof, etc., which after being argued was also overruled. The court then proceeded to pronounce sentence in the following language: "The judgment of the law, and the court pronounces it, is that you be taken thence to the place of your confinement and from thence, on the 24th of February next, to some convenient place within half a mile of the seat of justice of this county, and there, between the hours of eleven and three o'clock of that day, be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and that the sheriff execute this judgment." WM. WILSON, *Judge.*

The evidence summed up in the case was substantially as follows: That one Benjamin Clark engaged in an altercation with the deceased, Jones Hobson, in a certain saloon in the town of Albion, and while the two parties were clenched in a struggle upon the floor, the former gave Hobson a fatal stab with a butcher knife. Upon the murderer's attempt to escape, Perry stepped forward with his rifle in hand, saying that he would shoot any man who attempted the arrest of Clark, the homicide thus escaping from the hands of justice. It is said that the knife by which Hobson lost his life is among the rubbish in the present court-house. But it seems that Perry was not born to be hanged. While confined under sentence of death, a "rough" by the name of Jack Ellis who lived in Albion, had a conference with the condemned and proposed to him that for his rifle, he would attempt to obtain his pardon from Governor Cole. The bargain was made, and Ellis mounted his horse and rode seventy-five miles to Vandalia, the capital of the state, at

that time. Here, by mingling with the rowdy element, and being profuse with calling out the drinks, he succeeded in getting a long list of names to his petition for the pardon of Perry. On presenting it to the governor, the pardon was obtained. In justice to Governor Cole, it should be stated that he was ignorant of where or how the names to the petition were obtained, thinking, no doubt, that they were all representative citizens of Edwards county. It is said that a ludicrous scene occurred during the interview of Ellis and Perry, on the former's return with the pardon. Perry had been brought from a neighboring jail the day before the execution, and was chained to a beam in a house at Albion. When Ellis exhibited the pardon to the prisoner, he made a demand for the rifle, as per agreement. Perry flatly refused to give it up, when Ellis remarked, "Very well, no rifle, no pardon, here goes the paper into the fire;" at the same time tossing it on to the ashes near the flames. Perry became very humble, and offered not only the rifle, but his ax, cow, and all he possessed for the precious bit of paper that was to save his neck from the halter. The exchange was made and the criminal became a free man. A large concourse of people were present on the day named for execution, as it was not known he had obtained executive clemency. The gallows had been erected, a coffin made, and the rope procured for the purpose of the scene that was soon to be enacted. After liberation, Perry claimed the coffin and rope which the county had procured for his especial use. They were given to him, and the former became a fixture in his cabin as a corner-cupboard.

SECOND MURDER CASE.

This case came up at the August term of court, 1825, and was caused by the death of Richard Flower, Jr., who was killed at the hands, as alleged, of three parties, James Kennedy, William Meredith, and Dennis Boltinghouse. At the inquest the coroner's jury gave the following decision: We, the jury, empaneled, and sworn to examine the body of Richard Flower, deceased, do report that, in our opinion, his death was occasioned by a blow on the right side of his head, wilfully given by James Kennedy, William Meredith, and Dennis Boltinghouse, as an accomplice. Albion, July 13, 1825. J. W. Johnson, Archibald Spring, Oswald Warrington, Gibson Harris, Wm. Woods, John Robinson, John Dunn, William Burton, William Cooper, James Burton, J Carter. An indictment was found against Jas. Kennedy and William Meredith for the commission of the crime, by the grand jury, in the following terms:

State of Illinois, } ss.
Edwards County. }

Be it known that at a special term of the Circuit Court begun and holden at the court-house at Albion, in and for the said county of Edwards, on the eighth day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly, of said State of Illinois, entitled "an act constituting and regulating the Supreme and Circuit Courts of this State, approved the 29th of December, A. D., 1824." The grand jurors of the people of the said State of Illinois, upon their oath, present that James Kennedy, late of the township of Bonpas, in the county of Edwards, aforesaid, laborer, and William Meredith, laborer, not having the fear of God before their eyes, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil, on the twelfth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, with force and arms, at the township aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, in and upon one Richard Flower, Jr., in the peace of God and of the people of the State of Illinois, then and there, being feloniously, wilfully and of their malice aforethought, did make an assault, and that the said James Kennedy with a certain bone of no value, which he the said James Kennedy, in his right hand, then and there had and held, in upon the right side of the head of him, the said Richard Flower, then and there feloniously, wilfully and of his malice aforethought did cast and throw; and that the said Richard Flower, in and upon the right side of the head of him, the said Richard Flower, then and there feloniously, wilfully of his malice aforethought, did strike, fracture, bruise and wound, giving to the said Richard Flower, by the casting and throwing of the bone aforesaid, in and upon the right side of the head of him, the said Richard Flower, one mortal bruise, of which said mortal bruise, he, the said Richard Flower, from the twelfth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, at the township of Bonpas, aforesaid, in the county of Edwards, aforesaid, did languish and languishing did live, on which thirteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, aforesaid, he, the said Richard Flower, at the township aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, of the said mortal bruise did die. And that the said William Meredith then and there feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought was present, aiding, helping, abetting, and comforting, assisting and maintaining the felony, and moreover aforesaid, in manner and form aforesaid to do and commit; and so the juors aforesaid upon their oath aforesaid, do say that the said James Kennedy and William Meredith, the said Richard Flower then and there in manner and form aforesaid, wilfully and of their malice aforethought, did kill and murder, contrary to the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace and diguity of the people of the State of Illinois. Signed,

JOHN ROBINSON, Circuit Attorney.

The case was tried on the 11th of August, 1825, and was submitted to the jury, when they retired to make up their verdict. The docket states that on the following morning, at six o'clock, they returned into the court-room and pronounced a verdict of not guilty. The extenuating circumstances in the case which came out in the evidence were, that the bone thrown by the hand of

Kennedy, was cast at a dog, and not with the intention of injuring Flower.

The public whipping-post was resorted to in the early days, as the following from the docket of the June term, 1821, will show. One James Martin, who had been convicted of larceny, was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars, and to receive twenty-five lashes upon his bare back, the sheriff being ordered to "execute the sentence immediately."

FIRST NATURALIZATION.

The following was placed on record April 28, 1819: "This day Morris Birkbeck personally appeared in open court, and made declaration of his *bona fide* intention to become a citizen, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said Morris Birkbeck had taken his residence in the United States two years and more previous to this declaration, which is in words and figures following to wit: I, Morris Birkbeck, a native of Settle, in England, of the age of fifty-three years, and now, or lately, owing allegiance to his Majesty, the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby declare that it is *bona fide* my intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, State or sovereignty whatever, and particularly to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to his said Majesty, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Sworn to in open court."

JUDGES OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

On the organization of the county in 1814, the State was divided into three circuits, Edwards county, forming a portion of the third judicial circuit, of which Stanley Griswold was judge, and presided over the first session of the Circuit Court until 1816. During the following year Thomas Towles presided. From 1817 to 1818, Jeptha Hardin judge. From 1818 to 1819, Thomas C. Browne was on the bench. William Wilson presided from 1819 to 1825. James O. Wattles from 1825 to 1827. Thomas C. Browne again resumed the bench in 1827, and served one year. William Wilson served from 1828 to 1835. Justin Harlan from 1835 to 1841. William Wilson again upon the bench from 1841 to 1849. Justin Harlan from 1849 to 1851. Samuel S. Marshall upon the bench in 1851, and resigned in 1854. Downing Baugh served one year, and resigned 1855. Edwin Beecher from 1855 to 1865. James M. Pollock from 1865 to 1873. The General Assembly, by act of March 28, 1873, divided the State into twenty-six judicial circuits, in each of which one judge was elected for the term of six years. Edwards county then formed a part of the 24th circuit, and Tazewell B. Turner was elected judge of the circuit. In 1877, by an act of the Legislature, the twenty-six circuits were consolidated, forming thirteen judicial circuits, the twenty-first and twenty-fourth constituting the second judicial circuit under the new regime. Under this law three judges were required to preside in each district. John H. Halley, of Newton, was elected in 1877 to form the required number of judges in this circuit; the bench then being Judges Tazewell B. Tanner, James C. Allen, and John H. Halley. Since 1879, Chancey S. Conger, Thomas S. Casey, and William C. Jones have presided in this judicial circuit.

FIRST PROBATE BUSINESS.

From the records on file it appears that no regular record was kept of the proceedings of the Probate Court until 1831, when Walter L. Mayo occurs as the first judge then presiding, all prior proceedings being simply the recording of wills of various parties. The first estate regularly probated was that of David Robson, at a special term of court, held the 19th of August, 1831. Robert Mills was appointed administrator of the estate, and entered into a bond of one thousand dollars for the true and honest discharge of his duties, giving Robert Willis and Joel C. Churchill security for the due performance of the same.

THE FIRST WILL

Was executed the 14th of September, 1815, by Edward Wilson. The following is a synopsis of said bequest: That Edward Wilson, of Edwards county, Illinois Territory, being weak in body, but of sound mind, do make and publish my last will and testament, to wit: that I bequeath, after my body be decently buried, to my daughter Susanna Bathe, wife of George Bathe, five shillings; also my daughter Mary Enlow, wife of James Enlow; to my son John Wilson, to my daughter, Elenor Enlow, wife of Jesse Enlow; to my son Joseph Wilson; also my son Isaac Wilson; also my son James Wilson, the sum of five shillings each. I give and bequeath unto my grandson, Edward Wilson, one cow and three sows; that I give and bequeath unto my grand-daughter Christiana Wilson, two cows on the following conditions: that the said John Wilson and the said Christiana Wilson continue to live with William Sampson or Jerry Wilson, obeying all reasonable commands until they are of age. I further bequeath that the remainder of my estate be equally divided between my daughter, Jane Sampson, wife of William Sampson, and my son Jeremiah Wilson. And I here nominate and appoint Henry Enlow, of Bourbon county, Kentucky, executor of my last will and testament, etc., hereby revoking all former wills by me made.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the fourteenth of September, A. D. 1815.

Witnesses, Smith Shaw, E. N. Cullom, Andrew Montgomery.

PROBATE JUDGES.

Walter L. Mayo served as Judge of probate matters from 1831 to 1849. After the adoption of the constitution of 1848, and the organization of the county court, the county judge was given jurisdiction of probate matters. Under this administration of affairs Alan Emmerson served the county as county judge from 1849

to 1861. Samuel R. Hall was then elected, and filled the office to 1873. Under an act of the Legislature of 1871, in pursuance of a provision of the new constitution, the probate court was given concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court in all law cases to a limited amount. Judge Hall served in this capacity to the end of his term, 1873. In the above year, Judge J. M. Campbell was elected, and has ably filled the office to the present writing, 1883.

FIRST DEED RECORDED.

The following is a synopsis of the first deed placed on record in Edwards county: It is dated the 7th day of January, 1815, the conveyors being Thomas Pulliam and Nancy, his wife, for and in considerateon of the sum of four hundred dollars, do convey to August Lavulette *dit* Tougas, all that tract of land lying in the county of Edwards, Illinois territory, it being the southeast quarter of section 24, township one north, range twelve west which the said Thomas Pulliam is entitled to by patent from the United States, bearing date the 30th day of July, 1812. This deed was signed and sealed in the presence of Robert and Joseph Baird.

DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

In the constitutional convention held at Kaskaskia in 1818, Seth Gard and Levi Compton represented the people of Edwards county. Alvin R. Kenner represented the counties of Edwards and Wayne in the constitutional convention of 1847. At the convention of 1862 R. P. Hanna represented Edwards and Wayne. The constitution framed by this convention was rejected by the people. In the framing of the present constitution in 1870, Edwards and White counties constituted the fourteenth district, and was represented by Charles E. McDowell, of White county.

THE COUNTY IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

On the organizing of the county in 1814, the act provided for a special election to be held at the seat of justice in March, 1815, for the purpose of electing a representative for the county to the territorial legislature, whereupon Seth Gard was duly elected, which position he held until the admission of the state into the Union in 1818. Guy W. Smith was the state senator in the first General Assembly, and Henry Utter was the first representative in the lower house. The second General Assembly, 1820–22. Robert Frazier was in the senate, and Alexander Campbell representative. Third General Assembly, 1822–24, Robert Frazier in the senate, and Gilbert F. Pell representative. Fourth General Assembly, 1824–26, Stephen Bliss, senator, Henry Utter, representative; Fifth General Assembly, 1826–28, Edwards and Wabash counties formed one senatorial district which was represented by Stephen Bliss, Henry I. Mills, representative; at the Sixth General Assembly, 1828–30, Edwards, Wabash and Wayne counties constituted one senatorial district and was represented by Enoch Beach of Wayne county, Gilbert T. Pell, representative; Seventh General Assembly, 1830–32, Enoch Beach was re-elected, James Jordan representative; Eighth General Assembly, 1832–34, Henry I. Mills, senator, Thomas Hunt, representative. Both of the above were re-elected to the Ninth and Tenth General Assemblies, 1834–35, 36–38; Eleventh General Assembly, 1838–50, Henry I. Mills, senator, Alan Emmerson, representative; Twelfth General Assembly, 1840–42, Rigdon B. Slocum, senator, Alan Emmerson, representative; Thirteenth General Assembly, 1842–44, Rigdon B. Slocum re-elected senator, William Pickering, representative; Fourteenth General Assembly, 1844–46, Charles H. Constable, senator, William Pickering, re-elected; Fifteenth General Assembly, 1846–48, Charles H. Constable, senator, William Pickering, representative. Prior to the convening of the Sixteenth General Assembly, 1848–50, the constitution of 1848 had been adopted which provided that the state be divided into twenty-five senatorial districts and fifty-four representative districts, the counties of Edwards, Effingham, Jasper, Clay, Richland, Lawrence, and Wabash forming the eighth senatorial district. Alfred H. Grass of Lawrence county was elected state senator to represent this district; Edwards and Wabash counties formed the eighth Representative district, William Pickering of Edwards county, representative; Seventeenth General Assembly, 1850–52, Alfred H. Grass, senator, William Pickering, representative; Eighteenth General Assembly, 1852–54, Mortimer O Kean of Jasper elected senator, Victor H. Bell of Wabash, representative; Nineteenth General Assembly, 1854–56, Mortimer O'Kean, senator, C. C. Hopkins of Edwards, representative, changed to the tenth district; Twentieth General Assembly, 1856–58. Mortimer O'Kean, re-elected, Charles P. Burns of Edwards, representative; Twenty-first General Assembly, 1858–60, Mortimer O Kean, senator, R. T. Forth of Wayne county, representative. (Wayne county had been placed with the tenth representative district) Twenty-second General Assembly, 1860–62, Presley Frunkhouser of Effingham, senator, Nathan Crews of Wayne. representative.

In 1861, the General Assembly made a general revision of the senatorial and representative districts, Edwards, Hamilton, Wabash, Wayne, Clay, Richland, White and Lawrence counties constituted the second senatorial district, and Edwards and White the fourteenth representative district. Hugh Gregg represented the former district in the Twenty-third General Assembly and Chauncy L. Congor of White county was in the lower house; Twenty-fourth General Assembly, 1864–66, John W. Wescott, senator, Jonathan Shelby, representative; Twenty-fifth General Assembly, 1866–68, John W. Wescott, senator, Patrick Dolan, representative; Twenty-sixth General Assembly, 1868–70, J. J. R. Turney, senator, John Landrigan, representative.

After the adoption of the new constitution another change was made in the districts. Twenty-seventh General Assembly, 1870–72, John Landrigan of Albion, was in the senate, and Walter L. Mayo in the lower

house; Twenty-eighth General Assembly, 1872-74, George W. Henry, senator, Isaac N. Jacquess, Robert T. Forth, and David W. Barkley. The senatorial district was numbered forty-fourth, the representative district being the same number. Twenty-ninth General Assembly, 1874-76, Goerge W. Henry, senator, Samuel R. Hall, Byron J. Rotan and John Landrigan, representatives; Thirtieth General Assembly, 1876-78, Robert P. Hanna, senator, Hiram H. Chessley, Wm. R. Wilkinson and George D. Ramsey, representative.

Thirty-first General Assembly, 1878-80, Robert P. Lanna, senator; Jacob Zimmerman, William Bower, and Charles Churchill representatives; Thirty-second General Assembly, 1880-1882, John R. Tanner senator, Nathan Crews, James Keen, E. B. Kean, representatives. Present General Assembly, John R. Tanner, senator, E. Rowland, John S. Simonds, and Henry Studer, representatives.

COUNTY CLERKS.

Nathaniel Claypoole, 1815. (Died shortly after appointment.) G. W. Smith, 1815–18; Jessie B. Browne, 1818–21: Gervase Hazleton, 1821–23; Jesse B. Browne, 1823–31; Walter L. Mayo, 1831–70; William B. Tribe, 1870–77; Charles Emmerson, 1877–83, present incumbent.

CLERKS OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

N. Claypoole was appointed first circuit clerk in 1815. (Died in 1815.) G. W. Smith, 1815–18; Jesse B. Browne, 1818–31; Walter L. Mayo, 1831–68; William B. Tribe since 1868.

SHERIFFS.

Abner Armstrong, 1815–20; Henry I. Mills, 1820–26; James Jordan, 1826–30; Thomas Hunt, 1830–32; Henry Bowman, 1832–38; James Carter, 1838–42; A. R. Kenner, 1842–48; Jesse Emmerson, 1848–50; James Kenner, 1850–52; William Woods, 1852–58; William A. Montgomery, 1858–60; George Michels, 1860–62; Jesse Emmerson, 1862–64; William W. Brown, 1864–66; Saywell Perkins, 1866–68; Lee Woods, 1868–70; Maxwell W. Morgan, 1870–73; (Died in office.) George Michels was appointed to fill vacancy to 1874, when he was elected for two successive terms. Charles Hall, 1878–80; Joseph Green, 1880–82; Frank Dalby, 1882, and is present incumbent.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

Levi Campton, 1815–19; Scoby Stewart, 1819–21; Hiram Bell, 1821–24; Robert Frazier, 1824–30; John Woods, 1830–32; Daniel Stennett, 1832–35; Charles P. Burns, 1835–37; Alan Emmerson, 1837; (Resigned.) John Woods, 1837–71; George Michels, 1871–73; John Woods, 1873–75; George Bower, 1875 to present time 1883.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS AND COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

Henry Bowman, 1838; (Died soon after appointment.) Henry I. Mills, 1838–42; James Hean, 1842–51; Cyrus Rice, 1851–61; Edgar W. Brandon, 1861–65; (Subsequent to this date the name of the office is changed to county superintendent of schools.) Lothrop T. Rude, 1865–69; Levinus Harris, 1869 to present time.

SURVEYORS.

The first surveyor was Robert Baird, appointed in 1815, and served for several years. It was not until 1839, that it became an elective office, from which time the following is a roster of the county surveyors: Sidney Spring, 1839–43; Thomas R. Birkett, 1843–59; Joseph Phillips, 1859–61; Thomas R. Birkett, (re-elected) 1861–67; Francis W. Eberman, 1867–69; Thomas R. Birkett, 1869–79; Edward L. Chalcraft, 1879 to the present, 1883.

CORONERS.

John Tome, 1820–22. John Love, 1822–24; (Resigned.) Moses Thompson, 1824–26; Samuel Arthur, 1826–32; John Skeavington, 1832–34; Henry Bowman, 1834–36; James Carter, 1836–38; A. R. Kenner, 1838–40; James McDonald, 1840–46; James Kenner, 1846–48; Andrew Huffman, 1848–56; John Boyd, 1856–60; William W. Brown, 1860–62; F. B. Thompson, 1862–64; Saywell Perkins, 1864–66; H. H. Clark, 1866–68; John Brown, 1868–71; F. B. Thompson elected in 1871, to fill vacancy, served until 1872; H. H. Clark, 1872–78; Henry C. Reno, elected in 1878, and failed to qualify; Alvin C. Low, 1879–80; J. C. McClurkin, 1880–82; Smith D. Low, 1882, and is present incumbent.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

The territory of Lawrence formed a part of the county of Illinois until April 27th, 1790. when Arthur St. Clair divided the vast territory into various counties. The east boundary line of St. Clair county was the meridian line passing through Fort Massac on the Ohio; thus the territory along the Wabash, was detached from the rest of Illinois and formed a component part of Knox county. The separation of the Territory northwest of the river Ohio into those of Ohio, May 7th, 1800, and Indiana July 4th, 1800, left matters in *statu quo*. The organization of the Territory of Illinois, February 3d, 1809, led to a new formation of counties, to wit, St. Clair and Randolph, April 28th, 1809. The St. Clair county of 1760 was bounded on the east by the Fort Massac meridian, on the north by the Ohio, on the west by the Mississippi and on the north by the Illinois river. The county St. Clair of 1809 extended from the Wabash to the Mississippi, was bounded on the south by township lines between towns three and four south of the base line extending north to the English possessions. This territory (now comprising Lawrence) remained a part of St. Clair county until November 28th, 1814, when the county of Edwards was organized of which it formed a component part until it was organized into a separate county. The northern part of Lawrence county however

belonged to the county of Crawford from December 31st, 1816, to January 16th, 1821.

The county of Edwards, whose center of population at the time of its organization was in the territory of (what is now Wabash and Lawrence counties) appears to have been represented in the territorial legislature of 1816–1817 for the first and only time, when Seth Gard was a member of the house. The Illinois legislative directory of 1881 does not mention the name of the gentlemen, who represented the county in 1817 and 1818. Willis Hargrave is mentioned as a member from White.

Seth Gard and Levi Compton were delegated to the constitutional convention of 1818. In the first and second General Assembly of Illinois, the counties were represented by Guy W. Smith and Robert Frazier in the Senate and by Henry Utter, Alexander Campbell and Moses Michaels in the House.

This county, organized under a special act of the legislature, was by the organization of Richland county, February 24th, 1841, reduced to the following boundary, to wit, on the East by the Wabash river, on the South by Wabash county, on the West by Richland county, and on the North by Crawford county. Its area now comprises seven full congressional townships, four fractional ones, along the Wabash, and four parts of townships on the north boundary line. The county was named after the famous James Lawrence, captain U. S. N., whose dying words: "Don't give up the ship!" are alive on the lips of every true American.

The act of the General Assembly of Illinois, which called the county of Lawrence into existence, is in words and figures as follows:

The bill to organize the new county, was introduced in the house of Representatives by the Hon. Moses Michaels, member from Edwards, the 26th of December, 1820, and upon motion of Hon. Wickliffe Kitchell, advanced to a second reading on the day following. On motion of Hon. Henry Eddy, of Gallatin, the bill was referred to a committee of the whole House and made the order of the day for December 30th, when it was referred to a select committee. This committee reported progress and obtained leave to "sit" again on said bill. On the 4th of January the committee reported, giving the new county the name of "Perry." Blackwell of St. Clair sought to amend the bill by substituting the word "Dubois" in lieu of Perry, which amendment was lost, Eddy tried the name of "Decatur;" it was lost; then Blackwell suggested first "Pike" and then "Azby," all to no purpose, when Kitchell succeeded to have his amendment, to call the new county "Lawrence," adopted.

An Act for the formation of a new county out of the counties of Edwards and Crawford.

Approved January 16th, 1821.

§ 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly: That all that tract of country contained within the following boundary, to wit: Beginning on the great Wabash river, seven miles north of the base line, thence west to Wayne county line, thence north two miles north of town four, thence east to the said Wabash river, thence with said river to the place of beginning, shall constitute a new county, to be called the county of Lawrence; and for the purpose of fixing a permanent seat of justice therein, the following persons were appointed commissioners, to wit: David Porter, Moses Thompson and William Wilson, which said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall meet at the house of Toussaint Dubois, on the first Monday of May next, and after being duly sworn before some Justice of the Peace in this State, to faithfully take into view the convenience of the people and the situation of the settlements, with an eye to the future population and the eligibility of the place, shall proceed to determine on the place of the permanent seat of justice, and designate the same. *Provided:* The proprietor or proprietors of the land shall give to the county, for the purpose of erecting public buildings, a quantity of land, not less than twenty acres, to be laid off into lots and sold for that purpose. But should the proprietor or proprietors refuse or neglect to make the donation aforesaid, then and in that case it shall be the duty of said commissioners to fix on some other place for the seat of justice as convenient as may be to the inhabitants of said county, which place, when fixed and determined upon, the said commissioners shall certify under their hands and seals, and return the same to the next commissioners' court in the said county, which court shall cause an entry thereof to be made on their books of record; and until the public building be erected, the court shall be held at the house of Toussaint Dubois, in the said county.

§ 2. *Be it further enacted:* That the commissioners shall receive a compensation of two dollars for each day's attendance that may be necessary in fixing the aforesaid seat of justice, to be paid out of the county treasury by an order from the commissioners' court.

§ 3. *Be it further enacted:* That the citizens of Lawrence county are hereby declared to be entitled, in all respects, to the same rights and privileges as are in general allowed other counties in the State.

§ 4. *Be it further enacted:* That the county of Lawrence shall be and compose a part of the second judicial circuit, and the courts shall be holden therein at such times as shall be specified by law.

At the time of the organization of the county as such, a very large portion of the public lands had become the property of individuals, and in order to show clearly which parts of the county were settled, and who the settlers were, we shall here introduce the names of the freeholders in each congressional township, having been residents thereof prior to 1821. Non-resident landholders, of whom there were not many, will also be mentioned.

Town 3 North, Range 10 West.—Henry Cassady, Robert Bunting, J. B Tougas, J. B. Chartier, Heirs of Dumais, Thomas Jones, Paul Gamelin, Piérre Carnoyer,

John Elliot, François Bosseron, John Askin, J. B. Bassine, Joseph Lamot, Laurent Bassine, Joseph Hamtramac, Hugh Hawl (Hall), François Vigo, William H. Harrison, Lawrence Slaughter, Daniel Sullivan, Piérre Bonneau, Larant Hamlan and Henry Gillham. These twenty-three individuals owned 2,960 acres of land, all French locations, varying in area from 34 to 204 acres. None of the government lands described in the usual manner, by sections, etc. were entered prior to 1821.

Town 4 *North, Range* 10 *West.*—William Hogue, A. F. Snapp, William Clark, James Baird, William McIntosh (speculator), Toussaint Dubois, Abner Reeves and Andrew Robinson. These eight persons owned 2,196 acres, also French locations, and militia rights; no government lands entered prior to 1821

Town 5 *North, Range* 10 *West.*—Laurent Bazadon, Heirs of Stockwell, and William Hogue, owned 422 acres, all locations.

Town 2 *North, Range* 11 *West.*—William McIntosh, Louis Ravellate, Joseph Tougas, Piérre Grimmayre, and Widow Clairmont owned 2,272 acres, French locations, improvements, and militia rights.

Town 3 *North, Range* 11 *West*: Toussaint Dubois, Heirs of Dubois, William Morrison, John Small, W. M. Small, and T H. Small owned 2,430 acres, all locations, improvements and militia rights.

Towns 4 *& 5 North, Range* 11.—Samuel Harris Eli Harris, Israel Price, Henry Price, Andrew Pinkstaff, Michael Price, Charles Emmons, John Pinkstaff, James Bryan, Adam Lackey, jr, John Dollaham, Edward Mills, J. McCord, Robert McCord, Samuel McCord, David McCord, Lion Morris, John Morris, Joshua Anderson, Daniel Travis, Thomas Baggott, James Baggott, Eady Cole, John Dunlap, John Conner, Samuel Allison, John McMillen, William Howard, Moses Turner, John Hart, John M. Cleave, J. M. Cawley, John Ashbrook, Henry Johnston, E. H. Allison, Samuel Leneve, John Allison, Alexander Turner, Joseph Ridgeway, David Travis, Moses Turner, Thomas Anderson, Joseph Berry, J. R. Adams, John Berry, G. W. Kinkade, William Huston, Thomas McCall, Samuel Gaston, Abraham Carns (Cairns), Francis Boggs, Scott Biggs, Ben. Matthew, Andrew McClure, David Ruby, Francis Cullom, Peter Price, Edward Inlow and Cornelius Vaunausdell had, during the years from 1814 to 1822, entered 11,500 acres of congress land.

Town 2 *North, Range* 12 *West.*—Victor Buchanan, Adam Corrie (an English speculator, who entered over 5,000 acres of land in this township about the year 1818), Thomas Brooks, J. B. Valcours, J. B Chartier, William Spencer, John Davis, August Tougas, Shadrach Ruark, jr., John Gibson, James Johnson and William Leach entered 7,676 acres prior to 1822.

Town 3 *North, Range* 12 *West*—Toussaint Dubois possessed in this township five "locations," aggregating 764 acres, and Henry Faile, William Smith, John Bennefield, Peter Lewis, William Spencer, B. McCleave, William French, Adam Claycomb, William Jones, Constant McMahan, Samuel Newell, Nathan Rawlings, John Richardson, Elijah Atherton, Patrick Doherty, Daniel Grove, John Richardson, Larkin Ryle, John Buchanan, Absalom Milton, Rezin Clubb, Thos. Fish, John Scott, Alley Miller, John Wilson, Rezin Ragen, John Gillespie, Samuel Parr, James Ryan, Samuel S. Childs, John Andrew, Jarvis Burroughs, Benjamin Gibbs, Wm. Kinkade, John Clark, William Dennison, John Powers, John Osburn and Joshua Butler possessed 6,472 acres of congress land prior to 1822.

Towns 4 and 5 *North, Range* 12 *West.*—Thomas Kell, A Gallaher, C. White, Robert Bennefield, Solomon Breginaw, George Westner, Joseph P. Badollet, Cornelius Vanansdale, T. Roseman, James Stewart, John Bennefield, Thomas Tyffe, Thomas Landau, Moses Petty, Joshua Allender, Peter Shidler, William Spencer and William Douglas were in possession of 4,480 acres of land in these towns prior to 1822.

Towns 2, 3, 4 and 5 *North, Range* 13 *West*—Adam Corrie, Jacob Schrader, Shadrach Ruark, Andw. Christy, Elijah Clubb, Moses Laws, Wm. Laws, John Laws, Samuel H. Clubb, Wm. Martin, Benjamin Sumner, Richard Heath, Hugh Drennon, Richard B. McCorkle, Alexander Frazier, and P. and J. Pargin owned 6,400 acres in this the most western part of the county in its present limits.

From the foregoing list it would appear that 46,828 acres, or about one-fifth the area of the county, was in possession of private individuals, a large and overwhelming majority of whom were actual settlers.

The population of the county at the time of its organization consisted of the families of about 250 freeholders and of probably as large a number of "squatters." Crawford and Edwards counties, according to the census of 1820, had a population of 6,443 in that year, which increased to 11,136 during the next decade. The territory of those two counties in 1820 was, in 1830, divided into four counties, to wit: Crawford, with a population 3117; Edwards, with 1649; Lawrence, with 3668; and Wabash, with 2710. Allowing that the increase in population by immigration and otherwise was uniform in those four counties, it is safe to assume that the population of Lawrence county at the time of its organization amounted to 2250 souls.

Early Deaths.—The probate records of 1821 and 1822 mention the following estates put under administration, to wit: John Richardson, whose personal property was valued at $801.70; Peter Lewis, whose personal property brought $468.86; Joshua Gifford, value $153 37½; Eli Harris, whose personal property amounted to $502 81, whose real estate was appraised at $1950; Samuel Norton, $526.50; Thomas Evans, $311.37; William Dukes, $613 85; Bennet Organ, $263.87; Ben Matthew, $227.50; and Thomas Baird, $666.75.

None of those estates would in our days be called a large one, but each was solvent, with a small surplus; the most remarkable feature of those early estates is,

however, that they differ but slightly in amount. Prices paid in those days for the various products of the land were fair. A yoke of oxen would bring from $36 to $40, cows $9 and $10, hogs sold for $1.50, corn was worth 20c. a bushel, cotton 12½c. a pound, etc.

The first will probated in the court of Lawrence was filed for record on the 20th of August, 1821, a verbatim copy of which is here introduced:

Last Will of John Pargin.—Know all men by these presents that I, John Pargin, of Lawrence county and state of Illinois, being in my right mind and sences, and a low state of health, I make and ordain my last will and testament. In the name of God, amen: First, I will that Samuel H. Clubb and Cossier Pargin be the executors of this my last will and testament; secondly, I will that all my just deabts be pade by my executors; thirdly, I will and bequeath unto my son, Peter Pargin, my young sorrel mare and my rifle gun and my steel trap; forthly, I will and bequeath one hundred dollars of my money that I now have to be lade out in land at congress price, in the county of Lawrence, in the name of Polly, John and Jacob pargin, my three youngest children as their part of my estate; sixthly, I will and bequeath sade lande as a home for my wife during her widerhood; seventh, I will and bequeath to my wife, "Cossier" pargin, all the reste of my property and money as longe as she remains a wider, to raise the children on and to go to them at her death if anything is left; eight, I will that the taxes of sade lande be pade out of my estate until the three children comes of lawful age. Sinde and sealed in the presents of us this eleventh day of March in the year of our Lord 1821.

JOHN PARGIN.

This will was witnessed by Samuel Stoltz and Aaron Vanetta and probated on the 20th of August, 1821, before H. M. Gillham, judge of probate.

The form of this will differs from the average in the opening sentence; the "know all men" introduction causes the reader to presume that the author of said will was guided by the phraseology used in writing deeds.

Looking over the list of marriages in the Pioneer chapter the reader will observe that Mrs. "Cossier pargin" did not remain in the state of "widerhood" for a great length of time. The "widder Cossier" Pargin became Mrs. Casiah Barney on the 3d of July, 1822.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

We introduce here the proceedings of the first session of the county commissioners' court. The act creating the county of Lawrence did not provide for a special election of commissioners, hence it is to be inferred that those officers were appointed by Gov. Shadrach Bond.

The Proceedings:—

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Lawrence county. } April 14, 1821.

This being the first meeting of the county commissioners' court for the county of Lawrence, there were present John Dunlap, James Lanterman and William Martin, who were duly sworn and qualified into office by Thomas Anderson, Esq, a justice of the peace for said county. Toussaint Dubois was then appointed clerk for the county commissioners' court of Lawrence county, who being duly sworn and having given bond and security faithfully to discharge the duties of said office, proceeded immediately to fulfill the same.

Ordered, that Samuel H. Clubb be and he is hereby appointed treasurer of the county of Lawrence, and he having given bond and security faithfully to discharge the duties of said office, was duly sworn and qualified.

Ordered, that Thomas Ashbrook and Thomas Bland be, and they are hereby appointed constables for the county of Lawrence.

Ordered, that the following named persons be summoned to serve as petit jurors for the first term of the circuit court to be holden on the first Monday in June next: William P. Blanchard, John Ruark, William Leach, Aaron Vannatta, Victor Buchannan, Jacob Helphestine, John Mills, Samuel Lancave, John Adams, William Ashbrook, Jeremiah Robinson, Alexander Turner, William Spencer, Joseph Lamotte, James Ryan, Jacob Trout, Harris McCord, Jonathan Allison, Joseph Baird, Asa Norton, William Westrope, Hugh Kinkade and James Gibson. Adjourned, etc.

At the second term, a special one held on Wednesday, the 16th of May, 1821, the report of the state commissioners for locating the permanent seat of justice for Lawrence county was returned to the court, in words as follows, to wit:

To the honorable the county commissioners for the county of Lawrence, state of Illinois, for locating the permanent seat for said county, do certify that we have determined upon twenty acres of land, situate on the west side of river Embarras, about 300 yards north of Dubois mills, on a ridge to the left of the St. Louis road, laid off in a square, and have designated as the centre of said twenty acres of land a white-oak stump with a peeled stake sticking by its side, as the permanent seat of justice for said county of Lawrence, in the state of Illinois.

Given under our hands and seals this 9th day of May, 1821.

M. THOMPSON,
WILLIAM WILSON.

The expenses of these commissioners amounted to $22 00 for themselves and $8.00 for David Porter. The warrants issued to those parties were the first issued by the court. John Dunlap was appointed to make a survey of the "donation land" made to the county, and also to lay off the town of Lawrenceville into streets and alleys. These lots were ordered to be sold on the first Monday and Tuesday of July, 1821, and the clerk was instructed to advertise the sale in the "Indiana Sentinel" and "Western Sun," printed at Vincennes, and also in the "Illinois Gazette" and the "Illinois Intelligencer," printed in this state.

The sale of those county lots did not fill the treasury of the new county as was expected. Money was scarce and although easy terms were granted, the old settlers of 1820 were too cautious and reluctant to contract debts of any kind. The want of money was so severely felt throughout the State, that the legislature resorted to a scheme of *creating money*. It is but recently that the people of these United States have seen a new party—the "Greenback party" for short—spring into life, with the avowed object of abolishing the use of gold and silver as measures of values and substituting their *fiat money* for it. The older people of the county have had some experience in this matter, for there was a time when the county authorities flooded the county with a paper currency, based on an empty treasury. The few remarks introduced here are intended for the generation now starting out into political life. It is presumed to be know by all, that almost every person residing in Illinois in 1820 and 1821 was virtually a bankrupt, that is, he could not pay any debt, however small it was, despite his possessing many acres of lands, etc., simply because there was no money in the State. Well, it was a glorious time for "fiat" money, and the legislature created it by chartering the State Bank of Illinois, without a dollar in its vaults and wholly on the credit of the State. It was authorized to issue notes of various denominations, differing from the notes of regular banks only in being made interest bearing (2 per cent. per annum) and payable by the state after ten years. The bank and its branches, officered by men appointed by the legislature (politicians of course and not business men), were directed by law to lend its bills to the people, to the amount of one hundred dollars on personal security, and of larger amounts upon the security of mortgages on real estate. These note were to be received in payment of taxes, costs, fees, salaries, etc, and if tendered to a creditor and by him refused, the debtor could stay the collection of the debt due by him for three years by giving personal security. The Solons at *Vandalia* (*nomen et omen*) actually believed that these notes would be worth their face in gold or silver, and the Secretary of the Treasury of the U. S. was requested by a resolution of the legislature to receive those notes at the various land offices in payment for public lands. Governor Ford, in his history of Illinois, tells an amusing anecdote in reference to the adoption of this resolution in the State S nate: When it was put to a vote in the senate, the old French Lieutenant Governor, Colonel Menard, presiding over the body, did up the business as follows:

Gentlemen of de Senate, it is moved and seconded dat de notes of dis bank be made land office money. All in favor of dat motion say aye, all against it say no. It is decided in de affirmative. *And now gentlemen I bet you one hundred dollars he never be made land office money.* The banks went into operation in 1821, and their officers finding it easier and more pleasant to lend than to refuse, had soon scattered hundreds of thousands of their "fiat" money throughout the state. It was taken at first at 75 cents per dollar, but soon came down to 25 cents. A large number of people who had "borrowed" from the banks, thought, of course, that their transactions with the banks terminated then and there. The idea of repaying was and remained foreign to them. The real troubles commenced four and five years later, as appears from the dockets of all circuit courts in the older countries. Countless lawsuits and few "returns" were the consequences of the "financial" legislation. But to return to the subject of county government, we will state, that the county commissioners appointed a large number of supervisors to take charge of the public roads in the county, to wit: Robert Bennefield, on the county line, and east of the Embarras river; Peter Shidler, also on the county line road, from the range line between 12 and 13, to the line between 13 and 14. Thaddeus Morehouse, on the west end of railroad; Benjamin McClure, to the road leading from Yellow Banks to Joseph Lamotte's; James Ryan, Daniel Deniston Benjamin Summer and Cornelius De Long on the old Sallsburg road; Thomas Buchanan on the Palmyra road; Samuel H. McCord, on the north line of the county, between ranges 10 and 11, thence west with the line of Embarras river, thence down to Du Bois' mills and thence to *Purgatory!* (This is the first time that the queer and ominous name is mentioned in the official records. The writer has frequently heard the known Western exclamation "There's h (ades) on the Wabash;" (could this phrase have originated with the above unheard of designation of a creek or swamp?) Joseph Baird, Daniel, Travis, James Gibson and Jeremiah Robertson were also appointed supervisors of roads.

The attention of the commissioners was next directed to the organization of military districts, one for each company. There were enough able-bodied men in the county to form six companies. This circumstance seems to verify the supposition express d above, in reference to the estimated number of inhabitants in 1821.

The returns of the elections of company and regimental officers have not been preserved; they would have been of much interest to the reader.

We introduce here the boundary lines of the various districts, and such other information as could be gathered from the records.

MILITIA DISTRICTS.

First Company.—Beginning at the Embarras river, one mile north of the lines between towns 3 and 4, thence west with said line till it strikes the range line between 13 and 14, thence north with that line till it strikes the county line, thence with the county line to Embarras river and with said river to the place of beginning.

Second Company.—Beginning at the northwest corner of section 10, thence south to the county line, thence with said line to the Wabash river, thence up said river to the mouth of the Embarras, thence up said river to one mile south of the line between towns 3 and 4.

Third Company.—Beginning northeast of section 9, thence south to the county line, thence with said line to the range line between 13 and 14, thence with said line to one mile south of the line between township 3 and 4, thence with said line to the place of beginning.

Fourth Company.—All that part of the county west of range 13 and 14.

Fifth Company—Beginning at the Embarras river thence to the Wabash river to the county line, thence west to the line between ranges 10 and 11, thence south with said line to the marsh on which the bridge is at Houston's, and with said marsh to the said range line leaving Eli Harris to the east and south with said line to the Embarras river, and with said river to the place of beginning.

Sixth Company.—Beginning on the line between ranges 10 and 11 on the north county line, thence with the Embarras river, and down the river to Purgatory thence up Purgatory to the marsh bridge, at Ashbrooks and down said marsh to the line between sections 27 and 22, thence east with said line past the school-house to the line between ranges 10 and 11 and south with said line to the beginning.

Elections for company, battalion and regimental officers were held on the 23rd of June, 1821, at the houses of Isaiah Lewis; Victor Buchanan; Richard B McCorkle; Cornelius De Long; Peter Price and William Adams.

After having provided for proper military protection and warlike emergencies the court directed their attention to what may be termed home comfort, by granting license to Cornelius, Taylor, and also to Elijah Lamphear, to keep taverns, without confining them to any locality. Each of these men paid an annual tax of $3.00 in advance, thus enabling Squire Clubb to make the first entry of moneys received into the treasury of the county of Lawrence. The prices which guests and customers were to be charged, were stipulated by a solemn order, as follows: Each meal 25 cts., lodging 12½ cts., each horse feed 12½ cts., keeping a horse for a full day 50 cts., whiskey 12½ cts, French brandy 50 cts., Jamaica spirits 50 cts., Holland gin 50 cts., domestic brandy 25 cts., wine 50 cts., peach brandy 25 cts. and domestic gin 25 cts., per one half pint. The fractional parts of cents must have been a source of trouble in making change; and yet the very same rates, with the half and frequently quarter cents are met with every where during that period of time. The fact of so many brands of foreign and domestic liquors being kept on tap, must lead one to suppose that those old settlers of ours were rather inclined to indulge.

H. S. Campbell, too, was licensed to retail liquor "by the small," and paid a tax of three dollars for the privilege. His was not a tavern, but merely a tippling house. We have thus far traced $9 in the public cash box, and now comes Squire Anderson and pays into court another $2, which he has collected from persons for "profane" swearing. Swearing, common and profane, is no longer a source of revenue, prolific though it might prove, while alcoholic liquors have to this day maintained their position as first-class sources of public revenue, here as well as in all other civilized nations.

The government of the county was now fairly started, with John Dunlap, James Lanterman and William Martin as county commissioners; Toussaint Dubois as clerk; Samuel H. Clubb, treasurer and assessor; H. M. Gillham, probate judge; William Wilson, circuit judge; Toussaint Dubois, circuit clerk; Henry Dubois, sheriff; J. M. Robinson, prosecuting attorney; Robert Bennefield, coroner; and J. Dunlap, county surveyor.

Thomas Armstrong, Benjamin McCleave, James Westfall and Daniel Travis were acting justices of the peace.

The first public improvement made under the direction of the court was the building of a stray pen, constructed by Sheriff Dubois at an expense of $7.75. A sale of donation lots took place on the 9th of July, 18-1, and the proceeds, to wit, $250.12½, were paid into court on the 3d of September. Toussaint Dubois, at whose house court was held, resigned the office of county clerk on the 3d September, 1821, and was succeeded by James M. McLean.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The court next proceeded to have a jail constructed. The same was to be 17 feet square, two stories high, to be constructed of hewn logs, double walls, and the space between walls to be filled with rocks; the rooms to be 7 feet in the clear. Cornelius Taylor contracted with the court, and was to be paid $625 for the job. It seems, however, that Isaac Fail had to complete the work, for a settlement with him as builder of the jail was perfected in March, 1822.

THE FIRST COURT-HOUSE.

The court, at the special August term, 1822, entered into an agreement with H. M. Gillham to build a suitable court-house of brick for and in consideration of the sum of $1500, on the place which the commissioners appointed by the State had selected for a permanent seat of justice. At the same time the court contracted with Bastian Smith for 80,000 bricks, at $4.25 per thousand, said brick to be used in building the court-house. It is impossible to state if the bricks were paid out of the above $1500, or by the county direct. At any rate, the building proceeded very slowly, and in December, 1823, two new contractors, Onates Chafie and Joshua Eaton, were mentioned in connection with the building. The house was finally received on the 24th of July, 1824, but was in so poor a condition that it had to be temporarily abandoned. The June term of 1825 was held at the house of Richard Mieure, and the December term 1825, at Hiram Wade's. Gabriel T. Canthorm's house sheltered the court during the March, June and September terms, 1826. Meanwhile the county had contracted with Joshua Bond to finish the court-house at a further expenditure of $2500. Mr. Bond filed his bond on the 5th of June, 1826, and was paid the full amount on the same day. This court-house has certainly cost the county

the sum of $5,000, and not $1,500, as usually understood.

EARLY FERRIES

The various streams coursing through the county were too large to be bridged and too deep to be forded, hence a number of ferries were established at an early date. James Gibson's ferry on the Wabash, opposite Vincennes, was the most important. Daniel Keykendall also kept a ferry boat on the Wabash. A third one was kept by Elijah Lamphere, who was also licensed to sell liquor by the "small." Valentine J. Bradley and Caius M. Eaton established a ferry across the Embarras at Lawrenceville in June, 1825, at which time James Nabb and John Fail were licensed to run a ferry across the same stream at Yellow Banks. These ferries were also a source of revenue to the county, and remained so many years.

The number of taverns increased with the population. The tavern of 1820 was a different institution from the "saloon" of our modern times. Taverns were usually found in the county seats, on the stage roads, and at ferry landings. The tavern-keeper was, as a rule, a leading man in his borough. He was well informed, for it was he, who gathered the news from the traveling public. The judge and the lawyer, in court time, put up at the tavern, and formed the center of attraction for the time being. For years the taverns were the court houses, and the tavern-keeper stood high in the estimation of his townsmen, and was a power in the land. We have mentioned a few names of the early tavern-keepers, and will here give a list of all who had been licensed in the first five years of the county government: Cornelius Taylor, Elijah Lamphere, H. S. Campbell, Daniel Keykendall, James Nabb, Matthew Neely, Jonathan Marney, Jesse M. Grant, (Jesse was also justice of the peace), Edward Rathbone, John Bush, Samuel H. Clubb, Michael Stufflebeam, and Delilah Matson. These thirteen taverns paid each a small tax, none over $3.00; they gave bond to keep orderly houses, and were licensed *because the public good demanded it.*

EARLY REVENUE.

It is very difficult to ascertain the exact county revenue during the earlier period. All the county officials seem to have been collecting public funds, and the treasurer, who ought to have had all public moneys under his control, seemed to have been used as "middleman," to inform people who had claims against the county, that there was no money in the treasury. Fines, licenses, and proceeds from the sale of donation lots were paid "into court," or during vacation to the clerk. The little pay these officers were entitled to was taken out of this income and others, who had been employed to do some public work, were paid direct by the court. The tax collections made by the sheriff were paid, for the greater part, in county orders or jurors warrants, and again paid "into court," instead of to the treasurer. The first tax levy was ordered on the 16th of May, 1821, and the treasurer instructed to list the following taxable property, to wit: Town lots, carriages for the conveyance of persons, distilleries, stock-in-trade, and horses and cattle over three years old; all of which property was to pay a tax of fifty cents for every one hundred dollars' valuation. This valuation must have been small, probably less than $80 000, as subsequently in 1824 it was reported to have amounted then to $88,964. The total receipts of the county, including fines, licenses, proceeds from sale of donation lots, and direct tax amounted to $1219.17. The treasurer reported that a part of this aggregate to wit, $72 14, remained in the hands of the collector. The ordinary expenditures, including the treasurer's commissions of $22.49 amounted to $464.36, leaving a balance of $732 32. In March, 1823, the treasurer reported an income of $1694.69, but inasmuch as the tax rate was not higher than in the previous year, and as the collector was reported in arrears to the amount of $208.92, it is to be inferred that the balance in treasury, as reported in March, 1822, was a part of those $1694.69. The treasurer received a compensation of $80 62, to wit, $32 68, commissions, and $48.00 for listing the property. The regular expenditures of the county increased from $464.36 in 1822 to $1614.09 in 1823. The report of 1824 stated the county revenue to have been as follows: Fines, $21.00; estrays sold, $40.50; tavern licenses, $16.00; one-half of the land tax, $264 62*; county tax, $444 82; total, $786.94. The expenditures of the county exceeded the income for the first time in 1825, and continued to do so for several years. As early as 1827, there were $2488.18 of unpaid county orders afloat, while the assets of the county consisted in a *deliquent* tax list of $153.50. This sad state of affairs gave cause to dissatisfaction and distrust; the clerk was instructed to get up a correct statement of the financial condition of the county, and keep a copy of it posted up in a prominent place in his office, so that all who desired, might see it. The statement was also published in the Vincennes' newspapers. This statement, ordered in March, 1827, was not recorded, and of course, cannot now be found. The court increased the annual tax from 50 cents to $1.00 per one hundred, and made a strong effort to curtail expenses, which in 1827 amounted to $739.72. The cause of the embarrassment lay in the cost of the old court-house, which, as stated above, amounted to three times the contract price. The first fiscal statement of the county found on record, was made in December, 1827, and is, in words and figures as follows:

FISCAL STATEMENT OF DECEMBER 6, 1827.

Liabilities of the County.

Unpaid county orders issued prior to December, 1826	$2,564.58
County orders issued until December, 1826	633.18
Certificates granted to county commissioners	52.50
Compensation due to Valentine Bradley for making assessments and percentage as county treasurer	54.04
	$3,304.30

* Lands, which had been in possession of individuals, for five years or more, were assessed per 100 acres, at $1.00 if located in the Wabash bottom, and 75 cents for all other locations; one half of said tax was paid to the State, the other half to the county.

Payments and assets.

Amount paid by Hiram Wade	$ 50.00
Amount paid to I. Bond on contract	103.50
Amounts paid to same on contract	106.42
Amount of county orders taken up by sheriff and paid into treasury	196.06
Amount due by sheriff	439.49¾
Amount of notes due to the county, sale of lots	75.00
	$967.27¾

Present county debt $2,3,7.02¾

POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS OF THE COUNTY.

The earlier divisions of the county into militia districts had nothing to do with its civil government, nor are these districts subsequently mentioned. The road districts increased in number as new settlements developed In March 1824 the county was divided into three townships, respectively called Allison, east of Embarras, Lawrenceville, west of the Embarras and east of range line between 13 and 14, and Fox, west of said range line. It seems that this subdivision was made for the purpose of creating new offices, to wit: Overseers of the poor, Daniel Travis and Enoch Organ became the managers of pauperism in Allison, while Samuel H. Clubb and John Williams divided the territory of Lawrenceville and Fox between themselves.

In 1827 all counties of Illinois, in pursuance of a state law, providing for the election of justices of the peace, were to be divided into election precincts. So far the justices of the peace had held their respective offices by appointment. The usual modus operandi was, that the commissioners of the county courts recommended or suggested the names of suitable persons for said positions to the governor, who then appointed them. The first justices ever elected in this region, were those famous five of the Vincennes court—1779—and the experience had with them, had shaken the confidence of the government in too much popular sovereignty.

ELECTION PRECINCTS OF 1827.

Mason.—Beginning at the southwest corner of Lawrence county, thence east with the county line to the range line between ranges 13 and 14, thence north with said line to one mile and a half south of the township line of T. 3 N., thence west to the county line, thence south with said line to the place of beginning; poll at the house of James Parker, with Hugh Calhoun, James Parker and James Cunningham as judges of election.

Salt Spring.—Beginning at the northwest corner of Lawrence county, thence south with the county line to one mile and a half south of the township line of T. 3 N., thence east to the range line between ranges 13 and 14, thence north with said line to the county line, thence west with said line to the place of beginning; poll at the house of John Bullard, and with Chip. Webster, James Elliott and Elisha Gibbs as judges of election.

Johnston.—Beginning at the south county line where the range line between ranges 13 and 14 strikes the same, thence east to the Wabash, thence up the Wabash to the mouth of the Embarras thence up the Embarras to one mile and a half south of the township line of T 3 N., thence west to the range line between ranges 13 and 14, thence south with said line to the beginning; poll at house of William Denison, with Thomas Buchanan, Thomas Fish and William Travis as judges of election.

Lawrenceville.—Beginning at the north county line where the range line between ranges 13 and 14, strikes the same, thence south with said line to one mile and a half south of the township line of T. 3 N., thence east to the Embarras river, thence up the Embarras to the county line, thence west with the county line to the beginning; poll at the court-house with David McHenry, Colonel W. Spencer and John McCleave as judges of election.

Allison.—Beginning at the mouth of the Embarras river thence up the Wabash river to the mouth of Flat creek thence up Flat creek to the head of Purgatory, thence down Purgatory to the Embarras, thence down the Embarras river to the place of beginning; poll at the Centre school-house with Thomas Ashbrook, John Mills and Joseph Adams as judges of election.

Bond.—Beginning at the mouth of Purgatory at the Yellow Banks, thence up Purgatory to the head of Flat Creek, thence down Flat creek to the Wabash river, thence up the Wabash to the county line, thence west with the county line to the Embarras to the beginning; poll at the house of Charles Emmons, with Edward Mills, Samuel Drake and John Allison as judges of election.

These six precincts comprised the area of the county in the limits made by the act of the Legislature creating the county. The townships or precincts of Mason and Salt Spring were on February 24, 1841, separated from Lawrence county to become a part of the county of Richland. In June, 1828, a seventh precinct was formed to be called

Wabash.—Beginning at Bellgrave, thence west to Houston's marsh, thence down said marsh to the Embarras, thence down the Embarras to its mouth, thence up the Wabash to the place of beginning; the poll at the house of James Gibson, with John Long, James White and James Gibson as judges of election.

This precinct was remodeled in March, 1840, and reduced in size. It began at the Wabash at the centre of fractional section 22, T. 4 N. R. 10 W., thence west to the range line between ranges 10 and 11, thence south to the centre of section 1, in town 3 N. R. 11 W. on the east line of said section, thence west to the Lawrenceville district line, thence south with said line to the Embarras river, thence down the said river to its mouth, thence up the Wabash to the place of beginning; the poll remained at the house of James Gibson. An eighth precinct was formed in March term, 1840, to be called

Shidler.—All that part of the Lawrenceville district that lies west of section line running due north and south, east of section 33 in township 4 N. R. 12 west, including that part of the Lawrenceville district that lies between

the aforesaid section line and the range line of 13 and 14; poll at the house of Peter Shidler, with W. Y. Christy, Benjamin Conchman and Elijah Barns as judges of election. A ninth precinct was organized October 2d, 1843, and named

St. Francisville.—It was composed of all that portion of Lawrence county south of Indian creek and east of the Mt. Carmel and Lawrenceville state road; poll at the house of Thomas Selby, with Amos Lyon, Alfred H. Grass and J. B. Maxwell as judges of election.

Various changes of minor importance were made in subsequent years. Shidler was divided by a line running east and west through the centre of the precinct, the southern half to be called *Petty*. A tenth precinct, *Russellville*, was organized in 1852. At the time of the adoption of township organization, the county was divided into eleven precincts respectively, called Russellville, Allison, Wabash, Bond, Petty, Shidler, Prairie, Bonpas, Johnson, St. Francisville and Lawrenceville.

We introduce next the official report of the commissioners appointed to form the political townships, into which the county was subdivided in December, 1856, to wit:

To the Honorable County Court of Lawrence County at the March Term, 1857:

The undersigned commissioners appointed by your honorable body at the December term, 1856, to divide the county of Lawrence into townships in accordance with an act entitled an act to provide for township organization, beg leave to submit the following report, to wit:

Perry Township, now *Petty*.—Beginning at the N. W. corner of the county, thence east eight miles to the northeast corner of section 29 in township 5 N. R. 12 W., thence south seven miles to the southeast corner of section 29, township 4 N., R. 12 W., thence west eight miles to the county line at the S. W. corner of section 30, T. 4 N., R. 13 W., thence north to the place of beginning.

Bond Township—Beginning at the N. W. corner of section 28 in township 5 N. R. 12 W., thence east seven miles to the northeast corner of section 28, T. 5 N. R. 11 W., thence south five miles to the southeast corner of section 16, T. 4 N. R. 11 W., thence west seven miles to the S. W. corner of section 16, T. 4 N., R. 12 W., thence north five miles to the place of beginning.

Russell Township.—Beginning at the N. W. corner of sec. 27, tp. 5 N., range 11 W.; thence south five miles to the S. W. cor. of sec. 15, tp. 4 N., range 11 W.; thence east three miles to the S. E. corner of sec. 13, tp. 4, range 11 W.; thence south one mile to the S. W. corner sec. 19, tp. 4 N., range 10 W.; thence east four miles to the Wabash river; thence up the Wabash river to the county line between Lawrence and Crawford counties, thence west to the place of beginning.

Hardin Township, now *Christy*.—Beginning at the northwest corner of sec. 31, tp. 4 N., range 13 W.; thence south six miles to the S. W. corner of sec. 30, tp. 3 north, range 13 W.; thence east eight miles to the southeast corner of sec. 29, tp. 3 N., range 12 W.; thence north six miles to the N. E. cor. of sec. 32 in tp. 4 N., range 12 W., thence west eight miles to the place of beginning.

Lawrence Township.—Beginning at the northwest corner of sec. 21, tp. 4 N., range 12 W.; thence east seven miles to the northeast corner of sec. 21, tp. 4 N., range 11 W.; thence south six miles to the southeast corner of sec. 16, tp. 3 N., range 11 W.; thence west seven miles to the southwest corner of sec. 16, tp. 3 N., range 12 W.; thence north six miles to the place of beginning.

Thompson Township, now *Allison*.—Beginning at the northwest corner of sec. 22, tp. 4 N., range 11 W. thence south nine miles to the southwest corner of sec. 34, tp. 3 N., range 11 W.; thence east to the Wabash river, thence up said river to the line between sections 23 and 26, tp. 4 N., range 10 W.; thence west four miles to the southwest corner of sec 19, tp. 4 N., range 10 W.; thence north one mile to the northwest corner of sec. 19, tp. 4, N., range 10 W., thence west three miles to the place of beginning.

Marion Township, now *Lukin*.—Beginning at the northwest corner of sec. 31, tp. 5 N., range 13 W.; thence south six miles to the southwest corner of sec. 13, tp. 2 N., range 13 W. to the county line; thence east with the county line eight miles to the southeast corner of sec. 29, tp. 2 N., range 12 W.; thence north six miles to the northeast corner of sec. 32, tp. 3 N., range 12 W.; thence west eight miles to the place of beginning.

Denison Township.—Beginning at the northwest corner of sec. 21, tp. 3 N., range 12 W.; thence south eight miles to the southwest corner of sec. 28, tp. 2 N., range 12 W.; thence east to the Wabash river, thence up the Wabash river to the township line between townships 2 and 3 N., range 11 W.; thence west to the southwest corner of sec. 34, tp. 3 N., range 11 W.; thence north three miles to the northeast corner of sec. 21, tp. 3 N. range 11 W.; thence west seven miles to the place of beginning.

Respectfully submitted.

PETER SMITH,
W. D. ADAMS,
WALTER BUCHANAN.
Commissioners.

This report was approved on the 5th of March, 1857, and an election ordered to be held in the various townships on the first Tuesday of April, 1857, for the election of township officers.

The territory of Christy township was divided into two townships in September, 1872, to form a new township called

Bridgeport Township.—Commencing on the northeast corner of Christy, running west on its north base line two and a half miles; thence due south-

through said town to the south line; thence east along said line to the southeast corner, thence north along the east line to place of beginning.

COUNTY FINANCES SINCE 1827.

The financial statement of Dec. 1827, exhibited a debt of $2237; that of 1828 shows a reduction of about $240. In 1829 another small reduction is to be noted—$110. The taxable property, exclusive of lands, had now (1829) increased to $148,143, and a tax of 50c. per 100, promised a direct income of some $740. The ferries across the Wabash had now to pay an annual license of $30 each; the Embarras ferries were rated from $5 to $15 each. The total revenue of 1830 amounted to $994.23; and in March, 1831, the county debt was stated to have amounted to $1761.08. Out of an income of less than $1200, the commissioners (Caius M. Eaton, Charles Emmons and Jon. Barnes), saved nearly $700 for the purpose of reducing the debt, which in 1832 still amounted to $1088.49. A new system of licensing merchants provided for additional revenue; so we find that John C. Reily paid $15 a year for the privilege of selling goods at Lawrenceville. Clock peddlers had to pay $50 for a three months' license! These clock peddlers were Yankees. The revenue of 1833 amounted to $1275.90, and expenditure to $506.38, all told; the debt was reduced to $417.69. The last dollar of this debt was paid in 1834, and a surplus of $244 cash in the treasury, besides promissory notes for donation lots amounting to $102. This auspicious state of affairs led to negotiations in reference to opening a state road from Vincennes to Chicago, with an estimated cost of only $6953.90 for Lawrence county, and to open and bridge another state road from Mt. Carmel to Lawrenceville, a distance of 22 miles. The county expenditures were again on the increase, amounting to $1741.15 in the year ending March 1, 1835; however, the greater income justified this extravagance, which consisted principally in the painting of the old courthouse. The exchequer of the county still showed up a snug cash balance of $481.93. An unexpected and, comparatively speaking, a large sum of money was added to this surplus. An act of the Legislature of January 19, 1829, provided for the distribution among the various counties of the state of funds realized from the sale of Saline Reserve lands in Vermillion county. Lawrence county drew $1600 in January, 1836, $1400 of which were loaned out to individuals, and the balance expended on roads. The county revenue of that year amounted to $1173.65, and exceeded the expenditures to the amount of $642.98; the treasurer was instructed to loan $400 of the surplus to responsible parties for a period of six months. Six hundred dollars of the saline land funds were placed in the hands of Joseph Adams and George Lemons, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of permanent improvements of the Vincennes and Danville road. In the following year another appropriation, amounting to $831.59, was made for a similar purpose. The ordinary expenditures of 1836 and 1837 did not wholly absorb the revenue, so that in June, 1838, a balance of $554.32 remained at the disposition of the county commissioners. The county got into possession of large sums of money in consequence of the inauguration by the State of what is generally known as the grand system of internal improvements. The impetus to the system of internal improvements at the expense, or, more properly speaking, on the credit of the State, was given by George Forquer, formerly of Monroe, but then a senator of Sangamon county, in 1834; his plans, however, failed. J. M. Strode, senator "of all the county, including Peoria and north of it," had a bill passed in 1835, authorizing a loan of half a million of dollars on the credit of the State for inaugurating public improvements. This loan was negotiated by Governor Duncan in 1836, and with this money a commencement was made on the works of the Illinois canal, June, 1836. The great town lot speculation had reached Illinois about that time. The number of towns multiplied so rapidly that it seemed as though the whole State would become one vast city. All bought lots, and all dreamed themselves rich; and, in order to bring people to those cities in embryo, the system of internal improvements was to be carried out on a grand scheme. The agitation became general, and the silence and indifference of the busy farmer were taken for tacit consent. The legislature, in 1837, provided for the building of about 1300 miles of railroads, and voted eight millions of dollars for that purpose; *two hundred thousand dollars of these eight millions were to be paid to counties not reached by those proposed railroads as an indemnity.* In order to complete the canal from Chicago to Peru, another loan of four millions of dollars was authorized. And, as a crowning act of folly, it was provided that the work should commence simultaneously on all the proposed roads at each end, and from the crossings of all the rivers.

No previous survey or estimate had been made, either of the routes, the costs of the works or the amount of business to be done by them. The arguments in favor of the system were of a character most difficult to refute, composed as they were partly of fact, but chiefly of prediction. In this way it was proved, to general satisfaction, by an ingenious orator in the lobby, that the State could well afford to borrow a hundred millions of dollars and expend it in making improvements. None of the proposed roads were ever completed; detached parcels of them were graded on every road, the excavations and embankments of which have long remained a memorial of the blighting scathe done by this Legislature. The next Legislature voted another $800,000 for the system, but the general failure became so apparent, that in 1839 the system had to be repealed, as no more loans could be obtained. Under this system a State debt of fourteen and a quarter millions of dollars had been created, to be paid by a population of 476,183 souls! Lawrence county, not being reached and benefited by the construction of canals and the building of railroads, came in for a considerable share of the $200,000 cash distribution, for the only "improve-

ment" made in the county consisted in the extending of the present State road from the Wabash across the prairie. The share of Lawrence county in the cash distribution amounted to $11,125. Abner Greer was appointed fund commissioner and agent of the county to receive moneys due to the county under said act, passed and approved February 27, 1837. Greer received the above amount on the 19th of November, 1838, and deposited it, as directed by the county board, (Wm. Spencer, S. B. Lowery, and Daniel Pain) in the Lawrenceville bank, a branch of the State bank, on the same day. The county fared undoubtedly much better than other counties, which were within the radius of promised railroads, but then the transaction was by no means a profitable one. The debt of the State was equal to $30 per head throughout the State, consequently Lawrence county with its population of 7,092 souls had to assume a permanent and interest bearing debt of $212,760, its proportional share of those fourteen and a quarter millions, for and in consideration of a few miles of a dirt road, and $11,125 current money in hand paid. The question now arose what is to be done with this money? The court decided to loan it out, at eight per cent. annual interest, to citizens of the county, in sums not exceeding two hundred dollars, and to be secured by the signature of two sureties, etc. The records show that there was a brisk demand for money in the county, some $8,000 of the money having been placed within forty-eight hours of its arrival. The matter of getting sureties was not of difficult nature. B and C signing A's note, or A and C signing B's, and B and A signing C's. The parties borrowing the funds were: James P. A. Lewis, Cephas Atkinson, Aaron Shaw, Samuel K. Miller, S. H. Clubb, Caius M. Eaton, A. F. David, John Mieure, James M. McLean, Daniel Pain, J. C. Reiley, A. S. Badollet, James Rawlings, E. G. Peyan, William Wilson, Alexander Stewart, William Spencer, A. Barker, John Baker, Elijah Mayes, J. R. Wilson, Samuel Newell, Paul Lewis, W. G. Anderson, Joshua Dually, J. B Colwell, Edmond Taylor, Jesse Conway and James Lewis, each $200; Silas Moore, $175; James Neal, D. D. Marney, D. C. Travis, James F. Moore and Isaac Leach, each $150; John P. Lamb, (the only one who gave three sureties) Nathan Rawlings and Jacob Young, each $125; Rice Mieure, Thos. Cook, Joseph Petty, James Sawyer, James Rankin and W. V. Murphy, each $100; H. Hanks, $75; Thomas Gardner, Lewis Sawyer and J. P. Tyffe, each $50.

The balance of the improvement fund, to wit, $3,015, was loaned out on the third of December, 1838. The financial condition of the county was now prosperous. The Treasurer, Abner Greer, reported, December, 1838, that all county orders and juror warrants were paid and canceled, and that $1,950.41¾ cash remained in treasury. An appropriation of $200 was made to purchase 160 acres of land to be subsequently used as a poor farm. Samuel Thorn, the sheriff, was appointed agent to select and buy the land.

The county tax rate was now reduced to twenty cents per $100 tax value. In June, 1839, the treasurer reported a surplus of $1,146,11 in available assets. At the same term the county commissioners bethought themselves that their actions in reference to the disposition of the improvement funds had not been wise, and that the moneys should be made useful to all by proper and needed public improvements. They allotted $4.340 funds and accrued interest to the district east of the Embarras, to be disbursed by John Dollahan and T. C. Bailey, as agents of the county. The district west of the Embarras and east of range line between ranges 12 and 13, was to have an equal amount to be put into the hands of Victor Buchanan, Jr., and James M. McLean, agents, for proper use; and finally, $3340 to be awarded to the west end—now part of Richland—and to be managed by James Parker and W. Y. Christy, agents. This distribution of the improvement fund was, however, not final. The money was "out' and the calling in process very slow. The notes were renewed from year to year with certain reductions. The board, seeing the difficulty of collecting the loans, resorted to the means of calling in annual instalments, thus reducing the risks to some extent. In June, 1842, the court issued an order to use $5000 of the improvement fund in defraying the expenses of building the new court-house. But to return to the county finances. G. W. Kinkade, the treasurer, who succeeded Ab. Greer in 1839, reported in June, 1840, that the ordinary expenses of the current year had amounted to $835.30, and that the cash balance in the treasury amounted to $1417.85. The next year saw this balance reduced to $903.82; in 1842 this balance was wiped out completely, and a floating debt of $5376.47 was reported June 7. The building of the new court-house may have been the cause of this sudden change in the financial condition of the county. The organization of Richland county occurred at that period, and as about one-fourth of the territory of Lawrence county became a part of the new county, the revenues of the latter were reduced in proportion. The separation was an amicable one, decided by an overwhelming majority at a special election held on the 7th of January, 1841. The division subsequently caused some trouble, as the citizens of the new county claimed $5000 as their share in the internal improvement fund. Suit was instituted by Richland county for this amount, but a compromise, to settle on the basis of an indemnity of $1000 was finally effected.

Turning from the subject of finances, a few words will here be said in reference to the various county officials during this period.

County Officials 1821 *to* 1849.—The county commissioners in office during that period were John Lanterman, J. Dunlap, William Martin, James Nabb, J. P. Harris, Isaiah Lewis, Daniel Travis, Richard Gardner, Samuel Harris, Benjamin McCleave, A. S. Badellot, Caius M. Eaton, Samuel Adams, Charles Emmons, John Barnes, William Spencer, Samuel Dunlap, S. B. Low-

ery, Daniel Pain, G. V. Russell, Hugh Calhoun, Victor Buchanan, C. D. Emmons, Edward Moore, Randolph Heath, John Mieure and William Tanquary. The machinery of the county government worked smoothly until 1839, the period of the improvement fund, when resignations seem to have been in order. S. R. Lowery withdrew from the board in 1840, William Spencer and S. V. Russell in 1841, and then Edward Moore. The records simply state the fact of those resignations without mentioning the cause leading to them.

COUNTY CLERKS.

The position of County Clerk must have been a most unpleasant one, for there are more resignations to note than in all the other county offices combined. Toussaint Dubois served only 5 months, and resigned September 6, 1821. James M. McLean, his successor, resigned in the last year of his second term, March 12, 1829. H. M. Gillham served only 9 months and resigned December 15, 1829. Val. J. Bradley came within 3 months of serving a full term, and was succeeded September 2, 1833, by J. M. McLean, reappointed, who in his turn resigned in the third year of his term, September, 1836. Ebenezer Z. Ryan held his own for the balance of McLean's, and two full terms, to which he was elected in 1839 and 1843; he too, had his troubles and annoyances, as will appear from the following:

THE CLERK'S LETTER.

Lawrenceville, Illinois, January 25, 1842.

To the Hon. County Commissioners of Lawrence county, Illinois.

GENTLEMEN:—Inasmuch as reports have been circulated, embracing charges highly prejudicial to myself both as an individual, and as an officer of your court, I ask as an act of justice to myself, and as an officer always willing that my official conduct shall be fully investigated, a full and complete investigation of all my actings and doings as Clerk of the Court of the said county of Lawrence, either by yourselves sitting as a court, or by a committee to be appointed by you, for that purpose, and that they be instructed to report the result of their investigations to the next term of your court. Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

E. Z. RYAN.

The court appointed Samuel Dunlap, Benjamin Conchman and Joseph G. Bowman such committee; no report mentioned.

Ryan was succeeded by W. S. Hennessy, in 1847. His official couch was not a bed of roses, and he was forced to resign January 19, 1853.

TREASURERS.

As a rule the Treasurers of the county have had pleasant duties to perform, and were never exposed to tribulations, persecutions and unfounded accusations. Samuel H. Clubb served two terms, from 1821 to 1823. (Treasurers were appointed by the county commissioners' court annually). Valentine J. Bradley served five successive terms, 1823 to 1828. Algernon S. Badollet, 1828 to 1829; James Nabb, 1829 to 1830; Samuel Harris, 1830 to 1831; G. W. Kinkade, 1831 to 1833; Samuel H. Clubb, again, 1833 to 1835; Edward J. O'Neille, 1835 to 1836; Ebenezer Z. Ryan, from March to September 1836, when he resigned and was appointed clerk in place of James M. McLean. Abner Greer, 1836 to 1839; G. W. Kinkade, elected August 1839, and re-elected in 1841, for two years' terms; D. D. Marney, 1843 to 1847; did not serve the full length of his second term and was succeeded March 4, 1847, by Lafayette McLean, who remained in office only 6 months. James B. Allender, elected 1847, served until 1849.

Circuit Clerks.—Toussaint Dubois, from April to Sept. 1821; J. M. McLean, 1821 to 1829; Valentine J. Bradley, 1829 to 1836; E. Z. Ryan, from 1836 to 1849.

Sheriffs.—Henry Dubois, 1821 to 1825; Hiram Wade, to 1834; Robert B. Barney, to 1836; Samuel Thorn, to 1848; and Jacob Young, to 1850.

Coroners.—Robert Bennefield, Absalom Chenowith, R. M. Marney, Thomas Fyffee, and W. M. Murphy.

Circuit Attorneys.—J. M. Robinson, E. B. Webb, Aaron Shaw, and Alfred Kitchell.

School Commissioners. — James M. McLean, from December, 1834 to September, 1836, when he resigned the four offices he was then occupying, to wit: County Clerk, Circuit Clerk, Probate Justice, and School Commissioner. He was succeeded by Abner Greer, 1836 to 1842; W. R. Jackman, 1842 to 1843; and Algernon S. Badollet, from 1843 to 1857.

Probate Justices. — H. M. Gillman, 1821 to 1823; James M. McLean, 1823 to 1836; G. W. Kinkade, 1836 to 1837; and Caius M. Eaton, from 1837 to 1849.

County Assessors.—As a rule, the county treasurers were also entrusted with "listing" the property of the citizens of the county for taxation. Daniel Travis, Jr., commissioner of census in 1825, also made the assessment for that year. The revenue law of 1839, provided for the dividing of counties into assessors' districts. The commissioners' court then appointed Jackson B. Shaw, J. H. Morris, and M. B. Snyder, for 1839, and again George Lemons, J. H. Morris, and J. M. Travis, 1840. The assessment of 1841 and 1842 was made by D. C. Travis, county assessor. All subsequent assessments until 1857 were made by the several county treasurers.

Circuit Courts, 1821 to 1849.—The first circuit court of Lawrence county was held in the house of Toussaint Dubois, on Monday, June 4, 1822. Hon. William Wilson, was on the bench, with J. M. Robinson, as prosecuting attorney, Toussaint Dubois, clerk, and Henry Dubois, sheriff. James McLean, was appointed clerk, in place of Dubois, on the 9th June. The sheriff called upon the following gentlemen freeholders to form the

Grand Jury.—Samuel Harris, foreman; William

Spencer, Larken Ryle, Daniel Grove, Benjamin McCleave, Rezin Clubb, Benjamin Sumner, Samuel Ramsay, Gabriel Scott, Abraham Cairns, Scott Riggs, William Howard, Thomas Anderson, William Adams, Eli Harris, Daniel Travis, John Berry, Ezekiel Turner, Joseph Clayton, James Beaird, Joseph Adams, William Bennet, and John Hindman.

Major Daniel L. Gold, in his historical sketch of Lawrence county, read on the 4th July, 1876, mentioned this grand jury, and added the following: "After being charged as to their duty, they retired to the woods, very probably, for consideration, etc." Nor is this taking to the woods wondered at; for those good and sterling gentlemen freeholders were fully two generations nearer to our progenitors (see Darwin's origin of man), than we are now; and all know, that those progenitors of ours are great foresters to this day.

The grand jury presented William Ashbrook, for assault and battery, and Michael Stufflebeam and Benjamin Matthews, for selling liquor without a license. Ashbrook was, on a plea of guilty, fined two dollars, the others were tried and fined $12.00 and costs, each. At the next term, Nov., 1821, General W. Johnston, was licensed to practice law, and Jacob Call was sworn as a lawyer, and admitted to practice. W. R Baker's cases, two indictments for passing counterfeit money, and two larceny, were taken from docket. Judge Wilson's place on the bench was occupied by Hon. James Wattles.

May Term 1825.—A case of larceny, the people of Illinois vs. W. B. terminated in a plea of guilty. The poor culprit was sentenced to 15 stripes on his bare back, well laid on, and the sheriff, (Hiram Wade) ordered to execute the sentence immediately at some convenient spot, etc. The first divorce case, Jane Hembre vs. John Hembre, was tried before judge James Hall, November, 1825. It was made a jury case, and Jane was freed from the hateful bands of matrimonial infelicity. Both terms of court held in 1826 were presided over by judge James O.Wattles. In April 1827 judge William Wilson occupied the bench in Lawrenceville again. At this term a trial for horse stealing was had. James Langley was put on trial for having stolen a horse, and Levi Rush, for having received the stolen property. The parties were defended by Moses Tabbs, and prosecuted by J. M. Robinson. The jury, who found them both guilty as charged, were composed of Joshua Westfall, Alexander Stewart, Isaac Westfall, John Barnes, Isaac Hunter, Joseph Lamotte, Andrew Quick, Z. French, John Melton, Tilman Melton, Philip Lewis and Jesse Jenny. Langley was sentenced to 50 stripes, to be immediately "well" laid on, etc, and to a fine of one hundred dollars, to pay which he was to be sold into servitude for a term not exceeding three years. Levi got off with thirty stripes and two and a half years involuntary servitude, provided he failed to pay a fine of one hundred dollars, before the 28th of the current month. Judge Wilson remained on the bench until 1835. At the April term, 1834, another barbarous sentence was passed on one John Shelton for the heinous crime of rape. He received sixty stripes and was imprisoned for two days besides. Speaking of the morals of the people in those early days, Mr. Gold says: Owing to the unsettled condition of border life, the country was infested with marauding horse-thieves, counterfeiters etc., to such an extent that many banded themselves together to pursue and punish these desperadoes. These bands were called regulators, and although self-constituted they held their courts, arrested, tried and generally convicted a number of these robbers and punished them usually with thirty-eight lashes on the bare back. Numbers of citizens opposed these operations of Judge Lynch, yet the bands had upon their rolls many of the best citizens whom self-defense had driven to such ulterior remedies and on the whole, the regulators served a good purpose for the time, as the den of desperadoes was discovered and destroyed, their dies captured and ground to powder in this place (Lawrenceville) by an outraged public.

Hon. Justin Harlan presided at the Circuit Court as the successor of Judge Wilson since March 1835. The September term of 1835 however was held by Judge Alexander Grant, and it was during this term that Hon. Aaron Shaw was admitted to the bar.

W. K. Cunningham has the distinction of being the first man sent to the penitentiary from Lawrence county. His was a one year's term on being convicted for assault with intent to kill. October term, 1839.

The only enforcement of the death penalty in the county was that of Elizabeth Reed. She was however not a resident of Lawrence county, and her case was tried here on a change of venue from Crawford county. She was tried at the April term, 1845, held by Hon. William Wilson, judge, who had again presided over the sessions of the circuit court since April, 1841. Elizabeth Reed had killed Leonard Reed, her husband, on the 15th day of August, 1844, by administering poison in his food. She was indicted by the grand jury of Crawford county at the September term, 1844. This grand jury was presided over by D. Hill, foreman, and the indictment was based upon the testimony of James M. Logan, John Wynn, Harrison Price, Eveline Deal, John Herriman, H. G. Burr, N. T. Steele and Levi Shoemaker.

The prosecution was conducted by Aaron Shaw (Attorney of State since 1842) and S. S. S. Hayes, and the defense by Messrs. French and Linder.

The jury, before which the case was tried, was composed of Henry Sheraddin, Edward Fyffe, Joshua Dudley, J. M. Morris, James V. Robinson, John L. Bass, W. R. Jackman, Elijah Gaddy, Emsley Wright, William Collins, James W. Corrie and Silas Moore.

The jury found the defendant guilty and the court sentenced her to be hung on the 23d of May, 1845.

The wretched woman ended her life as sentenced, and the painful duty of becoming her executioner devolved on a most kind-hearted man, Samuel Thorn, the sheriff.

Judge Wilson remained on the bench until the end of this period, 1849. Before closing this period of the civil history of the county, we should state that the county was represented in the constitutional convention of 1847 by Hon. John Mieure.

In order to point out the wealth and resources of the county at the close of that period, we introduce now the following

NOTES FROM THE U. S. CENSUS OF 1850.

The population of Lawrence county in 1850 consisted of 3005 white males, 2838 white females, 144 colored males, and 134 colored females, 6121 in the aggregate. The town of Lawrenceville had a population of 419. 216 children were born in the county in 1849, 82 couples were married and 68 persons buried. The 1057 families in the county were occupyiug 1057 dwellings. 42 teachers, 1406 native and two foreign born children, 306 native adults and two foreign born adults were unable to read and write. The farms of Lawrence county contained 34,684 acres of improved and 55,968 acres of unimproved lands, and were worth $599,680. Farming implements represented a value of $40,757, live stock one of $161,322, and slaughtered animals one of $73,787. The productions of the county in 1849 had been: 15,582 bushels of wheat, 426,850 of corn, 50,144 of oats; 14,120 of Irish, and 2000 of sweet potatoes; 1530 of buckwheat and 930 of rye; 7297 lbs. of tobacco; 12,000 lbs of wool; 90,505 lbs. of butter; 5300 of cheese; 10,500 of flax; 2370 lbs. of maple sugar; 12,356 lbs of flax, and 1926 tons of hay. Articles manufactured in the county in 1849 represented a value of $12,274. The county had thirteen church edifices, to wit: 1 Baptist, 4 Christian, 5 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian and 1 Roman Catholic, erected at an expense of $5760, with a capacity of seating 4300 persons.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES ON COUNTY GOVERNMENT. 1849 TO 1883.

The county commissioners' court was now abolished, and the county affairs were conducted by county courts until 1857, when the people adopted the new system of township organization.

The first conuty court was composed of Hon. E. Z. Ryan, county judge, with W. Tanguary and Randolph Heath associate judges. The first session was held December 30, 1849. County Clerk Hennessy resigned his office on the 19th of January, 1853, on account of difficulties with the court, he having been charged with collecting illegal fees. J. C. Reily, his successor, made settlement of his affairs on the 21st of December, 1855. He was owing the county $24.24, which his honor, Judge Jesse K. Dubois, assumed to pay.

Township organization was adopted in November, 1856, and the county court, to wit; J. K. Dubois, judge, J. M. Travis and James Irish, associates, held their last session on June 1, 1857, and adjourned sine die.

The first board of supervisors was composed of W. D. Adams, of Allison, chairman; Thomas Donner, of Dennison, Daniel Grass, of Petty, D. L. Gold, of Lawrence, Robert Dollohan, of Bond, Andrew Pinkstaff, of Russell, Henry Schrader, of Christy, and Wiley Edmundson, of Lukin. As usual in such cases, a committee was appointed to investigate the county offices. D. L. Gold was appointed such committee.

The clerk, I. B. Watts, ordered December 28, 1860, to prepare a statement of the county debt, which, however, he failed to do. July 25, 1861, the clerk was authorized to issue county orders to the families of volunteers, at the rate of $3.00 per month for each family. These orders were to be issued during vacation, at the request of the individual supervisors of townships. The whole amount of money spent in this direction was $1842. This was all the appropriations of the county in aid of the cause against the rebels. A proposition to borrow $75,000 to pay a bounty of $300 each to volunteers, so as to avoid conscription, was voted down February 6, 1865, by a vote of 5 to 2, to wit: J. L Flanders, Aaron Clark, Daniel Feagan, J. L. Jones and Richard Greer voting nay, while John Jackson and L. W. Gee voted aye, D. H. Morgan in the chair.

Daniel Grass, who had been appointed superintendent of schools in place of L. Albernathy, deceased, refused to accept the position. July 25, 1861, J. B. Saye, the next appointee, reported the books in confusion, and some $1500 fine-money uncollected; whereupon he was instructed to file a claim of $1500 against the estate of the dead superintendent.

County board purchased eighty acres to wit: the west half of the north quarter of section 4 in township 3–12 for $2400, for the purpose of making it the permanent home of the county poor. The taking care of the poor had been a vexatious business ever since 1850. The expenditures were not near as large as it was generally believed, yet the thought was prevalent that the poormaster was making a fortune out of this business. A new township, Bridgeport, was organized September 6, 1872.

The financial condition of the county as well as the swamp land trials and tribulations have been made special subdivisions of this chapter, and are here introduced.

SWAMP LANDS.

The swamp land act of congress and subsequent acts of the legislature of Illinois had put the county of Lawrence in possession of large tracts of overflowed lands. The county court appointed Jacob Young swamp land and drainage commissioner, at their September term, 1852. The county surveyors instructed to make an examination of those lands reported on the 4th of December, 1854, the following: 420 acres in 3–10 and 200 in 4–10 are in such a condition that they may be drained at a moderate expense, when these lands would be worth fully $6,230. There are about 1000 acres in 3 and 4–11

that could be made worth $5,000, as also 200 acres in 4 and 5–13. The balance, to wit: 15,542 acres, cannot be drained at all, or more properly speaking, the expense of draining them would greatly exceed their value when drained.

The court, however, ordered a sale, which took place on the 9th, 10th and 11th of January, 1855, when 17,350 acres were sold for $20,869.10. Mr. Young made a final settlement as drainage commissioner on the 8th of December, 1855, from which it appears that he handled $20,906.69, principal and interest of those swamp lands. This report was finally disposed of on the 22d of March, 1856. The costs in adjusting matters and of making surveys amounted to $880.60, and $522.66 were allowed to Mr. Young as commissions. The actual funds on hand on the day named above amounted to $19,388.93 in promissory notes and $417.16 in cash. This fund was to be used in such improvements as would benefit the overflowed districts, and soon after the settlement mentioned $2000 were appropriated for the erection of a dam across *Purgatory* and $1000 for a levee on Cole's Island. In June, 1857, $4000 were appropriated to build a bridge across the Embarras, opposite Lawrenceville, and D. L. Gold, G. W. Wise and S. H. Clubb appointed a committee to superintend the work.

D. L. Gold succeeded Jacob Young in the office of drainage commissioner, and remained in office until January 2, 1862. During this period the fund was reduced to $8,470.47, and consisted in judgments and uncollected claims. Years after, when certain irregularities in the handling of those funds were discovered, Mr. Gold petitioned the county board to have his administration investigated. This prayer was granted, and on the 1st of September, 1872, the committee reported that the administration of Mr. Gold had been correct, and that all funds had been properly accounted for. W. D. Adams succeeded Gold in January, 1862, and was in his turn succeeded by I. B. Watts, September, 1865. The appointment of Watts, who was then county clerk, was a most censurable if not culpable measure of the board. The law makes it the duty of his office to keep an account with all other county officers, handling the public funds with a view of properly controlling their acts. It is the clerk who is expected to control others. By making him a fund commissioner, he was put into the absurd position of reporting to himself what amounts he had received or disbursed. Measures of this kind prove always disastrous, and usually most so to the unfortuate man on whom such position is forced. During Watts' administration the county received land scrips for 20,645 acres from the U. S., in lieu of and compensations for swamp lands in Lawrence county, sold by the U. S. subsequently to the act mentioned above. I. B. Watts was authorized to sell this scrip, then in the hands of D. L. Gold, provided he could get 50 cents per acre, and to receive county orders, at their par value, in pay. (County orders were then rated at 50 per cent. discount). The commissioner, however, could not effect sales, and this failure caused some displeasure in the board. The records do not exactly state why, but they contain the following brief communication from Mr. Watts: "I hereby order the board of supervisors of Lawrence county to retain one thousand dollars out of my salary if I do not sell the swamp land scrip of said county for $5000 within *twenty months* from this day" (September 26, 1869.) The county board subsequently, on the 1st of March, 1870, sold these 20,645 acres to James Graham for $5000, payable in ninety days, $4000 to go to the county and the balauce to Hon. J. L. D. Morrison, of St. Clair county, who claimed an interest in the scrip.

I. B. Watts' administration as fund commissioner was investigated, and he was found to be indebted to the county on that account, to the amount of $1025.83. He resigned in March 1872, and was succeeded by T. P. Lowery in May 1872.

Financial Notes from 1849 to 1883:

The County Court, on entering upon the administration of county affairs, in December 1849, found the county in a healthy financial condition. The credit of the county was good, there was no public debt, and the tax rate very low, 15 cents per $100.

This state of affairs was not and could not be expected to continue, for the large amounts of money received into the treasury from the state saline and improvement funds had been gradually disbursed. The expenses of opening and repairing roads, the building of bridges, the erection of public buildings,* and the purchasing of a poor farm, necessitated large expenditures, frequently much larger than anticipated.

In order to keep the county in a healthy financial condition, the county court raised the tax rate to 60 cents in 1850. The tax values amounted to $745,061 in said year. The values were rapidly increasing, caused principally by the building of railroads, in aid of which, the county as such, however, did not spend a dollar. A proposition to have the county take stock in the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, was voted down in 1856, although the road traversed the county from east to west, through its very center. This refusal may be called *economy*, but it is not policy. Railroads have invariably benefited agricultural districts more than inland towns and cities, and yet, the rural population is apt to treat their benefactors as public enemies. We introduce here the first Itemized Assessment of Lawrence County:

*We have related heretofore that a new court-house had been erected in 1841, 1842, and 1843. This, the present court-house, was built under the superintendence of Abner Greer and D. D. Marney, by David McHenry and Thomas Bishop. The county records give but a meagre account of this job. John Garner had a contract for 200,000 bricks, for which he was to be paid $1,082. The work was finished in October 1843, when McHenry and Bishop were paid the balances, to wit: $228.26 and $425.31, due to them.

The contract for building the present jail was let to John Garner, and Ryan, and Watts on the 5th of April, 1854. Associate Justice James Irish superintended the work.

1853.

2833 horses	$108,574
6061 cattle	63,164
125 mules	5,860
6125 sheep	7,117
18353 hogs	31,588
1804 carriages and wagons	28,391
1764 clocks and watches	6,085
Unenumerated articles	84,099
Goods and merchandise	34,505
Manufactured articles	3,518
Moneys and credits	43,559
Value of lands	892,235
Value of town lots	53,307
Total	$1,362,001

State tax	4½—per 100		$6,819.38
County tax	40	"	5,448.12
River tax	4⅝	"	635 61
Road tax		"	515.91
School tax		"	113.71
Total			$13,432.71

The reader will observe, that the state tax was by far the heaviest. The people of Illinois in general and the tax payers of Lawrence in particular were now paying off the improvement debts of 1837 and 1838. The tax value had increased to $2,196,525 in 1857, when the administration of the county affairs was intrusted to a board of supervisors, superseding the unpopular county courts.

The financial management under the new board was no improvement, and those who expected grand results from the new departure were disappointed. The board caused a financial statement to be made, September 28, 1858, from which it appeared, that the county had a floating debt of $3,792.71, on the 12th of September, 1857, when the board took charge of affairs, that during the first year under township organization, $8,989.80 had been expended, exceeding the revenue of the county to the amount of $3,792.71, thus more than doubling the county debt in twelve months. Matters continued on in this way. A cheap government had been promised, and a cheap government it apparently was, as will be seen from the following exhibit, for although the tax values were greatly reduced, nearly $800,000, or 34 per cent. since 1857, the tax rate of 40 cents was retained. The depreciation of tax values was caused by the civil war; a reaction, however, was soon after to be observed in an unheard of inflation of all values, and of precious metals in particular.

Assessment of 1862.

3822 Horses	$119,528
8358 Cattle	60,118
250 Mules	7,468
9357 Sheep	11,458
17,293 Hogs	18,299
1226 Carriages and Wagons	25,588
970 Clocks and Watches	4,125
2 Pianos	175
Goods and Merchandise	19,931
Manufactured Articles	1,619
Moneys and Credits	47,002
Unenumerated Property	64,367
Total p. p	$379,878
Railroad Property	91,756
Lands	944,245
Town Lots	71,643
Aggregate	$1,487,420

Tax Levies.

State 57 cents per 100	$8,478 86
State School Tax 20 cts. per 100	2,975 04
State Back Tax	955 92
Total	$12,409 82
County Tax 40 cents per 100	5,950 08
County Back Taxes	181 77
Total Taxes	$18,541 67

Land in cultivation, 17,850 acres of wheat, 20,428 of corn and 3,554 of other field products.

The board next in order to protect the county orders against further depreciation, made them interest-bearing, and what was still worse, allowed them to be "split," as they termed it. Appropriations of larger amounts, were paid for in countless orders, of 1, 2 and 3 dollars each; thus we find, for instance, that an allowance of $3,062 50, made December, 1866, to G. F. High, on a bridge contract, was paid for in one thousand and thirteen county orders of 1, 2, 3 and 5 dollars each. How could such work be endured and how control it? No wonder that the people became terribly alarmed about this financial chaos. A victim was sought and found, as will appear on a subsequent page. The financial misery had become so great that in 1867, the board petitioned the General Assembly for aid in constructing the levies, etc., in which petitions they state, that the county debt then exceeded $20,000, and that county orders were only worth 50 cents per dollar. The board elected in 1868, showed more financial ability; they ordered to discontinue the practice of "*splitting*," orders (not heeded however, and constantly violated,) and to receive county orders at par in payment of interest due to the county on swamp land notes. Still matters did not improve; and the people demanded a speedy clearing of the financial muddle. A committee, James M. Buchanan, James F. Jennings and John Seed, appointed December, 1870, with instructions to investigate the proceedings of all boards of supervisors, the books of treasurers and county clerks, since the adoption of township organization, reported in March, 1871, as follows:

County orders issued during said period of 14 years	$114,128.59
Amount of orders and jurors' warrants redeemed	92,206.50
Difference	$21,922.48

ALLOWANCES ITEMIZED.

County Officers.—Sheriffs		$6,490.37
	Circuit Clerks	2,621.79
	County Clerks	19,049.63
	County Judges	2,504.50
	Supervisors	2,762.00
	Superintendents	3,071.50
Stationery		3,119.59
Paupers		17,825.32
Elections		2,515.86
Soldiers' families		1,842.00
Roads and Bridges		27,710.66
		$93,922.22 *

* The committee have apparently forgotten or neglected to find amounts expended for keeping and dieting prisoners, repairs of public buildings, fuel for the office, and costs of circuit court, which fact fully explains the discrepancy between the amount of orders issued, $114,128.59, and the itemized allowances, $93,922.22.

The said report continues: Many orders have been paid but not canceled, and the debt appeared to consist of the following amounts, to wit:

County orders uncanceled	$16,707.77
Interest on the same	5,386.20
Juror warrants unpaid	1,396.16
Total debt	$13,490.13

In concluding their report, the committee recommended that in future county orders, etc., should not be destroyed after being redeemed, but to be defaced, and then preserved. (This is the best part of the report.) The committee were paid $550 for their work.

May, 1872. All holders of county orders were warned by public notices to present their orders to the county treasurer prior to July 1, 1872, as a number of "bogus" orders were supposed to be in circulation. A second committee of investigation was appointed at the same term. It consisted of D. L. Gold, Levi Lathrop and J. L. Flanders. A former order, allowing the clerk to issue county orders in vacation, was rescinded July term, 1872. This committee reported May term, 1872. Their report was very exhaustive and censured the board for having paid so little attention to the report of the Seed committee. Analyzing the acts in the county clerk's office, the committee came to the conclusion that by reissuing of orders, and by issuing orders out, properly authorized, the county had lost a vast amount of money. They stated that these over-issues and duplicated issues amounted, from 1865 to 1872, to $9260.92; that another order, to wit, No. 5362, for $3337.87, was still out and a debt of the county, and that $4419.15 of those $9260.02 of fraudulent orders had been paid by the county. The committee became a terror, and the county judge, who tried to interfere, was also severely criticized. The county debt, which had been reported to have amounted to $43,490 13, was, however, stated to amount to $23,628.00 only. The clerk was reported a defaulter in the amount of $15,142 37 as clerk, and of $3232.72 as drainage commissioner. It was also reported that the aggregate value of taxable property in the county was greater than officially stated, but that excess of taxes thus collected had been properly accounted for. Subsequent proceedings in the courts threw a milder light on this sad business, as it was shown that the "splitting" of orders had been the principal cause of the confusion, inasmuch as the issuing of the small orders mentioned above, in lieu of the larger allowances, had given cause to the alarming rumors and reports of duplicating the allowances. A special tax of $1.50 was levied to pay off the county debt in 1873, the credit of the county was restored, orders were worth 100 cents per dollar and have remained at par ever since.

We conclude this synopsis of the county finances by the following statement of assessment and tax levies for 1882:

TAX VALUES.

Personal property	$519,462
Lands	1,316,217
Lots	104,776
Railroad property	246,248
Total	$2,186,703

TAX LEVIES.

State taxes	$8,186.69
County "	14,264.37
Town "	2,184.96
Road and bridge	7,342.93
School	16,567.94
Corporation	1,290.86
All other taxes	1,198.57
	$53,826.32

This tax is to be paid by a population of 13,600; about $4 00 per capita.

A few statistical remarks may follow here: 351 children were born in 1882; 163 couples were married, and 91 persons buried. Of the improved lands of the county, 40,413 acres are in wheat, 36,046 in corn, 5,903 in oats, 10,596 in meadows, 2,443 in other field products, 24,076 in inclosed pastures and 2,516 in orchards; 61,533 acres are reported as woodland. The cities and towns in the county contain 2,037 building lots, of which 1,008 are improved.

CONCLUSION.

The county of Lawrence was represented in the various Constitutional Conventions as follows:

1847, by Hon. J. Mieure. 1862, by Hon. Harmon Alexander. 1870, by Hon. James M. Sharp.

Lawrence county as represented in the General Assembly of Illinois:

1822 to 1824.—William Kinkead, Senator for Wayne and Lawrence. Abraham Cain, Representative from Lawrence.

1824 to 1826.—James Bird, Senator for Wayne and Lawrence. Asa Norton, Representative.

1826 to 1828.—James Bird, Senator for Wayne and Lawrence. Samuel H. Clubb, Representative.

1828 to 1830.—Wickliffe Kichell,* Senator for Lawrence and Crawford. Henry M. Gillham, Representative.

1830 to 1832.—Wickliffe Kitchell, Senator for Lawrence and Crawford. James M. McLean, Representative.

1832 to 1834.—David McGahey, Senator for Lawrence and Crawford. Abner Greer, Representative.

1834 to 1836.—David McGahey, Senator for Lawrence and Crawford. Jesse K. Dubois,† Representative.

1836 to 1838.—John C. Reilly, Senator for Lawrence Crawford and Jasper. Jesse K. Dubois and Edward J. O'Neille, Representatives.

1838 to 1840—Abner Greer, Senator for Lawrence, Crawford and Jasper. Jesse K. Dubois, Representative.

1840 to 1842.—John Houston, Senator for Lawrence, Crawford and Jasper. Samuel Dunlap and James McLean, Representatives.

1842 to 1844.—John Houston, Senator for Lawrence, Crawford and Jasper. Wm. G. Anderson and Jesse K. Dubois, Representatives.

1844 to 1846.—Samuel Dunlap, Senator for Lawrence, Crawford, Jasper and Richland. Wm. G. Anderson and J. H. Reed, Representatives.

* Wickliffe Kitchell was Attorney General of Illinois from March 5th, 1839 to Nov. 19th, 1840, when he resigned.

† Jesse K. Dubois was Auditor of State from 1857 to 1865.

1846 to 1848.—Samuel Dunlap, Senator for Lawrence, Crawford and Jasper. Michael McLean, and Josiah R. Wynne, Representatives for Lawrence and Richland.

1848 to 1850.—Alfred H. Grass, Senator 8th Senatorial district.* Ebenezer Z. Ryan, Representative 9th district.

1850 to 1852.—Alfred H. Grass, Senator, 8th Senatorial district. Aaron Shaw,† Representative.

1852 to 1854.—Mortimer O'Kean of Jasper, Senator 8th Senatorial district. William J. Christy, Representative.

1854 to 1856.—Mortimer O'Kean, of Jasper, Senator 19th district. Rudolph Heath, of Crawford, Representive 17th district.

1856 to 1858.—Mortimer O'Kean, of Jasper, Senator 19th district. Isaac Wilkins, of Crawford, Representative 17th district.

1858 to 1860.—Mortimer O'Kean, of Jasper, Senator 19th district. H. C. McCleave, of Crawford, Representative 17th district.

1860 to 1862.—Presley Funkhouser, of Effingham, Senator 19th district. Aaron Shaw, of Crawford, Representative 17th district.

1862 to 1864.—Hugh Gregg, Senator for 2nd Senatorial district. James W. Sharp, of Wabash, Representative 4th Representative district.

1864 to 1866.—John W. Westcott, of Clay, Senator, as above. D. H. Morgan, of Lawrence, Representative.

1866 to 1868.—John W. Westcott, of Clay, Senator as above. James M. Sharp, of Wabash, Representative.

1868 to 1870.—J. J. R. Turney of Wayne, Senator as above. D. H. Morgan, of Lawrence, Representative.

1870 to 1872.—John Jackson, of Lawrence and John Landrigan, of Edwards, Senators 2nd Senatorial district. John D. Sage, of Lawrence, Representative 21st district.

1872 to 1874.—W. J. Crews, of Lawrence, Senator. Representatives—J. L. Flanders, of Lawrence, Thos. J. Golden, of Clark, Herman Alexander of Crawford.

1874 to 1876.—O. V. Smith, of Lawrence, Senator. Representatives—Ethelbert Callahan of Crawford, John H. Halley, of Jasper, John W. Briscoe, of Clark.

1876 to 1878.—O. V. Smith, of Lawrence, Senator. Representatives—William Lindsey, of Clark, John H. Halley, of Jasper, Andrew J. Reavill, of Crawford.

1878 to 1880.—W. C. Wilson, of Crawford, Senator. Representatives—Jesse R. Johnson, of West Liberty, James W. Graham, of Clark, Andrew J. Reavill, of Crawford.

1880 to 1882.—W. C. Wilson, Senator. Representatives—Jacob C. Olwin, James C. Bryan, W. H. H. Mieure.

1882 to 1884.—John C. Edwards, Senator 46th district.* Representatives—F. W. Cox, Lowery Hay, W. J. Johnson.

COUNTY OFFICERS—1849 to 1883.

County Courts, 1849 to 1853.—E. Z. Ryan, Judge, resigned November, 1852, James Nabb, Judge, elected to fill vacancy, 1852.

Associate Justices—William Tanquary, Randolph Heath, resigned November, 1862. James Irish, elected to fill vacancy.

1853 to 1857.—Jesse K. Dubois, Judge. Associate Justices—J. M. Travis, James Irish.

1857 to 1861.—The county having adopted township organization, the county Judges attended to probate business only.

Isaac Potts, three terms, 1857 to 1869; W. J. Crews, 1869 to 1872, when he was elected State Senator.

T. B. Hoffman, appointed to fill vacancy, Feb. 6, 1873; Isaac Potts, two terms, 1873 to 1882; P. W. Barnes, since 1882.

FIRST BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, 1857.

W. D. Adams, Chairman; James Banner, Daniel Grass, D. L. Gold, Robert Dollohan, Andrew Pinkstaff, Henry Schrader and Wiley Edmundson. The balance of the Supervisors will be found in the respective townships.

COUNTY CLERKS SINCE 1849.

W. H Hennessy, re-elected in 1849, resigned January 19, 1853. John Seed, officiated under appointment, to March, 1853, when Thomas F. Watts was elected for the balance of Hennessey's term. J. C. Reily, elected Nov. 1853, resigned December 21, 1855, and Lunenburg Abernathy, officiated until March, 1856, as appointed, when I. B. Watts was elected. He was re-elected for four successive terms, but resigned April 15, 1872. Thornton E. Adams was appointed clerk on the same day, and officiated until August 5, 1872, when Clinton Abernathy, elected at a special election, took charge of the office until 1877. James K. Dickerson, from 1877 to 1882, and J. W. Calvert, since 1882.

COUNTY TREASURERS SINCE 1849.

William Neal, 1849 to April 6, 1851, when he resigned. W. B. Buchanan, served balance of term until Novem-

* The Constitution of 1848 provided that the Senate should consist of twenty-five, and the House of seventy-five members, until the population of the State amounted to one million of souls, when five members might be added to the House, and five additional members for every 500,000 inhabitants thereafter, etc., etc. The first apportionment under said Constitution made Edwards, Lawrence, Wabash, Effingham, Jasper, Clay and Richland to form the 8th Senatorial district, and Lawrence and Richland to form the 9th Representative district. The Act of February 27th, 1854, put Lawrence county, together with Clark, Fayette, Effingham, Jasper and Crawford into the 19th Senatorial district, and with Crawford into the 17th Representative district. By Act of January 31st, 1861, Lawrence, Hamilton, Wabash, Edwards, Wayne, Clay, Richland and White formed the 2nd Senatorial, and Lawrence and Wabash the 4th Representative district. The apportionment of 1870 left Lawrence in the same Senatorial district, but made the county a Representative district by itself—the 21st. The apportionment of 1872 formed the 45th Senatorial district of the counties of Lawrence, Clark, Crawford and Jasper, entitling the district to one Senator and three Representatives. By the reapportionment of 1882 the counties of Lawrence, Wabash, White and Hamilton form the 46th Senatorial district.

† Aaron Shaw represented the 7th Congressional district of Illinois from 1857 to 1859.

* The 46th district is composed of the counties of Lawrence Wabash, White, and Hamilton.

ber, 1851; Caius M. Eaton, 1851 to 1853; Isaac Potts, 1853 to 1855; R. W. McLean, 1855, resigned June, 1857; E. Z. Ryan, served during remainder of term; Edward Thorn, 1857 to 1863—three full terms; Samuel Laird, 1863 to 1869—three full terms; J. W. McCleave, 1869; G. W. Stoltz, 1873; W. M. Lewis, 1875; J. W. Whittaker, 1877, who died before the expiration of his 2nd term, in 1881, and was succeeded by the present Treasurer, J. W. McCleave, since May 2nd, 1881.

Circuit Clerks since 1848.—Fred. A. Thomas, 1849; Jacob Young, 1851; J. C. Reiley, 1852; E. Z. Ryan, 1856; S. J. Stiles, 1857; Lafayette McLean, 1863; Edward Thorn, Jr., 1863; G. F. Nigh, 1864; Alfred J. Judy, 1868; B. L. Cunniugham, 1872, two terms; and Lafayette Barnes, since 1880.

Circuit and County Attorneys since 1825.—J. M. Robinson, E B. Webb, Aaron Shaw, Alfred Kitchell, John Scholfields, F. D. Preston, E. T. Wilson, D. L. Brewer, H. A. Briscoe, died in office 1872; T. B. Huffman, 1873, two terms; and K. P. Snyder, since 1880.

Sheriffs since 1819.—Jacob Young, Isaac Potts, Joel Johnson, James Corrie, J. W. Watts, G. W. Whattaker, G. F. Nigh, W. C. Gilbert, E. Ryan, W. C. Gilbert, William Blackburn, 1870, two terms; James H. Allison, 1874; John P. Scott, 1876, two terms; and Edmond Ryan, since 1880.

Coroners since 1863.—E. G. Canover, 1868; J. B. Musgrave, 2870, two terms; Gabriel Graffham, 1874, two terms; Daniel Leach, 1880, and H. V. Lewis, since 1882.

Surveyors since 1849.—Peter Smith, 1849; Walter Buchanan, 1859; T. P. Lowry, 1863, and Jesse B. Bennefield, since 1865.

School Superintendents.—Algernon S. Badollet, from 1843 to 1857; L. Abernathy, from 1857 to 1861, died during term; J. B. Saye, 1861 to 1865; T. B. Lowery, 1865 to 1869; O. V. Smith, 1869 to 1873; F. W. Cox, from 1873 to 1882, two terms, and C. H. Martin, since 1882.

ROSTER OF COUNTY OFFICERS IN 1883.

Circuit Court.—Second Circuit.—Chancery S. Canger, Thomas S. Casey and William C. Jones.—Judges.

K. P. Snyder—Attorney.
Edmond Ryan—Sheriff.
Lafayette Barnes—Clerk.
P. W. Barnes—County Judge.
J. W. Calvert.—County Clerk.
J. W. McCleave—Treasurer.
Jesse B. Bennefield.—Surveyor.
C. H. Martin—School Superintendent.
H. V. Lewis—Coroner.

WABASH COUNTY.

The political history of this county, as a body politic, commences with the county organization had in pursuance of an act of the Legislature, approved December 27, 1824. The history of the territory, of which the present county of Wabash is partly composed, is much older, and the reader is respectfully referred to the territorial sketch contained in this volume.

The organization of Wabash county reduced the area of Edwards, the mother county, to such limits that a further sub-division of them was, and could not be, thought of. The east part of the county of Edwards contained the old pioneer settlements. It was here where the sturdy emigrants, from old Virginia, the Carolinas, Pennsylvania, etc., had joined the French adventurers, who had preceded them half a century and longer. It was here where old Edwards county had had its time-honored seat of justice at Palmyra. Unfortunately this Palmyra situated in, or near, the marshes on the banks of the great Wabash, could, in reference to health of climate and beauties of surroundings, not be compared to the proud and ancient city after which it was named. Yes, lovely Palmyra, and lovely the oasis where it stood!

In the western part of the county, beyond the waters of the meandering river De Bon Pas, (now called Bonpas for short) another city, Albion, had been reared a rival to Palmyra. Numerous immigrants from the British Isles had sought and found homes in the old county of Edwards. The separation of Lawrence county from the former had given numerical strength to the English settlements, and at an election held for that purpose, a majority decided to locate the county seat at the new town of Albion. (The reader is referred to preceding pages under the head of Edwards county.)

Mt. Carmel was defeated in this election, and her people, as well as the American settlements along the Wabash, felt outraged that Albion, then an out-of-the-way place, should bear off the price. The agitation became violent; men that understood the signs of the time, could see "blood" in the moon. The militia, four companies, were out drilling day after day, and actually went into camp at Ball Hill Prairie, with the avowed purpose of taking possession of the court archives to remove them from the town of Albion. A delegation of Albionians, under a flag of truce, came into camp to negotiate for terms of peace. Major Utter promised to bring about a peacable arrangement by a division of the county, making the Bonpas the line.

Major Utter, a member of the House of Representatives from Edwards county, in the 4th General Assembly, 1824 to 1826, was as good as his promise. The division took place. The feeling was, however, by no means, a very friendly one, and the Legislature took the precaution to entrust the selection of a county seat for the new county to non-residents of either county.

The county debt of Edwards county was to be shared in equal parts, and Samuel Munday, of Wabash, and John Cove, of Edwards, were appointed commissioners to ascertain that debt. We introduce next a copy of the act, creating the new county, to wit:

An Act forming a separate county out of the county of Edwards.

Approved December 27, 1824.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly.* That all that tract of country within the following boundaries to wit: Beginning at the mouth of De Bon Pas creek, thence running up the main branch of said creek to the line of Lawrence county; thence running east with said line to the Wabash river. and thence down the same to the place of beginning, shall constitute a new county, to be called Wabash; and for the purpose of fixing a permanent seat of justice in said county, William Kinkade, John H. Morris, Cornelius De Long and Thomas Mason of Lawrence county, and George W. Farris of Wayne county, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners, which said commissioners or a majority of them, being duly sworn before some judge or justice of the peace of their State, to faithfully take into view the convenience of the people, and the situation of the settlements, with an eye to future population and the eligibility of the place, shall meet on the first Monday in May, or within six days thereafter, at the house of Gervaise Hazleton in said county and proceed to examine and determine upon the place of the permanent seat of justice and designate the same.

Provided:—That the proprietors of the land shall give to the county a quantity of land not less than twenty acres for the purpose of erecting county buildings, to be laid out in lots and sold for that purpose; or should the proprietor or proprietors refuse or neglect to make the donation aforesaid, then it shall be the duty of said commissioners to fix upon some other place for the seat of justice, as convenient as may be to the inhabitants of said county, which place so fixed and determined upon, the said commissioners shall certify, under their hands and seals and return the same to the next county commissioners' court in said county; which court shall cause an entry to be made in their books of record, which place, so designated, shall be the permanent seat of justice of said county; and until the public buildings shall be erected, the courts shall be held at such place, in said county as the county commissioners of said county shall appoint.

Section 2. *Be it further enacted*—That said county shall bear an even share of the debts which are now outstanding against Edwards county, excepting all such as have arisen from the erection of public buildings at Albion; and for the purpose of ascertaining and adjusting the same, Samuel Munday of said county and John Cove, junior, of Edwards county, be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners, whose duty it shall be to meet at the court-house in Albion on the first Monday in June next, and to examine into the state of the treasury, of the present Edwards county, and the debts due from said county, and to divide the amount of debts which shall remain unpaid, excepting such as have arisen from the erection of the public buildings at Albion, between the two counties in equal proportion, and certify, under their hands and seals, to the next county commissioners' court of each county, the amount to be paid by each; and for the purpose of executing their commission, the said commissioners are hereby authorized to send for witnesses and examine them upon oath.

§ 3. *And be it further enacted*, That each of the commissioners appointed to locate the seat of justice in said county, shall receive a compensation of two dollars for each and every day they may be necessarily employed in fixing the aforesaid seat of justice, to be paid out of the county treasury, by an order from the county commissioners; and that the commissioners appointed by the second section of this act, shall receive the like sum per day, for every day necessarily employed in executing their commission, to be paid out of the treasuries of their respective counties, upon the order of their respective county commissioners' courts.

§ 4. *Be it further enacted*, That on the first Monday of April next, an election shall be held at the house of Henry Utter in said county for one sheriff, one coroner and three county commissioners, which election shall be conducted in all respects agreeably to the provisions of the law regulating elections; *Provided*, that any three justices of the peace in said county may act as judges of election, taking to themselves two qualified voters as clerks, and it shall be the duty of the circuit clerk of said county to give public notice agreeably to law, at least ten days previous to such elections. And in case there should be no clerk in said county, it shall be the duty of the recorder to give such notice.

§ 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the citizens of said county are hereby declared to be entitled to the same rights and privileges as are allowed in general to other counties in this state.

§ 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the said county shall vote in conjunction with Edwards county for representatives and senator of the General Assembly.

In pursuance of the provisions of section 1, of the above act, John E. Morris, Thomas Mason and Cornelius De Long, reported to the county commissioners that they located the county seat at the site of the present town of Centerville. The commissioners appointed under section 2 of this act reported on the 4th of December 1827, that Wabash's proportionate share of the old Edwards county amounted to $ 748. 20½.

The election provided for in § 4, came off on the first Monday of April, 1825, at the house of Henry Utter, and resulted in the election of Levi Compton, Tarlton Boren and Moses Bedell, county commissioners and of Abner Armstrong, sheriff.

Owning to the fact, that the court-house at Mt. Carmel and all its contents were destroyed by fire April 5th 1857, this sketch, based on documentary evidence, will be somewhat deficient in dates and names. A part of the public records happened to be outside of the court-house at the time of the conflagration.—They were care-

fully collected and re-recorded as will be seen from the following entry:

"The following is a copy of the proceedings of the county commissioners' court of Wabash county, It was found by Hiram Bell, Esq, at his residence after the burning of the court-house of the county, April 5th, 1857, and after being about the county clerk's office for years, I have been ordered to copy and preserve it as far as possible in this record. Hiram Bell was clerk of the county and circuit courts of Wabash county for a period of about 32 years, and all that remains of his labor for nearly all that period is what is copied in this book. There is one other volume that was preserved by my having it at my home on the night of the burning of said court-house. Everything else of value, in the way of records or papers was destroyed.

(no date). JAMES S. JOHNSTON, late Co. Clerk.

From the contents of the thus preserved public records, we have ascertained the following facts of the early county government.

The first (?) meeting of the county commissioners, Levi Compton, Tarlton Boren and Moses Bedell, was held at the house of Gervaise Hazleton on the 6th day of June 1825, when the report of the commissioners on the county, seat questions was received and approved.

Before reciting the acts of the officers, usually called the *servants* of the people, we shall introduce here the names of the bona fide land owners of the county as far as we were able to ascertain them.

Township 1 *N., R.* 12 *W.*—Levi Compton, Hugh Calhoun, P. Munday, James Thompson, Asa Smith, F. Ayres, Cornelius Vanderhuff, Asa Hammond, Jeremiah Wilson, George Field, Joseph Gardener, W. Smith, George Antis, B. S. E Goff, Joseph Wright, George Oman, Coles Besley, E. Higgins, William Pool, Jarvis Dale, John Stillwell, Samuel Stillwell, Stephen Gardner, Peter Keen, Charles Garner, J. M. Armstrong, Joseph Wood, John McIntosh, Sarah Arnold, Samuel Marshal, Thomas Pulliam, John Snider, David Beauchamp, William Higgins, Enoch Greathouse, John Shadle, Henry McGregor, Nathaniel Claypoole, and Gervaise Hazleton; these parties owned then 9558 acres of land.

Township 2 *N., R* 12 *W.*—John Smith, Jr., Adam Carrie, Moses Decker, William Tougas, John Buchanan, and Thomas West, owned 1590 acres.

Township 1 *N., R.* 13 *W.*—Hezekiah Clark, Ebenezer Couch, Jeremiah Ballard. Isaac Harness, John Higgins, Henry Cusick, William Jordan, John Harrison, Henry I. Mills, John Pugh, Tarlton Boren, Benjamin Reynolds, Richard Maxwell, A. J. Mills, William Brown, Ralph Little, W. Vanwick, John White, Reuben Blackford, Robert McNair, Josiah Higgins, F. Winter, Ephraim Reed, Benjamin Taylor, Ransom Higgins, Thomas Pool, Jeremiah Slaughter, Beauchamp Harvey, G. M. Tettinger, Arthur Vandever, John Waggoner, Henry D. Palmer, Samuel Harris, Philip Hull, Seth Gard, Joseph Preston, Cyrus Danforth, William Barney, James Andrews, Guy W. Smith, Phil. Ingram, John Cantrecht, S. Madison, Fred. Munday, James Fordyce, Elijah Harris, J. Brown, I. C. Griffin, Stephen Jessup, John Hart, and William Lismond, owned 12,230 acres.

Township 2 *N., R.* 13 *W.*—Havilah Gunn, Andrew Knight, James McMullen, Nathaniel Osgood, Adam Carrie, and Hezekiah Clark, owned 1440 acres.

Township 1 *N., R.* 14 *W.*—James Black, I. C. Griffin, John Moore, and F. Ayres, owned 880 acres.

Township 1 *S. R.* 12 *W.*—Cornelius McCollum, John Ingersole, William Simonds, Adam Carrie, Enoch Greathouse, John Tiltron, Sr., Henry Shrader, John Shadle, Elijah Harris, John Marshall, Thomas Hinde, and Joshua Beall, owned 2986 acres.

Township 1 *S., R.* 13 *W.*—Scoby Stewart, Enoch Greathouse, James Majors, Daniel Greathouse, Henry Alter, James English, E. Putman, Jacob Claypole, John Stillwell, A. Smook, Manlove Beauchamp, James Dunlap, James Miller, Thomas McLean, William Deputy, Charles Bigg, John Collins, Joshua Beall, Samuel Bigg, Cornelius McCullon, William Tanguary, Robert Bigg, Andrew Dyer, William Beauchamp, John White, Jr., and George Bell, owned 7180 acres.

Township 2 *S., R.* 13 *W.*—Thomas T. Hinde, A. F. Dyer, John Nestler, A. Tougas, dit Lavialet, Daniel Keen, Samuel Marshall, John Ruth, Elijah Compton, Jean B. Langlois, John Marshall, William Jones, John Stewart, Thomas Baird, John McClary, and John Greason.

Townships 1, 2, 3, *S., R.* 14 *W.*—George Flower Samuel Brown, J. & J. Dunlap, Samuel Brown, William Wilson, Asa Durley, Ephraim Farr, Elias Jordan Joseph Wright, James Gray, Lanford Violet, John Painter, Samuel Campbell, Francis Jordon, Neil Campbell, and James Campbell, owned 4572 acres.

French locations were owned in Township 1 N, R. 11 W., by widow of Le Denoyon, Alexander Valle, François Bazinet, Jacques La Lemoille, Ambrois Degenet, Jean C. Thiriot, Gabriel Bonlon, Jr. and Pierre Levrie, aggregating 1600 acres. Christopher Wyatt owned 400 acres, location right in T. 1 N., R. 12 W., and Nicholas Varner, Pierre Gamelin, Etienne St. Marie, and François St. Marie, 1190 acres of similar rights in Township 1 S., R. 12 W.

The area of the whole county, swamp lands included, is stated to contain 137,486 acres. 84,834 acres were listed as "improved" lands in 1882. The lands owned by individuals at the period of the organization of the county, amounted to about one half of that quantity, to wit: to 42,186 acres. Besides Palmyra, the county had another and far more important commercial centre in the town of Mt. Carmel, founded in 1817, and incorporated in 1825.

Shortly after the organization a census was taken by Abner Armstrong. The number of resident families is stated to have been 351, and the total population 1930 souls, of whom 427 were subject to military duty in the State militia.

In order to make the above list of names more com-

plete, the following addition is made. We are indebted to the *Mt. Carmel Register* for it.

First Grand Jury appointed September 5th, 1825.—Seth Grand, Felix Hull, John Higgins, John Arnold, Ransom Higgins, Moses Decker, Stephen Bliss, Stephen Summons, Joseph Wright, John Andrew, John Armstrong, Lewis Armstrong, Spencer Wood, Joseph Wood, William Higgins, Alexander Wood, Thomas Beard, John McCleary, Daniel Groves, John Gray, David Wright, Samuel N. Campbell and Beauchamp Harvey.

First Petit Jury.—William M. Richards, George Pugh, John Harrison, James McMillen, John Key, Thomas Pulliam, George W. Higgins, William Brown, William Fullerton, John Campton, Francis Vallie, Lyman Utter, Lyman Brines, George Claypole, John Stillwell, William Deputy, William Arnold, John Degan, Ephraim Phar, James Block, Joshua Beall, Stephen Simonds, Nathan Fry and Aaron Gould.

The counties of Illinois along the Wabash were divided into military districts and thus Wabash county formed seven military or company districts, named after their captains. There was a Captain Arnold's, a Captain Campbell's, a Captain Andrews', a Captain Beall's, a Captain Wardell's, a Captain Snider's and a Captain McCleary's district. These districts existed at the time of the organization of the county, and this subdivision was utilized by the first county, in calling each district a road district also, placed under the supervision of Levi Crouch, John Compton, James Gray, Joseph Jones, Henry Utter, Enoch Greathouse and Coles Bertley respectively.

Political Subdivisions.—In June, 1825 the county was divided into two townships, called Prairie, north of the base line and Centerville south of the base line.

Two years later in June, 1827, the county was subdivided into five districts for the election of justices of the peace and constables. Heretofore the justices of the peace were appointed by the governor of the State, usually upon recommendations made by the county commissioners. These justices in their turn appointed their own constables, who however had to be confirmed by the county board, before they could enter upon the duties of their offices. The five districts or precincts were named as follows: Coffee, Mt. Carmel, Centerville, Wabash and prairie.

Coffee.—Was bounded as follows: Beginning at the mouth of Bonpas creek, thence up the same to the old Bonpas bridge, thence with the road leading to Mount Carmel to Coffee creek, thence down the same to the Wabash, thence down said river to the place of beginning. Elections to be held at the house of John Compton, with Daniel Keen, Thomas Beaird and John McCleary as judges of election.

Mount Carmel—Beginning at the Wabash where the base line strikes the same, thence west to the range line dividing ranges twelve and thirteen west, thence south with said line two miles, thence west to the Bonpas creek, thence down said creek, to the old Bonpas bridge, thence with the road leading to Mount Carmel to Coffee creek, thence with said creek to the Wabash river, thence up said river to the place of beginning. Elections to be held at the tavern of Robert Lucas in Mount Carmel, with James Townsend, James Brown and Edward Ulm as judges of election.

Centreville.—Beginning at the section corner of sections 17, 18, 19, 20 in township 1 north of range 12 west, thence west to Bonpas creek, thence with said creek to a point two miles south of base line, thence east to the section corner of sections 12 and 13, on the line between ranges twelve and thirteen, thence north two miles to the base line, thence east one mile, thence north three miles to the place of beginning. Elections at the court-house in Centreville, with Henry Utter, Seth Gard and Zedekiah Winter as judges.

Wabash.—Beginning at the base line at the section corner between sections 31 and 32 in township number one north of range 12 west, thence north to the north line of the county, thence east to the Wabash, thence down the same to the base line, thence west with said line to the place of beginning. Elections to be held at the house of John Andrew, with Abner Armstrong Spencer Wood and John Snider as judges.

Prairie.—Beginning at the section corner of sections 17, 18, 19 and 20, in township 1 north, range 12 west, and thence north four miles to the county line, thence west to Bonpas creek, thence down the same to a point four miles south of the north line of the county, thence east to the place of beginning. Elections to be held at the house of John Arnold, with Ransom Higgins, John Harrison and James McMillen as judges of election.

Various unimportant changes in names and boundaries were made in the course of time, until at this day, we find the following.

POLITICAL SUB-DIVISIONS OF WABASH COUNTY AS PER ORDER OF SEPTEMBER TERM, 1881.

ELECTION PRECINCTS

Mount Carmel is bounded as follows: Commencing on the Wabash river where the base line strikes the same, thence west to the northwest corner of section 3, T. 1 S., R. 13 W., thence south to the southeast corner of section 4, T. 2 S., R. 13 W., thence east to the Wabash river, thence up the Wabash river to the place of beginning.

Friendsville commences at the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 32, T. 2 N., 12 west, on the north line of the county; thence west on the north line of the county to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section 33, T. 2 N., R. 13 west, thence south on the half section line to the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section 11, T. 1 N., R 13 west, thence west to the northwest corner of section 15, T. 1 N., R. 13 west, thence south to the southwest corner of section 34, T. 1 N., R. 13 west on the base line, thence east on the base line to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 32, T. 1 N., R. 12 west; thence north on the half section line to the north line of the county and the place of beginning.

Wabash commences on the Wabash river where the north line of the county strikes said river, thence on the north line of the county to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section 32, T. 2 N, R. 12 west, thence south on the half section line to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 32, T. 1 N., R. 12 west on the base line, thence east on the base line to the Wabash river, thence up said river to the place of beginning.

Lancaster commences at the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 33, T. 2 N., R 13 west, on the north line of the county to Bonpas creek, thence southerly along said creek to where it strikes the half section line of section 22 running east and west T. 1 N., R. 14 west, thence east on the half section line to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 21, T. 1 N., R 13 west, thence north on the section line to the northwest corner of section 15, T. 1 N., R. 13 west, thence east to the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 14, T. 1 N., R. 13 west, thence north on half section line running north and south of sections 2 and 11, T. 1 N. R. 13 west on the half section line running north and south of section 33, T. 2 N., R. 13 west to the place of beginning.

Lick Prairie commences at the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 21, T. 1 N., R. 13 west, thence west on the half section line to *Bonpas creek, where said creek strikes* the half section line of section 22, running east and west, T. 1 N., R. 14 west, thence southerly along said creek to where it strikes the half section line of section 11 (running east and west) T. 1 S. R. 14 west, thence east on the half section line to the southeast corner of section 9, T. 1 S., R 13 west, thence north to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 21, T. 1 N., R. 13 west, the place of beginning.

Bonpas commences at the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 9, T. 1 S., R. 13 west, thence west on the half section line to Bonpas creek, thence southerly with said creek to the southwest corner of section 3, T. 2 S., R. 14 west, thence east on the south line of sections 1, 2 and 3, T. 2 S., R. 14 west, and the south line of sections 4, 5 and 6, to the southeast corner of section 4, T. 2 S., R. 13 west, thence north to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 9, T. 1 S., R. 13, the place of beginning.

Coffee commences at Bonpas creek, at or near the southwest corner of section 3, T. 2 S., R. 14 west, thence due east on the south line of sections 1, 2 and 3, T. 2 S., R. 14 west, on the south lines of sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, T. 2 S., R. 13 west, to where the same strikes the Wabash river, thence southerly along said river to the mouth of Bonpas creek, thence up said Bonpas creek to the southwest corner of section 3, T 2 S., R 14 west, the place of beginning.

Returning to the county "governors" of those early days, it should be stated that the presiding members of the court had represented the present county of Edwards in the first legislature of the State, and that he as chairman of the committee on public buildings, had superintended and conducted the erection of the Statehouse at Vandalia. Hiram Bell was clerk of this court, and remained in appointment and reappointment at first, and by election and reëlection next for more than 30 years. George Bell was the first county assessor, and received a compensation of $25.00 for his labors. Abner Armstrong, the sheriff, was also treasurer, and Hiram Bell, the county clerk, was also county surveyor and clerk of the circuit court. Beauchamp Harvey at Mount Carmel, and John Tilden at Centerville, were the earlier justices of the peace, and L. W. Jordan, constable. The poor "masters" were William Higgins and George W. Higgins. Gervaise Hazleton, George Claypole and Ephraim Phar, Thomas Pulliam, William Higgins and John Compton were trustees of school-lands. There were two organized school districts, one at Mt. Carmel and the other at Centerville.

Abner Armstrong was appointed agent to lay off the donation land at Centerville into town lots. There were 12 blocks of 4 lots each. These lots measured 10 by 14 poles. The streets were ordered to be two poles wide, and the lots were to be sold at auction on the 4th of July, 1825, on very easy terms, to wit: at a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months, and no "earnest" money required. The sale however proved a failure, and the court authorized Armstrong to sell at private sale, provided however that no lot should be sold for less than $25.00.

To make the county seat more accessible, a road from Centerville east, crossing the road from Jeremiah Woods to Palmyra at Prairie creek, to Moses Bedell's mills, was laid out on a route viewed by Enoch Greathouse, Jeremiah Woods and John Compton and another one from August Tegan's ferry to Centerville.

The county revenue of the first year amounted to 395.30, and the ordinary expenditures to $255 40. The support of the paupers cost the county $44.40, which amount was paid to William Johnson, who had provided for the wants of Daniel Hoit, a pauper, during a period of ten and one-third months, at the rate of fourteen cents per day.

Miscellaneous notes from the journal of the commissioners. Tarlton Boren, Ephraim Phar and Beauchamp Harvey formed the second county court, 1826. They organized a new precinct and named it *Coffee*. Its boundaries commenced at the old Bonpas bridge, thence with the county road leading from Mt. Carmel to S. Riggs, thence in a direct line to the mouth of Coffee creek, thence with the Wabash to the mouth of Bonpas, thence up the creek to the place of beginning, elections to be held at the house of John Compton, with Thomas Baird, Levi Compton and Daniel Keen as judges of election. John Tilton, William Higgins, sr. and Thomas Pulliam conducted the election at Centerville. The compensation of judges was for each 75 cts. specie or its equivalent in state paper. ($1.00 in specie was worth

$3.00 in state paper in 1825—see chapter of Lawrence county.) Isaac Parmenter was granted license to sell liquor by the small, for which privilege he paid 25 cts., December 5, 1826; and was elected sheriff in 1828. John Crow kept tavern at Centerville, and Robert Lucas at Mt. Carmel. The court fixed their rate of charges at 25 cents per meal, 6¼ cents for lodging, whiskey at 12½ cents and foreign spirits or wines at 25 cents per half pint. The annual tax for taverns was then $3.00. George Knight succeeded Tarlton Boren, December, 1828. Levi Crouch is mentioned as coroner at the same time. The last meeting of court at Centerville was during March, 1829. The court then adjourned to meet at Mt. Carmel in June, 1828. Beauchamp Harvey was re-elected in 1830, leaving the county commissioners' court unchanged. The county revenue of 1830 amounted to $701.10. The population of the county was increasing rapidly, and amounted in 1830 to 2,710, about one hundred more than the parent county Edwards contained. O. B. Ficklin, in later years member of legislature and finally representative in Congress, commenced his career like his friend Isaac Parmenter in keeping tavern, 1831.

No vestige of records has remained in existence from 1831 to Sept. 1844. The August election of 1844 added Daniel Keen to his colleagues Anthony Altintz and William Wier. The population had meanwhile increased to over 4,000 souls and 4 new precincts, to wit; Pleasant Hill, Friendville, Lancaster and Bonpas, had been established. George Glick succeeded Wier in Sept 1845, and Stephen T. Gunn became the successor of Altintz in 1846.

Ralph Baird was licensed to operate a ferry-boat on the Wabash, with a landing in section 23, T. 2 S. R. 13 W. Daniel Darnell, a negro 23 years old, was recorded as free born, on the affidavit of Nathan Seers, who had raised him. Lawrence and Elizabeth Ferguson produced documentary evidence, that William Ferguson, of Louisiana, from motives of benevolence and humanity, had manumitted them and their children on the 4th day of June, 1847, and upon giving the required bond, they were registered as free negroes and permitted to dwell at Mt. Carmel. This is the only instance in which the "black laws" of Illinois are mentioned in the county records of Wabash. Daniel Keen was re-elected in 1847, and remained a member of the commissioners' court until 1849, when this court, by provision of the new constitution of Illinois was abolished and the government of the county entrusted to a county court, composed of three members, the county judge as presiding officer, and two county justices, his associates, to be elected Nov. 1849 for a term of four years. Abraham Utter succeeded Glick in 1840. The last term of the commissioners was held on the first Monday of December 1849, present Daniel Keen, Stephen T. Gunn and Abraham Utter. At the close of this period the number of paupers had increased to 7, and Daniel Hoit, the first county pauper, was still one of their number. These people were farmed out to the lowest bidder; some were taken at 37½ cts. per week, while others cast as much as $2.00 per week.

Statistics taken from the U. S. Census of 1850.—The county had then a population of 4690, among them 50 persons of color. Mt. Carmel counted 935 inhabitants, 151 children were born in 1849, 121 couple got married and 45 persons had died during the year; 808 dwelling-houses sheltered 816 families; 30 teachers taught 1233 native born, 32 foreign born and 2 negro children. There were 26 adult natives and 1 adult foreigner unable to read and write. The farms of the county embraced 24,369 acres of improved and 39,649 acres of unimproved land representing a cash value of $407,000; the farming utensils were worth $36,000 and the live stock $118,235. The slaughtered animals represented a value of $34,000. The farmers had produced, in 1849, 12,438 bushels of wheat, 320,000 of corn and 45,000 of oats, 5,000 lbs of tobacco, 10,230 lbs. of wool, 2,500 bushels of beans, 10. 110 of Irish and 536 of sweet potatoes, 55,500 lbs. of butter and 6,000 lbs. of cheese, 2,200 tons of hay, 4,687 lbs. of flax, etc. etc. There were two libraries in the county, with a catalogue of about 600 volumes each. There were 2 Lutheran, 1 Christian, 2 Methodist, 3 Presbyterian and 2 Roman Catholic churches in the county, 11 buildings in all, erected at an expense of $13,950 with a capacity of seating 7,400 people. 7,400 *seats* and only 4 6.0 souls in the county!

Before entering upon the proceedings of the newly introduced government of the county, we shall introduce here a brief sketch of the

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

First Court House.—Moses Bedell, the miller, contracted, September 5th, 1825, for the building of a frame court-house, 26x36 feet, two stories high; the first story to be eleven feet in the clear, the second eight feet. He agreed to furnish all the materials, have shutters to the windows and shingles to the roof. The work was to be completed by May 1st, 1826. The house was completed and the worshipfuls—as the commissioners called themselves—occupied it on the 5th of June, 1826. Moses received $715.00, the contract price, on the 19th of March, 1827.

Second Court House.—The location of the county seat at Centerville, was a failure, and a majority of the people desired a relocation, selecting Mt. Carmel as the most desirable place. The only objection to the scheme was the question of expense, but when Scoby Stewart, in March, 1829, offered to give bond to the amount of $4,000, conditioned that within two years from date, he would erect a court-house at Mt. Carmel of equal value of the old court house at Centerville, free of all expenses to the county, and located on a lot, selected by the court, and to be donated to the county, the question was decided at once. The court chose lots 217 and 477 as the most suitable site, on which the second court-house of the county was erected.

COURT HOUSE, MT CARMEL, WABASH CO. ILL.

LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

This building was occupied by the county authorities until April 5th, 1857, when it was destroyed by fire.

Third Court House.—This building was erected in 1857, on the old site by Hiram Bell, contractor, at an expense of $6,770. A part of the necessary funds was borrowed from Thomas J. Shannon, who was at the same time appointed agent to pay the contractor as the work progressed, and upon the reports of Charles Cuqua and Brivoyle, experts, superintending the work. Brivoyle, for some reason, withdrew from this superintending position and was succeeded by T. C. Turner. The building was completed in autumn, 1858. A final settlement with the contractor was had on the 6th day of December, 1858.

This building was also destined to be destroyed by the elements. The following few lines, entered upon the journal of the county commissioners' board will fully explain the tragic downfall of Court-house No. 3,—to wit:

"June 4th, 1877: The board of county commissioners remained in session until about twenty minutes to four o'clock, P. M., when said court was suddenly adjourned without ceremony or delay, a terrible cyclone striking and destroying the court-house and offices, the members of the board and the other officers not standing upon the order of their going but at once and precipitately rushing to the vault, and upon emerging therefrom the order of business was entirely lost in the wreck of matter."

The destruction of this building was indeed a calamity, the financial condition of the county being anything but prosperous. An appeal to the magnanimity of the state met with a noble reply, and a special appropriation of $15,000 enabled the county authorities to contract and pay for the

Fourth Court House.—The question of changing the site of the new court-house was submitted to a vote of the people, who by 1,020 against 309 decided to retain the old place. The original contract price agreed upon was amended by a compromise, April 1st, 1881, by which the contractors received an additional payment of $1,950. This circumstance had its origin in the great and astonishing looseness and lameness of contract and specifications, drawn by James Higbee, and adopted by the county commissioners. We introduce them here at length.

SPECIFICATIONS.

Mount Carmel, Ill. June 24th, 1879.

Specifications for building a court-house in the city of Mount Carmel, Wabash county and state of Illinois, said building to be brick and of size and form as shown on plans made by James Higbee of Mt. Carmel.

Excavation.—Under the main building the dirt is to be taken out to the depth of four feet, six inches, the trenches for the wings to be taken out to the depth of three feet, dirt to be removed off the ground, if not needed for grading.

Brick Work.—The contractor of the brick work to furnish good merchantable brick for the foundations up to the surface of the ground to be all hard brick to be laid in good lime mortar, mixed with one-third cement, joints to be well filled with mortar, the foundations of the outside walls to be three feet wide and drop in as shown on plan, all the outside walls to be 18 inches all the way up, the cross walls 13 inches, the walls of the vaults to be built double with three inch space between them, as shown on plan; the vaults to be arched over with hard brick laid in cement, the arch to be 18 inches thick; for the walls above the ground good fair brick is to be selected for the outside and of uniform color, walls to be laid with binder every fifth course, straight and neatly pointed, wall left clean, cornice on main building to be made of brick.

Stone Work.—There will be water table of good stone, 6x8 inches, running round the entire building, stone door sills, 8x19 inches wide, stone window sills to all the windows, caps to windows to be of brick as shown on plan, steps to be added as shown on plan.

Carpenter Work.—First and second tier of joint to be of good sound oak or yellow poplar, free from sap, 2x12 inches, placed 16 inches apart from center, bridged with cross braces, all the floor joints, 10 feet long or longer, to be bridged; there will be rough floor laid in the second story of good sound oak or yellow poplar. Strips, 1x2 inches, laid over each joint filled to the top with mortar to deaden sound, mortar to be dry before the floor is laid, all of the floors to be good sound ash, oak, or yellow pine, from 3 to 5 inches wide, nailed in the tongue and in every joint; the upper joint to be of good sound oak or poplar, placed 16 inches apart from the centers; there will be the inside finished and doors to be painted three coats and grained, outside of sash painted red, putty black, sash grooves stained. Wainscoting, witness stand, judge's desk to be oil finish. It is understood that all the work herein specified and not on the plans is to be done, and also all of the work on plans and not specified is to be done, all to be done in good, neat and workmanlike manner, material furnished to be approved by county commissioners.

The bell is to be hung on good iron hangings; court will furnish bell, contractor the hangings. The vault doors to be like the one now in use in the clerk's office in this city, two registers to each vault, doors to be made as shown on full size drawings, and all inside finish to be as shown on plan, slat seats and backs with iron frames, as per plan shown, said building to be completed on or before the 1st day of September, 1880, to the full satisfaction of the board of county commissioners.

The contractor to give bondsmen with two or more good and sufficient sureties in the penal sum of fifteen thousand dollars, to be approved by the board of county commissioners, payable to the people of Wabash county, Illinois. Plastering to be two coats, brown work and one coat of plaster Paris, all angles to be sharp and straight, all of said building to be plastered inside.

The board of county commissioners agree to furnish one-third of the contract price when the building is completed to the ground or first floor, one-third when the building is fully enclosed, and the remainder when the building is fully completed to the satisfaction of the board of commissioners.

There is to be a stairway in the rooms as shown on floor plans, stairs to be wainscoted with pine or poplar dressed on both sides, steps of oak, rise of poplar, rail of poplar fitted on top of wainscoting, which is run above the second floor, two feet six inches, to form railing around the landing or headway.

The towers or wings to be furnished with rough iron railing, there is to be a trap door on top of each tower, the contractor to furnish a ladder for each tower from the floor on the ceiling joints to trap-door on the top, the front tower to be finished as shown on front elevation to be covered with slate; cornice covered with galvanized iron, molding around the dock's faces to be of galvanized iron. The contractor to furnish six dozen good substantial chairs for jury purposes; the deck of tower to be covered with tin.

The Contract —This agreement witnesseth: That on this 1st day of August, 1879, the board of county commissioners of Wabash county, Illinois, of the first part, and A. Halterback of the second part, agree together in manner following.

The said Halterback for the said consideration hereinafter mentioned, doth for himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators covenant with the said the board of county commissioners of Wabash county aforesaid and their successors in office, that he, the said party of the second part, shall and will on or before the first day of September, A D. 1880, after the date hereof, in a good and workmanlike manner, and at his own proper charge and expense, at a place to be designated by the party of the first part in Mt. Carmel, in said county, well and substantially erect, build and finish a court-house according to the specifications, draught, scheme, and explanation hereunto annexed, with such brick, timber, and other material as the said, the board of county commissioners have mentioned and specified in the prefixed specifications, and as contemplated by the plan referred to in said specification.

In consideration whereof, the said board of county commissioners do for themselves and successors in office, covenant with the said A. Halterback, his executors, administrators, well and truly to pay unto the said Halterback, his executors, administrators, the sum of fourteen thousand and fifty dollars, lawful money, in the following manner, viz: One-third of the contract price when the building is completed according to specifications and plan to the ground or first floor, one third more when the building is fully inclosed, and balance when the court-house is fully completed and finished according to said plans and specifications. It is mutually stipulated that the party of the first part shall have privilege to place and keep on said building, as it progresses to completion, a gentleman to inspect the work and material used in said building.

The new court-house was occupied in March 1881. It is apparently a stately building. The work seems to have been slighted to some extent, and it is sincerely to be wished that it be never tested as to its power to resist another cyclone.

County Jail.—There is no such institution in existence at this day. The records of the county show however that B. Harvey contracted with the county-board, on March 8th, 1831, for the erection of a jail at Mount Carmel, of a dimension of 16 feet by 32 feet. Terms of contract not stated.

1849 *to* 1883.—The constitutional convention of 1847, in which Wabash county was represented by Charles H. Constable, concluded their labors on the 13th of August, 1847. The judgment law, proposed by said convention was ratified by the people on the 6th of March, 1848. The form of county government was changed in consequence of the adoption of the new constitution; the commissioners of the county stepped down and out, to make room for the county court.

Miscellaneous notes from the Journal.—The first county court to wit, James H. Beall, judge, Anthony Albietz and John D. Dyar, associates, took charge of the affairs of the county on the 1st December, 1849. There was nothing but routine before them, during their whole term with the exception of the examination of the accounts of S. S. Lukens, late sheriff who had died before he had finished his collector's report. W. T. Page represented the county in this examination, and reported $1542.83 due the county, which amount was paid over to the treasurer by the administratrix. A vote on township organization, the first one, was had in 1855, an indication, that there was some dissatisfaction with the new governors.

The burning of the court-house, April 5th, 1857, is not mentioned at all in the subsequent records, except incidentally, as for instance, when the court ordered that the judge and clerks should have the bricks of the burned building cleaned and piled up to the best advantage of the county, or that he, the court, should be cited to come forward to file a new bond or vacate his office.

The building of the court-house was not the only business, that weighed heavy on the court; there were the swamp land troubles and railroad subscriptions besides. The building of the court house is mentioned above and the swamp land business may be briefly stated. The lands ceded to the county by and in consequence the swamp land act of 1850, were ordered to be sold December, 1853. Hiram Bell, the swamp land commissioner, made his first report in March, 1858, when he stated he had $4,304.36 in money and notes on hand, the proceeds of lands sold. The report is succeeded by an order of court, July, 1858, that the drainage commissioner should again report at the September term, and also give a full and detailed account of all his transactions as swamp land commissioner and drainage master. The language of the order is terse and exhibits anger.

The report was filed and approved, but the office of drainage master and swamp land commissioner was abolished and the ex-officer peremptorily ordered to turn over books, vouchers and notes at once. Mr. Bell was then building the court-house and attending to the duties of various public offices, and he had for the last twenty-five or thirty years been burdened with an uncommon load of public labors and responsibilities. The known ingratitude of republics was again exemplified in him, and he was held to pay, and had to pay a balance of $1,840.06 found against him in his accounts as swamp land commissioner. This office so recently abolished, was re-organized with James P. McNair as commissioner January 5th, 1859. On June 5th, 1861, judge Wilkinson reported that he had visited the General Land Office at Springfield, to ascertain the status of the Wabash county claim against the United States, and that he had been assured, that the county would soon, probably in less than three months, be reimbursed by the United States, for moneys obtained in the sale of some 5000 acres of Wabash county swamp lands. The funds finally obtained were $2,715.58. The money was used in drainage works and for other purposes.

The finances of the county, during this period, were in a wretched condition as will be seen from the following synopsis:

COUNTY FINANCES, ASSESSMENTS, TAXES AND DEBTS.

The financial condition of the county during the period from 1825 to 1850 had been healthy. The expenditures did not exceed the revenues, and the county remained free of debt; at any rate the records do not show any financial troubles. An examination of the county finances, made March 8, 1851, developed the fact that then a small floating debt of $740.85 existed, and that the assets of the county, to wit: $33.13 cash in the treasury, $1102.97 of uncollected taxes, and $50 in fines not yet paid, exceeded the debt to the amount of $445.25. The tax values of that year amounted to $618,947, and the taxes for state, county and schools to $6.104.81, not quite 1 per cent., or about $1 30 per capita. In June, 1855, the funds in the treasury were reported by the treasurer to amount to $273.73, whereupon the court proceeded to count the funds, and found them to consist of $158 in American gold coin, 7 twenty franc pieces, worth $26.81, 2 ten gulden pieces worth $8.00, 2½ English sovereigns worth $12.12, American silver $21.10, German thalers $11.70, and bank paper amounting to $43.00, and worth $36.00.

The taxes were now rapidly increasing, the county having contracted heavy debts in the aid of railroads located in the county. The taxes of 1857, to wit: $1.60 per $100, amounted to $16,233 or $2.46 per capita, but there was then still a cash balance. In 1859 the tax roll amounted to $31,951 21, or more than $4.00 per capita.

The first detailed statement of the expenditures of the county was made in March, 1862, from which learn the following:

Cost of roads and bridges	$668.49
" of providing for the poor	935.13
" of dieting prisoners	325 87
" of drainage	248.94
" of courts and salaries of officers	2,087.65
" of elections	67.55
Interest on court-house debt	468.00
Interest on railroad debt	8,000.00
Cost of making assessment	622.22
Total	$13,424.15

The county debt was stated to be:

Bonds issued in aid of railroad	$100,000.00
Balance of court-house debt	1,242.48
Unpaid county orders	1,992.46
Total	$103,234.90

The assets of the county consisted in the *hope* of getting $3000 from the United States on account of swamp lands sold. The assessed value of taxable property was stated to be $945,571.

Matters grew rapidly worse, and on November 4, 1865, the court resorted to the pernicious measure of issuing interest bearing county orders. The clerks of the circuit and county courts were authorized to issue $50,000 in such orders, throw them on the market and deposit the money to be realized with T. J. Shannon, the fiscal agent of the county. The two clerks reported that they could not place these orders, and so, the court in its desperate efforts to obtain money, ordered December 5, 1865, that those county orders should be tax free, and that they might be sold at a discount of from 2 to 6 per cent. At the same time a special tax of $2.00 was levied to guarantee the speedy redemption of those orders. The tax of 1866 was simply enormous, to wit: $3.00 for the county, and nearly $2.00 for State and local purposes. The taxes were promptly paid, the debt reduced, and in 1870 the constitutional limit of the tax rate, to wit, 75 cents, not exceeded. The county courts to whom the government of the county had been entrusted since 1849, were superseded by boards of county commissioners in 1874, and these officers caused a rigid investigation of the county affairs to be made, and in their March term, 1874, declared that a floating debt of $12,238.85 was still in existence. The bonded debt of the county was refunded in pursuance of an election held August 13, 1881, at which it was decided by a vote of 403 against 64 to issue $100,000 in 6 per cent. registered bonds, to redeem older bonds. Messrs. George O. Marcy & Co., of Chicago. took the whole amount at 4½ per cent. premium, and placed the sum of $104,250 into the hands of the State treasurer to the credit of Wabash county August 16, 1881. To complete this sketch we introduce a few tabulated statements, to wit:

Copy of Assessment of 1853.

Horses,	1893, at $35.00	$66,555
Neat cattle,	3658 " 7.75	28,374
Mules,	40 " 64.35	2,535
Sheep,	3728 " 1.00	3,728
Hogs,	14218 " 1.04	14,569

Carriages and wagons, 654 at $30.00	$19,716
Clocks and watches, 525 " 6.25	3,280
Pianos, 3 " 1.08	325
Goods and merchandise	40,510
Manufactured articles	2,970
Moneys and credits	66,038
Bonds and stocks	12,350
Unenumerated property	24,538
Total personal property	$282,195
Valuation of lands	393,052
Valuation of town lots	102,358
Total tax value	$777,605
State tax at 49½	$3,856.18
County tax at 40	3,110.42
School tax at 16 & 15	972.10
Back taxes	83.94
Total tax	$8,002 64

From which it would appear that all taxes added together would amount to a very small fraction over one per cent. The population of the county amounted then to 5245 souls, and the tax to be raised was $152 per capita. This was in 1853, and, in order to draw proper lines of comparison, we introduce here the assessments of 1873 and 1882:

Wealth of Wabash County in 1873.—*The County at its best.*

3212 horses, at	$54.49½	$175,038
4443 cattle,	14.33½	63,705
421 mules	66.50½	28,000
7360 sheep	1.44½	10,635
13470 hogs	2.38	32,164
16 steam engines	801.75	12,828
8 safes	71.75	570
8 billiards	141.25	1,130
1356 wagons	43.46½	58,930
1150 watches and clocks	6.46½	7,439
353 sewing machines	48.47	17,110
25 pianos	226.60	5,665
19 melodeons	74.00	1,405
1 ———	300.00	300
1 patent right	10.00	10
4 sailing vessels	45.00	180
Merchandise		94,635
Manufactured articles		17,633
Machinery		66,377
Moneys and credits		281,441
All other personal property		149,880
		$1,043,370
63810 acres of improved lands	$28.31—$1,806,691	
69853 " unimp'd "	14.66— 1,024,019—	2,830,710
2121 town and city lots		754,776
Total		$1,628,855

The county was rich in 1873. The following table exhibits an unaccountable reduction in values:

Assessment of 1882.

2474 horses, at	$25.00	$61,840
4755 cattle	7.27½	34,582
485 mules	28.77	13,953
4147 sheep	1.51½	6,275
5369 hogs	1.57	8,436
18 engines	177.55	3,225
15 safes	33.00	495
3 billiards	8.33½	250
1314 wagons	16.90	20,983
1316 clocks and watches	2.07	2,736
795 sewing machines	7.55	5,99
39 pianos	70.13	2,735
78 melodeons	21.02	2,180
Merchandise		37,305
Agricultural tools, machines, etc		26,481
Moneys, bonds, jewelry, etc		52,062
Household and office property		$31,875
Investments in real estate		1,170
Grain of all kinds		930
All other personal property		1,105
Total		$314,512
84,834 acres improved, at	$10.02	849,798
52,652 " unimproved	4.94	241,172
1,871 town lots improved	143.19	267,900
773 town lots unimproved	20.51	15,851
Total		$1,690,240

Wheat	29,600 acres	Other field products	2,002
Corn	23,357 "	Pastures	14,652
Oats	4,246 "	Orchards	1,519
Meadows	9,458 "	Woodland	52,652
			$137,486

Values and Taxes of Wabash County in 1882.

Personal property of every description	$311,453
Lands, improved and unimproved	1,108,069
Town and city lots	271,326
Railroad property	194,139
Total	$1,884,989

Taxes.

State, 36 cts. per 100	$6,673,26	
State, back taxes	2,963.59—	$9,636.85
Special railroad debt—taxes		21,399.30
County tax—75 cts.	$14,143.31	
" back taxes	5,122.58	
" road and bridge tax	3,866.20—	23,132.09
School taxes		19,124.14
City taxes		1,785.99
Dog tax		845.00
Total taxes		$75,923.37

This is an enormous tax—more than $4.00 per $100, or $7.60 per capita.

The Railroad Debts.—One of the causes of the county indebtedness and increased taxation was the fact that the people voted large amounts of money to aid the construction of railroads through the territory of the county. We append a brief synopsis of the measures adopted for that purpose:

The first proposition in this direction, made by the county court, to subscribe $30,000 to the Ohio and Wabash road, was voted down on the 25th of March, 1854, as was also the proposition to donate the proceeds from the sale of swamp lands to Illinois Southern road in 1857. The agitation in favor of this road continued, however, and at the November election, 1857, a majority of 171 decided in favor of subscribing $100,000 capital stock of the said road. On the 8th of December, 1858, the Court, consisting of Judges William R. Wilkinson, and Thomas J. Armstrong and George Glick, Associates, made an order to issue $100,000 in 8 per cent. interest bearing bonds to pay said subscription. There were, however, a few restrictions in reference to the issue; the bonds were not to be sold for less than 85 cents per $1.00, nor was the money to be paid before a proportionate amount of work was performed in the road bed in the county.

Richard H. Hudson was entrusted with the examination of vouchers, and the disbursing of the funds were discretionary, with him. Associate Justice Armstrong

protested against the proposed measure; his protest was spread upon the record. Judge Armstrong resigned his office at once. The balance of the term was filled by Wm. McClain. Richard Hudson withdrew from his trust in November, 1861.

The county did not provide for the necessary funds to meet the interest due, and surrendered a part of her railroad stock to the company, which, in their turn, agreed to pay the interest then due. The county bonds were subsequently bought up by Messrs. Robert Bell and E. B. Green, the county paying for them at the rate of 75 cents per $1.00. The measures taken to raise the necessary funds are mentioned elsewhere. The bulk, to wit, $90,500, were taken up and paid for in March, 1867, and the remainder was presented by E. S. Russell, in March, 1868. His bonds amounted, principal and interest, to $3,442.40, and he agreed to take $2,581.80 for it. In the transaction it occurred that fourteen coupons of forty dollars each, were counted for double their face value, to wit $1,120, instead of $560.

It is an astonishing fact, that in the midst of an absolute financial misery, and an enormous tax, the people of the county voted another subscription of $15,000 in aid of the Cairo and Vincennes railroad, January 4, 1868. The vote polled was large, to wit 1,265. Lancaster voted unanimously against the subscription, which had but few endorsers in Lick Prairie, Friendsville, Bonpas and Wabash, while Mt. Carmel and Coffee alone gave majorities in favor of it. The majority in favor was 95.

The county entered into an agreement with Green B. Raum, the president of the proposed railroad, to issue those bonds and surrender the stock issued to the county, to the company, when the iron was laid through the county, conditioned, however, that the cars should run within eighteen months from January 22, 1868. This latter clause saved the county from this subscription. The cars did not run. Another railroad scheme found favor with the citizens on the 29th of January, 1870; they voted 618 against, 540 to donate one hundred thousand dollars in aid of the St. Louis, Mt. Carmel and New Albany railroad. The bonds were to run twenty-five years, but payable at any time previous at the pleasure of the county, and were to bear eight per cent. annual interest. The bonds were issued August 1, 1871. Ten years later they were taken up by substituting the new six per cent. bonds, as stated above.

In closing this sketch, a few statistics of the census of 1880, imperfect as they are, may find a space here.

POPULATION:

City and precinct of Mt. Carmel		2,747
Wabash precinct	1,176	
Town of Allendale	231	1,407
Friendsville precinct	1,015	
Town of Friendsville	184	1,199
Lick Prairie and Lancaster		1,575
Bonpas (now Bellmont)	1,558	
Town of Bellmont	279	1,837
Coffee	992	
Town of Keensburgh	78	1,070
Total		9,775

ADDENDUM.

The county of Wabash sent Hon. Charles H. Constable as her delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1847. Hon. Thomas W. Stone represented the counties of Wabash and White in the Convention of 1862, and Hon. James M. Sharp was the delegate of Wabash and Lawrence to the Constitutional Convention of 1870.

Wabash county as represented in the General Assembly:

1826 to 1828—Stephen Bliss, Senator for Edwards and Wabash. Henry Utter, Representative.

1828 to 1830—Enoch Beach, Senator for Edwards, Wabash and Wayne. Samuel Mundy, Representative.

1830 to 1832.—Enoch Beach, Senator as above. Samuel Mundy, Representative.

1832 to 1834.—Henry I. Mills, Senator as above. W. G. Anderson, Representative.

1834 to 1836.—Henry I. Mills, Senator as above. Orlando B. Ficklin, Representative, resigned February 13th, 1835. Edward Smith elected to fill vacancy.

1836 to 1838.—Henry I. Mills, Senator as above. Edward Smith Representative.

1838 to 1840.—Henry I. Mills, Senator as above. Edward Smith, Representative, died during term. Joseph G. Bowman, Representative, successor of Smith.

1840 to 1842.—R. B. Slocumb, Senator as above. James Beall, Representative.

1842 to 1844.—R. B. Slocumb, Senator as above. John Compton, Representative.

1844 to 1846.—Charles H. Constable, Senator as above. John F. Youngkin, Representative.

1846 to 1848.—Charles H. Consable, Senator as above. Samuel S. Lukins, Representative.

1848 to 1850.—Alfred H. Grass, of Lawrence, Senator, 8th Senatorial district. William Pickering, of Edwards, Representative, 8th Representative district.*

1850 to 1852.—Alfred H. Grass, Senator as above. William Pickering, Representative as above.

1852 to 1854.—Mortimer O'Kean, of Jasper, Senator as above. Victor B. Bell, of Wabash, Representative.

1854 to 1856.—Silas L. Bryan, of Marion, Senator, 20th Senatorial district. S. H Martin, of White, Representative, 9th Representative district †

1856 to 1858.—Silas L. Bryan, of Marion, Senator as above. John E. Whitney, of White, Representative as above.

1858 to 1860.—Silas L. Bryan, of Marion, Senator as above. John G. Powell, of White, Representative.

1860 to 1862.—Zadock Casey, of Jefferson, Senator as above. James M. Sharp, of White, Representative.

1862 to 1864.—Hugh Gregg, of Williamson, Senator, 2nd Senatorial district. James M. Sharp, of Wabash, Representative, 4th district.‡

* Wabash, Edwards, Lawrence, Richland, Clay, Jasper and Effingham formed the 8th Senatorial, and Wabash and Edwards the 8th Representative district from 1848 to 1854.

† From 1854 to 1862 Wabash and White formed the 9th Represen- tative district, and Wabash, Edwards, Wayne, Jefferson, Merion, Clay and Richland, the 20th Senatorial district.

‡ From 1862 to 1870 Wabash, Edwards, Wayne, Clay, Richland

1864 to 1866.—John W. Westcott, of Xenia, Senator as above. D. H. Morgan, of Russellville, Representative.

1866 to 1868.—John W. Westcott, of Xenia, Senator as above. James M. Sharp, of Mt. Carmel, Representative.

1868 to 1870.—J. J. R. Turney, of Fairfield, Senator as above. D. H. Morgan, of Russellville, Representative.

1870 to 1872.—John Jackson, of Lawrence and John Landrigan, of Edwards, Senators, 2nd Senatorial district. Walter L. Mayo, of Edwards, Representative, 20th district.

1872 to 1874.—George W. Henry, of Clay, Senator, 44th Senatorial district.* Isaac M. Jacquess, of Wabash, Robert T. Forth, of Wayne and David W. Barkley, of Wayne, Representatives.

1874 to 1876.—George W. Henry, of Clay, Senator as above. Samuel R. Hall, of Edwards, Byron J. Rotan, of Clay and John Landrigan, Representatives as above.

1876 to 1878—Robert P. Hanna, of Wayne, senator as above; Hiram H. Chessley, of Clay, W. R. Wilkinson, of Wabash, George Ramsey, of Clay, representatives.

1878 to 1880—Robert P. Hanna, of Wayne, senator as above; Jacob Zimmerman, of Wabash, William Bower, of Richland, Charles Churchill, of Edwards, representatives.

1880 to 1882—John Tanner, senator as above; Nathan Crews, James Keen, E. B. Keen, representatives.

1882 to 1884—John C. Edwards, senator 46th District †; F. W. Cox, Lowery Hay, W. H. Johnson, representatives.

County Commissioners.—Levi Compton, 1825 to 1826; Tarlton Boren, 1825 to 1828, two terms; Moses Bedell, 1825 to 1826; Ephraim Phar, 1826 to 1830, two terms; Beauchamp Harvey, 1826 to 1830, two terms; George Knight, 1829 to 1832, two terms; Anthony Altintz, 1840 to 1846, two terms; William Wier, 1842 to 1845; Daniel Keen, 1844 to 1849, twice elected; George Glick, 1843 to 1848; Stephen S. Gunn, 1846 to 1849; Abraham Utter, 1848 to 1849.

County Courts.—1849 to 1853, James H. Beale, judge; Anthony Albietz, John G. Dyer, associate judges. 1853 to 1857, James H. Beale, co-judge; T. J. Armstrong, Henry Mundy, associates. 1857 to 1861, Wm. R. Wilkinson, resigned, co-judge; T. J. Armstrong, 1857 to 1859, William McClain to fill vacancy, George Glick, associates. 1861 to 1865, Thos Armstrong, co-judge; Isaac Hershey, O. H. Keen, associates. 1865 to 1869, Thomas J. Armstrong, Judge (died 1869); Robert Bell, judge elect, 1869, Rozander Smith, Collins Bredwell, associates. 1869 to 1873, James S. Johnson, co-judge; Stephen C. Midgett, John Graff, (resigned 1872), W. R. Mundy, filled vacancy 1872. 1873 to 1877, Thomas J. Shannon, judge of probate, the county government to be attended to by a board of commissioners. W. W. McDowell, judge, 1877, resigned April, 1879; Stephen C. Midgett elected to fill vacancy in 1879 and re-elected for a full term 1882 to 1884.

Board of County Commissioners. 1873 to 1874, Jeremiah Fox, Jacob Seiler and L. A. Miller; 1874 to 1875, Jacob Seiler, L. A. Miller and E. H. Courter; 1875 to 1876, L. A. Miller, E. H. Courter and O. H. Keen; 1876 to 1877, E. H. Courter, O H. Keen and Luke A. Miller, re-elected. 1877 to 1877, O. H Keen, (died in office, vacancy filled by J. W. Tanquary), Luke A. Miller and Silas Andrews. 1878 to 1879, Luke A. Miller, Silas Andrews and J. W. Tanquary. 1878 to 1880, Silas Andrews, J. W. Tanquary and Berkley Armstrong.

1880 to 1881.—J. W. Tanquary, B. Armstrong and Robert Ramsey.

1881 to 1882.—B. Armstrong, died in office, vacancy filled by R. S. Gordon, Robert Ramsay.

1882 to 1883.—Robert Ramsay, R. S. Gordon and J. E. Heniken.

County Clerks.—Hiram Bell, 1825 to 1853; James S. Johnson, 1853 to 1869; Sylvester Greathouse, 1869 to 1873; William Birkett, 1873 to 1877; Marquis D. McClintock, 1877 to 1882, and Isaac F. Price, since 1882

Sheriffs.—Abner Armstrong, 1825 to 1828; Isaac Parmenter, 1828; John D. Dyan, 1842 to 1846; Isaac N. Jaquess, 1846 to 1850; S. S. Luken, 1850, died February, 1851, vacancy filled by I. N. Jaquess, *pro tem.* William B. Beall, 1851 to 1852; Charles Cuqua, 1852 to 1854; D. S. Harvey, 1854 to 1856; Charles Cuqua, 1856 to 1858; Isaac N. Jaquess, 1858 to 1860; Charles Cuqua, 1860 to 1862; William Arbuthnot, 1862 to 1864; Isaac Ogden, 1864 to 1866; W. W. McDowell, 1866 to 1868; Isaac Ogden, 1868 to 1870; Neill C. Burns, 1870 to 1872; W. W. McDowell, 1872 to 1876; J T. Burkett, 1876 to 1878; James S. Wilson, 1878 to 1880; Martin Walser, 1880 to 1882, and Francis M. Cowling since 1882.

Circuit Clerks.—Hiram Bell, 1825 to 1826; Edward Munday, 1826 to 1828; Hiram Bell, to 1864; Richard H. Hudson, 1864 to 1872; William E. Keen, from 1876 to 1880, and J. T. Burkett since 1880.

Treasurers and Assessors.—Abner Armstrong, 1825; George Bell, 1827; J. H. Beall, 1843; G. C. Turner, 1849; David Reinhard, 1855; Paul Moyer, 1857; Isaac Ogden, 1859; W. W. McDowell, 1861; George W. Douglas, died in office, insane; Samuel Fisher filled vacancy; Sylvester Greathouse, two terms, 1865; James B. Ramsay, two terms, 1869; N. C. Burns, two terms, 1873; Henry J. Henning, two terms, 1877, and Peter P. Keepes since 1882.

Coroners.—Levi Crouch, 1826; J. G. Wirth, 1862;

White, Lawrence and Hamilton formed the 2nd Senatorial, and Wabash and Lawrence the 4th Representative district.

* The Act of March 1st, 1872, formed the State into 51 Senatorial districts, each district to elect one Senator and three Representatives. Wabash, Clay, Wayne, Richland and Edwards constituted the 44th district

† Wabash, Lawrence, White and Hamilton compose now the 46th Senatorial District of the state.

Richard Adam, 1864; Joel P. Thrall, 1868; John Kern, 1868; Samuel Shaw, 1870, four termes in office, and A. J. McIntosh since 1878.

School Commissioners and Superintendents.—Gilb. C. Turner, 1843; James Mahorn, 1849; W. M. Harmon, 1853, two terms; James Leeds, 1861, five terms, and an additional one year term, and A. P. Manley since 1882.

State and County Attorneys.—John M. Robinson, 1825; E. B. Webb, 1832; Aaron Shaw, 1843; Alfred Kitchell, 1851; John Schofield, 1858; D. L. Brewer, 1864, and Silas Z. Landes since 1872.

COUNTY OFFICERS (SERVING IN 1883).

Stephen C. Midgett, of Mt. Carmel, Judge County Court.

Isaac F. Price, Mt. Carmel, Clerk County Court.

Francis M. Cowling, Mt. Carmel, Sheriff.

Peter P. Keepes, Mt. Carmel, Treasurer.

Alfred P. Manley, Mt. Carmel, Superintendent of Schools.

A. J. McIntosh, Allendale, Coroner.

Robert Ramsay, of Mier, Frederic Holsen, of Allendale, John E. Heniken, of Cowling, Members of Board of County Commissioners.

John T. Burkett of Mt. Carmel, Clerk of Circuit Court.

S. Z. Landes, Mt. Carmel, States' Attorney.

Charles Buckanan, Bellmont, Surveyor.

CHAPTER IX.

BENCH AND BAR.

BY a wise ordination of providence, law and order govern everything in the vast and complex system of the universe. Law is everything. Law would still always exist, though every one of its professors and teachers should perish from the face of the earth. And should such a thing occur, and a new race spring up, the first instinctive desire of its best men would be to bring order out of chaos by the enactment and promulgation of wise and beneficent laws. Law in the abstract is as much a component part of our planet as are the elements earth, air, fire, and water; in a concrete sense, as applied to the government of races, nations, and peoples it plays almost an equally important part. Indeed, so grand is the science and so noble are the objects sought to be accomplished through it, that it has inspired some of the best and greatest men of ancient and modern times to an investigation and study of its principles.

Draco, among the first and greatest of the Athenian lawgivers, was hailed as the deliverer of those people, because of his enacting laws, and enforcing them, for the prevention of vice and crime, and looking to the protection of the masses from oppression and lawlessness. It is true that many of the penalties he attached to the violation of the law were severe and even barbarous, but this severity proceeded from an honorable nature, with an earnest desire to improve the condition of his fellowmen. Triptolemus, his contemporary, proclaimed as laws, "Honor your your parents, worship the gods, hurt not animals." Solon, perhaps the wisest of them all, a man of remarkable purity of life and noble impulses, whose moral character was so great and conviction as to the public good so strong, that he could and did refuse supreme and despotic power when thrust upon him.

What is true of one race or nation in this particular is true of all, viz., that the wisest and greatest of lawmakers and lawyers have always been pure and good men, perhaps the most notable exceptions being Justinian and Tribonianus. Their great learning and wisdom enabled them to rear as their everlasting monument the Pandects and Justinian Code, which, however, they sadly defaced by the immoralities and excesses of their private lives.

Among the revered of modern nations will be found, conspicuous for their great services to their fellows, innumerable lawyers. To the Frenchman the mention of the names of Trouchet, Le Brun, Portalis, Rœderer, Thibaudeau, and others excites a thrill of pride for their greatness and of gratitude for their goodness.

What Englishman, or American either, but that takes just pride in the splendid reputation and character of the long line of England's loyal, lawyer sons? The Bacons, father and son, who, with Lord Burleigh, were selected by England's greatest Queen to administer the affairs of state, and Somers and Hardwicke, Cowper and Dunning, Eldon, Blackstone, Coke, Stowell, and Curran, who, with all the boldness of a giant and eloquence of Demosthenes, struck such vigorous blows against kingly tyranny and oppression; and Erskine and Mansfield and a score of others. And in our own country have we not names among the dead as sacred, and among the living as dear? In the bright pages of the history of a country, founded for the sole benefit of the people, and all kinds of people, who more than our lawyers are recorded as assisting in its formation, preservation, and working for its perpetuity.

On the organization of Edwards county, November 28th, 1814, the Illinois Territory comprised three judicial circuits, of which Edwards county formed a part of the third. From the admission of the State into the Union in 1818, until 1835, with the exception of a little more than two years, (1824 to 1827) the Judges of the Supreme Court of Illinois, performed the duties of Circuit Judges. In that year a law was enacted establishing the distinctive office of Circuit Judge, and dividing the State into separate Judicial districts, which continued to February, 1841, when the old system was re-established, and remained in force until the adoption of the new constitution in 1848. This constitution pro-

vided for the election of one Circuit Judge in each judicial district.

The counties of Edwards, Lawrence and Wabash have been included within the same judicial district, except from 1851 to 1873. Edwards county was erected in 1814; Lawrence in 1821, and Wabash in 1824 A reference to these dates will show a complete list of the

CIRCUIT JUDGES

doing duty in each of the counties in their respective order.

The earliest courts within the Territory of these three counties were held at old Palmyra, then the county seat of Edwards. The first session was held July 11, 1815, with Judge Stanley Griswold on the bench.

In 1816, Thomas Towles presiding. From 1817 to 1818, Jeptha Hardin was on the bench; 1818 to 1819 Thomas C. Browne; William Wilson, from 1819 to 1825; James O. Wattles from 1825 to 1827, when Thomas C. Browne, was again on the bench serving one year; William Wilson again appears, serving from 1828 to 1835; Justin Harlan from 1835 to 1841, when William Wilson again returns to the bench, serving until 1849, being succeeded by his predecessor, Justin Harlan, from 1849 to 1851; Samuel S. Marshall was then elected, serving until 1854, when he resigned, and Downing Baugh served one year; Edwin Beecher served from 1855 to 1861; Samuel S. Marshall, from 1861 to 1865, when James M. Pollock succeeded to the bench, serving until 1873. By act of Legislature, March 28, 1873, the State was divided exclusive of Cook county, into twenty-six judicial circuits, and at the election, in June, 1873, one judge was elected for each circuit, for the term of six years. Edwards and Wabash counties formed a part of the twenty-fourth district. Tazewell B. Tanner was elected judge of the circuit, and Lawrence county formed a part of the twenty-first district and elected James C. Allen, in that circuit. In 1877, the Legislature, in order to increase the number of Circuit Judges, and to provide for the organization of the Appellate Courts, consolidated the twenty-six judicial circuits into thirteen, thereby giving each circuit two judges, and provided for the election of one additional judge in each circuit, in August, 1877, for two years, making three judges in each judicial circuit. The September following the Supreme Court appointed twelve of the Circuit Judges to appellate duty, the remaining judges held the Circuit Courts in their respective districts. In this change of the judiciary system the twenty-fifth and the twenty-fourth districts were thrown together to be known as the Second Judicial Circuit. In those districts Tazewell B. Tanner and James C. Allen, were already serving on the bench, and John H. Halley was elected to make the requisite number. They presided, as required by the above act, until 1879, when Chauncey S. Conger, Thomas S. Casey and William C. Jones, were elected, and are still on the bench.

The judges serving on the bench, in Lawrence county, while that county was not included within the same judicial circuits, were: Justin Harlan, who served until 1859, when Edwin Beecher held two terms; Alfred Kitchell served nearly two years; James C. Allen, was commissioned July 1, 1861, and resigned December 31, 1862, and was succeeded by Aaron Shaw, March 2, 1863, who continued on the bench until 1867, being succeeded by Richard S Canby, and he by James C. Allen.

Some of the above named judges were, during their day very prominent and influential in shaping the affairs of state.

WILLIAM WILSON, a Virginian, one of the earliest judges in the State, and the first to hold court in Wabash and Lawrence counties, was for many years one of the leading jurists of the State. He served on the supreme bench for a period of almost thirty years. As already mentioned he was first appointed July 7, 1819, nine months after Illinois was admitted into the Union. January 19, 1825, he was made chief justice and occupied that honorable position until December 4, 1848. He left behind him a most excellent record, and his memory is dear to his many friends and associates. He was a man of fine personal appearance and presided over his court with great dignity. On leaving the bench he retired to a farm in White county, where he resided until his death. THOMAS C. BROWNE was also on the Supreme bench from October 9, 1818, to December 4, 1849. He was a conscientious judge.

JEPTHA HARDIN, was a native of Kentucky, and belonged to the celebrated Hardin family of that State. He was a half brother of the distinguished Benjamin Hardin, but not his equal, although an excellent judge and a fine lawyer.

JUSTIN HARLAN, was a man of the highest order of talents and although his learning was not what is called liberal, yet he was a profound, well-read and able lawyer, and honest and impartial in the discharge of his judicial functions. He was eminently social, and gained many friends.

SAMUEL S. MARSHALL, another able lawyer, represented his district in congress in 1855, and again re-elected in 1857, '65, '67, '69 and '71, and is still figuring prominently in state and national politics.

JAMES C. ALLEN, was one of the Appellate Judges in the fourth district, and for several years a member of Congress. He is an able and sound lawyer, and while on the bench his fairness and impartiality and the correctness of his decisions won him much credit. He is a fluent and pleasing speaker and a genial, affable gentleman.

NON-RESIDENT LAWYERS.

These counties being in the same judicial circuit in the early time, they were consequently visited by nearly the same traveling attorneys. Many were the privations and hardships that surrounded the early bar of Illinois. At that time, owing to the small amount of litigation, attorneys, in order to gain a livelihood from the practice of their profession, found it necessary to fol-

low the courts from county to county. Nevertheless, some of the most illustrious legal lights that the State has produced lived in those days.

Among the distinguished men that came to practice at Edwards, Lawrence and Wabash courts in that early day were: Edwin B. Webb, for many years in the Illinois legislature; Col. William H. Davidson, who was a fair lawyer and for many years a leader in the State Senate; Gen. John M. Robinson, who was prosecuting attorney in 1821, and afterward represented the State for years in the U. S. Senate; John McLean, already mentioned, a native of Kentucky, and a good and popular lawyer: Henry Eddy, long the editor of the *Shawneetown Gazette*, and a man of fine legal ability; Thomas C. Browne, who was the prosecuting attorney at the first courts of Edwards county, and afterward Judge of the circuit; John McIntire, the prosecutor in 1816, and who for many years rode the circuit; U. F. Linder, witty and eloquent, eminent as a criminal lawyer and adroit politician; O. B. Ficklin, a profound lawyer, and leader in the national congress, who for several years was a resident of Mt. Carmel; the handsome and gifted Charles H. Constable; Samuel S. Hayes, a scholarly lawyer and preëminently a self-made man; Col. J. E. Whiting, George Webb, father of Edwin B. Webb, John Pearsons, Samuel McRoberts, Col. A. P. Field, who ranked among the ablest members of the bar of Illinois, and subsequently moved to Louisiana, and became Attorney General of that State, William J. Gatewood, an eminent lawyer, and for many years in the State Senate; August C. French, twice governor of Illinois; J. M. Krebs, John McElvain, and probably others whose names might be mentioned, but they have passed from the recollection of the oldest citizens.

EDWARDS COUNTY.

FORMER RESIDENT LAWYERS.

In early times lawyers were few in number, and resided mostly in the larger towns of the State. This being a small county, there have been but few resident attorneys, and they mostly remaining but a short time. At the first term of the Circuit court held in the county, on the 12th day of July, 1815, the following gentlemen were admitted to the practice of law: Adolphus T. Hubbard, Elias Kent Kane, Thomas H. Blake, John McLean, Russel E. Heacock, Jeptha Hardin, and John McIntire. We simply mention the fact that these gentlemen were admitted at this term of court. They however were not residents of the county. The above named, afterward became prominent and conspicuous men in Illinois. Elias Kent Kane and John McLean, having represented the state in the United States senate.

The first resident attorney at Albion was James O. Wattles. He came in 1820. He resided there for a number of years and practiced in the courts of Edwards and adjoining counties. He was elected judge of the Fifth judicial district in 1825, and served on the bench until 1827.

August O. French, came to Albion soon after 1820, then a young man fresh from some eastern college, and engaged in teaching a select school of small children at two dollars a quarter. He also employed a portion of his time writing in the clerk's office, at the same time reading law, and it was not long afterward that he was seen in the saddle, riding the circuit with the lawyers. He afterward removed to Palestine, Crawford county, was in the legislature in 1836 and was elected Governor of Illinois in 1846, and re-elected in 1849.

James B. Hinde, who was subsequently elected circuit clerk of White county, was a very early lawyer in Albion, and practiced his profession there for a period of about six years. Soon after Mr. Hinde, came Samuel Booker, a bright and talented man, who made Albion his residence until 1849, when he emigrated to California, where he afterward became a man of some prominence.

William Harrow, was a resident attorney for a number of years. He was considered a good lawyer. Early in the late rebellion, he enlisted in an Indiana regiment, and became colonel, and served his country with credit and distinction. He was killed a few years ago by a railroad accident, while on a trip to make a political speech.

O. S. Canby, a single man, practiced here a few years and died in Grayville, in 1868. It is said he was a studious, careful lawyer and a man of ability.

Amos B. Mathews, a lawyer of ability, located here in 1867 and remained in practice until July, 1882, when he removed to Minnesota.

R. G. Brown, located here in 1870 remaining only a few months, when he moved to Kaskaskia, Illinois.

PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

Joseph M. Campbell, a native of Illinois, is the oldest resident member of the Edwards county bar. He received his education in the common schools of Wayne county, and began the study of law in the office of William H. Robinson, and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1865. In 1866 he came to Albion and opened a law office in partnership with his preceptor, W. H. Robinson, which relation continued until 1870. Since that date, with the exception of a short period in partnership with H. J. Strawn, Mr. Campbell has practiced by himself. In 1873 he was elected judge of Edwards county, and by re-election still continues to hold that office. Mr. Campbell is a good judge of law, and a painstaking, careful lawyer.

Halbert J. Strawn is a native of Pennsylvania. He came west, and in 1870 was admitted to the bar at Princeton, Indiana. In a short time afterward he came to Illinois, and in September, 1872, prior to his admittance to the bar in this State, he had formed a law partnership with Judge J. M. Campbell, which continued until 1873, when he opened an office by himself. In

March, 1879, he was appointed master in chancery for a term of two years, and in 1882 he was elected prosecuting attorney. Mr. Strawn has confined himself to a general practice in which he has been very successful.

WILLIAM F. FOSTER, although a native of Indiana, has been a resident of Edwards county since he was four years of age. His education was acquired by hard, studious application to his books, having attended school only nine months in his life. In January, 1876, he began reading law in the office of F. A. Sampson, at Sedalia, Missouri, and was admitted to the bar in that State May 8, 1876, having acquired the knowledge of law necessary for admission within the short space of four months. He was admitted to practice in Illinois January 22, 1879, and located at Albion, since which he has had a good practice. In November, 1880, he was appointed master in chancery and served in that capacity for a term of two years.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

FORMER RESIDENT LAWYERS.

Many lawyers at various times have made Lawrence county their residence, some for a very short period and others remaining for several years. It is impossible to gather the names of all those who resided at Lawrenceville in the earlier part of its history, as they have passed from the recollection of the oldest citizens.

JUDGE AARON SHAW was the earliest resident attorney that became in any way prominent. He was admitted to the bar at Lawrenceville in 1835, and remained there for several years. In 1850 he was elected to the Legislature, and in 1857 to Congress. He subsequently moved to Olney. March 2, 1863, he was commissioned circuit judge in the twenty-fourth circuit, vice James C. Allen, resigned. In 1882 he was again elected to Congress, and still resides in Olney.

JOSEPH G. BOWMAN located here about 1835. He is a fine judge of law and a successful attorney. He moved to Vincennes and from thence to Olney, where he now resides.

FREDERICK A. THOMAS, a young attorney, came about 1840, was elected circuit clerk and died while in office.

Two brothers, LOUIS and D. B. ABERNATHY, located here about 1860. The former held the office of school commissioner, and the latter was master in chancery for several years. They were promising young lawyers, and both died in Lawrenceville.

T. P. LOWERY became a resident practitioner about the same time as the above named, and remained for seven years. He held the office of county surveyor for two terms, and served in the capacity of school superintendent and justice of the peace. He moved to Texas.

WM. LINDSEY was here for a few years, leaving about 1864 or '65. He was politically inclined, a fair stump speaker, and receiving an office under the government he departed.

JOHN FIELDS, a lawyer of considerable ability, came to the bar in 1867. He graduated in the law department of the State University of Indiana. In 1870, he was a partner of E. B. Green of Mt. Carmel; was appointed master in chancery in 1871, performing the duties of that office until 1878. Failing health caused him to give up his lucrative practice here and he is now a resident of Colorado Springs, Colorado.

D. L. BREWER, a well known attorney, resided in Lawrenceville for a number of years.

HARRY BRISCOE, with the story of whose horrible death the citizens are so familiar, was a good young lawyer, and was for a time prosecuting attorney of the county.

T. A. STEWART, and I. N. FARNSWORTH were among those of the more recent years.

PRESENT RESIDENT LAWYERS.

The oldest resident lawyer of Lawrence county is the Hon. Wm. J. Chews. He was born in Crawford county, Illinois, in 1824, and five years later his father moved his family to this county, locating on Allison prairie. Here he grew to manhood, attending the common schools of his neighborhood, and laboring at home on the farm. At the age of twenty-one his father gave him forty acres of land, and he engaged in farming for himself. A few years later he moved to Lawrenceville, and embarked in the milling business, with which he soon became dissatisfied and returned to farm life. In 1843, he began the study of law under the directions of J. G. Bowman, being admitted to practice in 1846. It was now, for the first time, that he had an opportunity of displaying his powerful intellect. His knowledge was acquired almost entirely by self-culture, and had he devoted his entire attention to law, he would doubtless have shed lustre on the bar of southern Illinois. He is a man possessed of extraordinary judgment, a good speaker and a sound, careful lawyer. In 1869 he was elected to the office of county judge, but resigned his position in 1872, when his fellow-citizens chose him to represent them in the State Senate, where he served with distinction for two years. The Judge is still living, on his farm, near where his father settled on coming to the county.

T. B. HUFFMAN, a native of Indiana, received his rudimentary education in the common schools of his native State, completing his literary education at the Vincennes University, and at Lincoln University at Lincoln, Illinois. Commenced the reading of law in the office of Judge Willliam B. Jones, of Lincoln, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1869. In May of the same year he located in Lawrenceville, where he has since continued to practice his profession. In 1873, was appointed by the governor to the office of county judge, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of William J. Crews. About the close of the term of county judge, Harry Briscoe, the prosecuting attorney, died, and Mr. Huffman was chosen to fill the vacancy, and in 1875 was elected to the same for the term of four years. In 1869, he formed a partnership with

David B. Abernathy, and, subsequently, for about two years was in partnership with E. Callahan. In 1881, he took into partnership, D. L. Brewer, which continued until the death of the latter in March, 1822. In June, 1882, S. G Gee, became a partner, and the firm of Huffman & Gee still continues.

William M. Robinson, is a son of Dr. J. A. Robinson, a Methodist minister. He received his early education in the public schools, in the various towns in Illinois, to which his father was sent as pastor, and subsequently attended McKendree college at Lebanon, Illinois, from which institution he graduated in 1870. In 1871, he began reading law with William Stoker, of Centralia, and afterward with Judge Horace Hayward, Olney. Was admitted to the bar in January, 1875. Immediately thereafter he began the practice of law in Olney, associated with W. Mattoon, and in August, 1876, came to Lawrenceville and opened an office, forming partnership with D. L. Brewer, in 1877, which continued for a period of two years, since which time Mr. Robinson has practiced alone. He is a man of great talent and a lawyer of ability.

S. B. Rowland, is a native of Illinois. He began the study of law in the office of Wilson & Hutchison, of Olney, and afterward attended the law department of the University of Michigan, graduating in March, 1871. Was admitted to the bar in this State, in April of the same year, and soon afterward located in the practice of law at Lawrenceville. In 1882, he formed a partnership with T. P. Lowery, and in the same year purchased the *Lawrence County Democrat*, which was under his management about four years. March 16, 1883, he formed a partnership with his old preceptor, E. S. Wilson, of Olney.

George Huffman, is a brother of Judge T. B. Huffman, also a native of Indiana. He was educated in the schools of his native State, attending the Vincennes University, and in 1867 entered the Lincoln University of Illinois, from which he was graduated in 1869. Began the study of law in 1870, in the office of W. B. Jones, at Lincoln, and was admitted to practice in 1871. For a few years he taught school, and was engaged in the mercantile business, and in the spring of 1878 began the practice of his profession in Lawrenceville by himself. In 1879 he became a partner with E. S. Wilson of Olney, which continued until August, 1880, when he formed a partnership with Frank C. Meserve. Mr. Huffman is a good lawyer.

K. P. Snyder, the present efficient prosecuting attorney of Lawrence county, was born in Richland county, Illinois, where he received his early education, subsequently attending the State Normal University, at Normal, Illinois. Read law in the office of Fifer & Phillips, of Bloomington, at the same time attended the law department of the Wesleyan University, from which institution he graduated in June, 1879, and immediately thereafter was admitted to the bar at Mt. Vernon, Illinois. September 1, 1879, he opened a law office in Lawrenceville. In 1880, he was elected to the office of State's attorney for Lawrence county, for a term of four years. Mr. Snyder is a studious, careful lawyer, and a successful prosecutor.

T. B. Finly, a resident attorney of Sumner, a native of Ohio, attended Miller's Academy, and afterward Franklin College at Athens, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1860. Read law in the office of Miller & Sherrard, at Steubenville, Ohio, and took a course in the law school at Cleveland, Ohio. Began practice at Sidney, Ohio, and afterward became a partner of Judge William Lawrence, at Bellefontaine, Ohio, Opened an office at Sumner, in 1879, where he has since resided.

Frank Meserve came to Illinois from Massachusetts, his native state, in 1879. He is a young man of scholarly attainments, having had advantage of the superior schools of his native state, and graduating at the Boston University in 1877. His father being a lawyer, Mr. Meserve inherited a natural inclination and tact for the legal profession, and shortly after leaving college he began the study of law in his father's office. Coming west, he resided with his uncle, at Robinson, Illinois, and completed his legal course in the office of Callahan & Jones of that town. He was admitted to the bar in this state in June, 1880, and the following month located in Lawrenceville, forming a law partnership with George Huffman, under the style of Huffman & Meserve, which still continues. In January, 1881, the firm purchased the *Democratic Herald*, Mr. Meserve assuming editorial charge. He is an energetic, studious lawyer, with good prospects for an extended practice.

C. J. Borden is a native of Pennsylvania; he graduated from the Chester county Academy, in Pennsylvania, in 1873, and in 1876 went to Kentucky and attended the law department of the University of Louisville, graduating in 1879. He located in the practice of law at Lawrenceville in 1881.

S. J. Gee was born in St. Francisville, in this county. He entered Shurtleff college, at Alton, Illinois, in 1876, graduating in 1880, and immediately afterward began the study of law in the office of Brewer & Huffman, in Lawrenceville, and was admitted to the bar in 1882. Soon afterward he became the junior partner of T. B. Huffman, with whom he is still associated.

Philip W. Barnes, the present judge of the Lawrence county court, is a native of Ohio, and came with his father to this county when a lad of six years; attended the common schools of Lawrence county, and graduated at the Olney high-school in 1879, and soon afterward entered the law department of the Illinois Wesleyan University, at Bloomington, Illinois, from which he graduated June 15, 1881, and was admitted to the bar January 11, 1882 On the 4th of December of the same year he began the practice of law in Lawrenceville by himself. In 1873 Mr. Barnes received the nomination for the office of county judge, by the Republican party, and was elected, the duties of which office he is now discharging with credit to himself and

satisfaction to the people of Lawrence. Judge Barnes is a young man of promise.

WABASH COUNTY.

FORMER RESIDENT LAWYERS.

The first resident attorney of Wabash county, as near as it is possible to ascertain, was EDWARD MUNDY. He was a native of New Jersey, and became a resident of Wabash county as early as 1820, locating in what is now Friendsville precinct. He traveled the circuit and was considered a good attorney. He was elected to represent this district in the legislature in 1830. A few years later he moved to Michigan, where he afterward became very prominent in political affairs, being elected Lieutenant Governor and holding other important offices. An attorney, by the name of ELKINS, is remembered as early as 1826, having located in the county, remaining however, only a few years.

HON. O. B. FICKLIN, a gentleman so well known to the citizens of the Wabash country, became a practising lawyer at Mt. Carmel as early as 1830, and was elected from Wabash county to represent that district in the legislature in 1834. Soon after serving out his term in the legislature he moved to Charlestown, Coles county, this state, and from that district was elected to Congress in 1843, being four times re-elected, and for many years recognized as one of the leaders of that body. He is still an honored citizen of Charlestown.

A MR. PYLE, came to Mt. Carmel about 1833, remaining about three years.

JAMES MCDOWELL, came in 1835, and practiced law at the Wabash bar until his death in 1866. He was for several years judge of the probate court, and was regarded as a sound attorney. Besides his profession he was also engaged in mercantile pursuits for several years in Mt. Carmel.

CHARLES H. CONSTABLE, was a native of Maryland and located at Mt. Carmel in 1839, and remained here until 1852, when he removed to Marshall county, Illinois, where he was elected to the office of circuit judge. He was a lawyer of ability. Died about the close of the late war.

JOSEPH G. BOWMAN, a Virginian, became a member of the Wabash bar in 1839. He was elected to represent the district in the legislature in 1840, and subsequently moved to Lawrenceville, and thence to Olney, where he still resides.

JOSEPH C. ORTH, native of Pennsylvania, located here in 1844, practicing his profession for three or four years, when he engaged in farming in this county until his death in 1857.

ROBERT W. DOUGHERTY, came here from Baltimore about 1848, practiced law for a short time and returned to the east.

VICTOR B. BELL, brother of Robert Bell, practiced at the Wabash bar from 1848 to 1855, when he moved to Chicago, and formed a partnership with Gen. T. E. Ransom. He afterward moved to Washington, D. C., and from thence to New Orleans where he died in 1867. In 1852–54, he represented Wabash and Edwards counties in the house of Representatives.

PRESENT RESIDENT LAWYERS.

ROBERT BELL is the oldest resident lawyer of the Wabash county bar. He is a native of the county, and received his education in the common and select schools of Mt. Carmel. He began the study of law in the office of his brother, Victor B. Bell, and subsequently attended the law department of the Indiana State University, from which Institution he graduated in February, 1855. In the spring of the same year, he formed a partnership in law, with Lewis C. Keller, at Fairfield, Illinois, where he began the practice of his profession. After a residence of two years at Fairfield, he established an office in Mt. Carmel. In 1864, he formed a partnership with Edward B. Green, under the style of Bell & Green, which firm still continue, one of the strongest in southern Illinois.

In 1863, Mr. Bell was elected President of the Illinois Southern Railroad Company, which afterward merged into the Cairo and Vincennes Railroad Company. In 1869, he was appointed by the Governor, Judge of Wabash county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge T. J. Armstrong. In the same year he was elected President of the St. Louis, Mt. Carmel & New Albany Railroad Company, serving in that capacity until the consolidation of that railroad into the Louisville, New Albany & St. Louis, in 1872. In 1876, he was sent as special agent of the U. S. Treasury, to California, to investigate alleged frauds in the International Revenue district of that State. In the campaign of 1878, he was the Republican candidate for Congress in the nineteenth district, making a vigorous fight, although the district was hopelessly Democratic. Was a member of the Republican State Central Committee at large, from 1878 to 1882, and was one of the U. S. Commissioners in 1881, appointed to examine the Atlantic and Pacific railroad in New Mexico.

Besides those more important positions, Judge Bell has held many other minor offices of trust, in all of which he performed his duties with credit and satisfaction. He is a sound successful lawyer.

EDWARD B. GREEN, who stands at the head of the Wabash county bar, is a native of Pennsylvania, born December 29, 1837. He obtained his early education in the common schools of his native State, and took a classical course in the Reimersburg Academy, after which he was for some time Professor of Languages, in the West Freedom Academy. Leaving that position, he came directly to Edgar county, Illinois, in 1858, and began the study of law in the office of Green & Eads, at Paris. Completing his course, he was admitted to the bar in June, 1860, and immediately afterward came to Mt. Carmel, and established himself in the practice of his profession. Four years later he formed a partnership with Robert Bell, under the style of Bell & Green,

which still continues, and is one of the leading law firms this part of the State.

In 1877, he was the Republican candidate for Judge of the second judicial circuit. Two years later he became a candidate against John H. Mulkey, for the Supreme bench. In 1882, he accepted the Republican candidacy for Congress, against Aaron Shaw, and notwithstanding the large Democratic majority in this district, Mr. Green made a vigorous and creditable contest. Mr. Green is a man of fine talents, and one of the ablest and most profound lawyers in southern Illinois. He has a practice that extends to all adjoining counties, and his cases in the Appellate and Supreme courts are numerous.

S. Z. LANDES is a native of Virginia, and with his parents emigrated and settled at Paris, Illinois, in 1856. He acquired his preliminary education in the common schools of Edgar county, and afterward attended the Edgar County Academy. He entered upon the study of law in the office of Robert N. Bishop, and after completing his course, was admitted to the bar in August, 1863. The next year he opened an office in Mt. Carmel, and began the practice of his chosen profession. In 1870, he was elected City Attorney, and served in that capacity for three consecutive terms. In 1873, he was chosen as State's Attorney for the county of Wabash, and by re-election has held that office ever since. Mr. Landes is a hard student, a sound lawyer, a vigorous prosecutor and excels as an advocate.

SAMUEL R. PUTMAN, was born in Wabash county. He began the study of law in the office of Bell and Green in the spring of 1868, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1870. Soon after being admitted he went to Kansas, where, in Eureka, he engaged in the practice of his profession for two years, returning to Mt. Carmel. In 1874, he formed a partnership with A. B. Mathews, which firm continued for one year, when Sylvester Greathouse came in, the style of firm being Mathews, Putman and Greathouse. Mathews retired from the firm in June, 1879, and Putman and Greathouse continue still in partnership. They are engaged in a good general practice.

SYLVESTER GREATHOUSE, is also a native of this county. He read law in the office of Mathews and Putman, and was admitted to the bar in 1875, and immediately entered upon the practice in partnership with the firm above named. Prior to his adopting the profession of law, Mr. Greathouse served the people of the county in the capacity of Treasurer, being elected in 1865, and re-elected in '67. In 1869 he was elected to the office of county clerk, and served one term.

M. F. HOSKINS, is a native of Indiana. He read law with Bell and Green, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1876, and opened an office in Mt. Carmel and began the practice by himself. In 1877 he was appointed city attorney, and in 1879 was elected to the same office.

M. H. MUNDY, was born in Wabash county, where he received his rudimentary education, and attended the Western Central college, at Warrenton, Mo. He began the study of law in the office of Judge F. D. Preston, at Olney, Illinois, in the spring of 1876, and was admitted to the bar in 1878. He first practiced in Olney, about one year, then came to Mt. Carmel, where he has since been engaged.

WILLIAM R. LANDES, brother of S. Z Landes, student in the office of the latter, was admitted to the bar in 1882, and practices with his brother, but not in partnership.

The list of prosecuting attorneys of these counties will be found in the chapter on civil history.

CHAPTER X.

THE PRESS.

The Pioneer, Albion Journal, The Bumble-bee, Egyptian Republican, American Sentinel, Star Spangle Banner, American Banner, Lawrenceville Banner, Western Globe, Lawrence County Globe, Lawrence County Journal, Lawrence County Courier, Rural Republican, Lawrence County Democrat, Farmers' Union, Democrat Herald, Lawrence County Press, Sumner Press, Sumner Democrat, Bridgeport Times, Mt. Carmel Sentinel and Wabash Advocate, Mt. Carmel Register, Wabash Republican, The Greenbrier, The Plowboy, Wabash Democrat, Temperance Leader, Mt. Carmel Leader, Mt. Carmel Republican.

THE press, the great luminary of liberty, is the handmaid of progress. It heralds its doings and makes known its discoveries. It is the advance courier, whose coming is eagerly looked for, and whose arrival is hailed with joy as it brings tidings of its latest achievements. The press prepares the way and calls mankind to witness the approach and procession of the triumphal car of progress as it passes on down through the vale of the future. When progress stops, the press will cease, and the intellectual and moral world will go down in darkness. The press is progress, and progress the press. So intimately are they connected that one cannot exist without the other. The history of this great discovery dates back to the fifteenth century. Its discovery occurred in the following manner: Laurentius Coster, a native of Hærlem, Holland, while rambling in the forest contiguous to his native city, carved some letters out of the bark of a birch tree. Drowsy from the relaxation of a holiday, he wrapped his carvings in a piece of paper and lay down to sleep. Dampened by the atmospheric moisture, the paper wrapped about his handiwork had taken an impression from them, and the surprised burgher saw on the paper an inverted image of his engravings. The phenomenon was suggestive, because it led to experiments that resulted in establishing a printing office in the old Dutch town of Hærlem. The discovery of Coster's wood blocks, on which the pages to be printed were engraved, was made some time between 1440 and 1450. Peter Schoeffer's improvement, by casting the type by means of matrices, was made about 1456.

For a long time printing was dependent upon most

clumsy apparatus. The earliest press had a contrivance for running the forms under the point of pressure by means of a screw. Improvements were made upon these crude beginnings from time to time, until the hand-presses now in use are models of simplicity, durability and execution. In 1814, steam was first applied to cylinder presses by Friedrich Konig, a Saxon genius, and the subsequent progress of steam printing has been so remarkable as to almost justify a belief in its absolute perfection.

The first newspaper of modern times was issued at Venice, in 1536, but governmental bigotry compelled its circulation in manuscript form. In 1663, the *Public Intelligencer*, was published in London, and is credited with being the first English paper to attempt the dissemination of general information. In 1639, the first printing-press in America, was set up at Cambridge, Conn., and Stephen Daye, the pioneer American printer, struck off "The Freeman's Oath," and the next year the Bay Psalm-Book. The first American newspaper was the *Boston News Letter*, whose first issue was made April 24, 1704. It was edited by John Campbell, the postmaster. The *Boston Gazette* made its appearance December 21, 1719, and the *American Weekly*, at Philadelphia, December 22, 1719 In 1776, there were thirty-seven newspapers published in the colonies; in 1828, the number had increased to eight hundred and fifty-two, and at the present time not less than eight thousand newspapers are supported by our people.

For dates and facts relating to the early history of the press of Edwards, Lawrence and Wabash counties we are indebted to Morris Emmerson, of the *Albion Journal;* Walter Colyer, of the *Edwards County News;* Frank Havill, of the *Mount Carmel Register;* Thomas L. Joy, of the *Mt. Carmel Republican;* Judge Robert Bell, Captain Sharp; Sam B Day, of the *Rural Republican;* Frank C. Meserve, of the *Democratic Herald;* J. J. W. McCleave, Major Daniel L. Gold, S. B. Rowland and several other citizens who were interviewed, to whom we wish to return our thanks. Especially are we under obligations to Will R. Carlton, of the *Sumner Press*, who took an active interest in gathering from the proper sources the facts and history pertaining to the newspaper enterprises of Sumner.

EDWARDS COUNTY.

The first journalistic venture within the borders of Edwards county was made by R. S. Thompson, a native of the county. In 1868 he purchased a press and printers' material at the Cincinnati Type Foundry, brought it here and issued

THE PIONEER.

The style of the paper was first a five-column folio, but was afterward changed by Mr. Thompson to a five-column quarto, patent. It was a neat, well appearing sheet. Mr. Thompson was not a practical printer, but a man of good business tact, and a vigorous writer. While the paper was under his management it advocated Republican principles. In about five years from the time of the establishment of the *Pioneer*, Mr. Thompson sold the material and paper to Gil R. Stormont, who changed the name of it to the

ALBION JOURNAL,

And made it a seven-column folio, printing all in the office. Mr. Stormont being a practical printer, and acquainted with journalism, soon brought the paper up to the standard country journal, and it continued to flourish under his control until September 1, 1876, when he sold it to Ballentine & Emmerson. He is now editor and publisher of the *Princeton* (Indiana) *Clarion*. The latter firm continued the publication until September 1, 1878, when Mr. Ballentine retired from the partnership, and Morris Emmerson assumed full proprietorship and still continues as such. April 1, 1883, he added another column, making the paper an eight-column folio. Mr. Emmerson is an able writer and a successful journalist. His paper advocates the principles of the Republican party and has a large circulation.

While Mr. Thompson owned the paper, he also published a monthly magazine called

THE BUMBLE-BEE.

Besides the newspaper business he was engaged in the drug trade, and manufactured and sold patent medicine. The Bumble-Bee was published in the interest of the trade, and by the "Bumble-Bee Manufacturing Company." It was mailed to all parts of the United States, but was short-lived, having made but a few issues.

Mr. Thompson is now editor and publisher of the *Farmer's Advance*, published at Springfield, Ohio, and is secretary of the State Grange of Ohio.

One year prior to the establishment of the *Pioneer*, William B. Tribe, then deputy circuit clerk, purchased a small hand press and some type, and did job printing in the office. This was the first printing done in Edwards county.

THE EGYPTIAN REPUBLICAN

was the name of a newspaper published in the office of the *Albion Journal* in 1878. It was a three-column folio, edited by Chalcraft & Orange, and existed about seven months.

In the autumn of 1880, Flower & Chalcraft purchased a press, and a variety of type at the Cincinnati Type Foundry, brought it to Albion, and from it the first issue of the

AMERICAN SENTINEL

Appeared December 23, 1880. In about two months Chalcraft sold his interest to Quaint Buntin, and the firm became Flower & Buntin, which continued until August 5, 1881, when they sold to Applegath & Colyer. November 5, 1881, Colyer sold his interest to Applegath,

who in turn, February 11, 1882, sold to Walter Colyer, who became sole owner and editor of the paper. He soon changed its name to the

EDWARDS COUNTY NEWS,

And made it a seven-column folio. From the beginning it has been a Republican sheet. It is typographically neat, well edited, and is a credit to the county journalism of Illinois.

LAWRENCE COUNTY

The newspaper enterprise of Lawrence county began with the publication of the

STAR SPANGLED BANNER,

in the winter of 1847. It was owned and edited by John F. Buntin, who deserves honorable mention as the pioneer printer of the county. He brought the press and material from Vincennes. The paper was a six column folio, independent in politics. In a year or two the words "Star Spangled," were dropped, and *American* was supplied to the head of the paper.

THE AMERICAN BANNER

was then moved to Olney, where it was printed and mailed to the subscribers. In 1855, Mr. Buntin returned the office and paper to the county, locating at Russellville, where it remained until March, 1856, when it was again removed to Lawrenceville. The name is said to have again been changed to the *Lawrenceville Banner*. In 1858, the office and paper was purchased by H. C. McCleave and D. L. Brewer. They gave to it the name of the

WESTERN GLOBE,

and it became wedded to the democratic party. The journalistic career of McCleave and Brewer was of short duration, for in a few months the *Globe* was again the property of J. F. Buntin, and for a time Nat. Lander was associated with him as editor. Mr. Buntin changed the name of the paper to the

LAWRENCE COUNTY GLOBE,

and brought it back into the republican fold. He continued the publication of the paper until some time in 1868, when he moved the office to Cumberland county.

The *Globe* being changed to a republican paper, created a demand for an exponent of the democratic party, and resulted in establishing the

LAWRENCE COUNTY JOURNAL

in the spring of 1867. The editor and proprietor of this enterprise was W. C. Luken. He brought the material from Vincennes. The paper was a six column folio. After a year or two, John F. Buntin returned to Lawrenceville, and purchased the *Journal* and changed the name to

THE LAWRENCE COUNTY COURIER.

Mr. Buntin continued its publication as a democratic paper until December, 1870, when the office was totally destroyed by fire. Soon after, by the assistance of friends, Mr. Buntin purchased a new press and material, and reëstablished the *Courier*. It was, however, destined to a short life, being again entirely destroyed by fire, August 18, 1871. Buntin was a man not to be discouraged, for in a very short time the *Courier* was being issued from a new office in Bridgeport. It remained there about one year and was removed to Lawrenceville, and soon after suspended. The Republican party being without an organ, in March, 1873, Maj. Daniel L. Gold purchased the office, added some new material and established the

RURAL REPUBLICAN.

It was a five column folio, and ably edited. In 1874 or '75 Miss Mary Buntin, daughter of John F. Buntin, purchased it and continued its publication until November 16, 1880, when it passed into the possession of Sam. B. Day, the present editor and proprietor. Mr. Day is a young man, a practical printer, and displays considerable journalistic ability in the management of the *Republican*, a newsy, first class country journal.

THE LAWRENCE COUNTY DEMOCRAT

was established in October, 1871, by W. C. Garrard, editor and publisher. It was an eight column folio. Mr. Garrard continued the *Democrat* for about two years, when it was purchased by S. B. Bowland. The name was then changed to

THE FARMERS' UNION.

T. P. Lowery, assumed editorial charge, and the paper was run in the interests of the Grange movement. In 1874, J. W. Mehaffy accepted the editor's chair, and brought the paper back into the Democratic ranks, giving it the name,

DEMOCRATIC HERALD,

under which title it has since been published. December, 1875, Rowland sold the *Herald* to James K. Dickerson, who continued it until December, 1878, disposing of it to Riley & Garrard. January 31, 1880, Will. M. Garrard, became sole owner, continuing its publication until January, 1881, when the law firm of Huffman & Meserve, purchased it, Frank C. Meserve, assuming editorial control of the paper. Under their management the *Herald* has taken front rank in country journalism, and these gentlemen have demonstrated their ability to run a newspaper and make it a financial success, and at the same time furnish their constituency a journal of which they may well be proud.

THE LAWRENCE COUNTY PRESS

was a Sumner enterprise, and the first newspaper in that town. For more than fifteen years Sumner had been regarded as the best place of business in the county, and it was not until the establishment of the *Press*, in 1875, that it had a newspaper. This fact was owing to party supremacy. The larger proportion of the strength of the Republican party being in and around Sumner, the people felt it their duty to support that paper at the county seat. However, as the town grew in importance,

a newspaper became a necessity, and in November, 1875, James A. Ilger established the *Press*. It was Independent, and in form, a five column quarto, two pages of which were printed at home. Mr. Ilger was a practical printer, but unfortunately had no editorial ability. In April, 1878, he sold the paper and office to C. P. and W. E. Mock. They were both men of experience, but lacked judgment in the proper selection of local news, engaging in petty quarrels, and in the publication of trivial matters that should not be noticed by a newspaper. C. P. Mock retired in July, 1878, leaving his young brother in charge, but died shortly afterward. Some time in the administration of the Mock brothers, the form of the paper was changed to a seven column folio, with patent inside. In October, 1875, the *Press* was purchased by Dr. Z. D. French and A. C. Clippinger, both of Sumner. These gentlemen changed its politics from Independent to Republican, and under their management it increased in circulation, and was in a healthy growing condition.

In December, 1879, Clippinger retired, and E. E. Jones, also of Sumner, succeeded him as half owner. French & Jones continued the paper until 1880, when the former retired, and Mr. Jones became sole proprietor, filling the position with credit to himself and the community, until February, 1881. A. C. Clippinger then purchased the entire business, made it again an Independent paper, conducting it until September following, when W. R. Carlton, of Wabash county, the present editor and proprietor, succeeded him. Under Mr. Carlton's vigorous management, the paper at once entered upon an era of prosperity it had never before enjoyed. It very soon became a straightout Republican organ. He added to the office a rotary job press, and a variety of new type. In April, 1882, another change was necessary, the "patent inside" was abolished to make room for increased advertising. The name was changed to

THE SUMNER PRESS,

and the paper was made a six column folio, which still continues, the only all-home print journal in Lawrence county. Mr. Carlton is a practical printer, a man of experience and journalistic ability, and is publishing a newspaper of which the people of Lawrence county may well feel proud, and to whose support they can most graciously contribute.

Prior to the campaign of 1880, the democracy of the west side of the county, began to feel that they should have an exponent of their principles in that end of the county, having only one democratic paper, while the republicans had two. After counselling with the party leaders, and business men of the place, it was determined that Sumner should have another paper, one that should be conducted in the interests of the democratic party. Consequently in February, 1880, Rev. P. C. Cauble and A. C. Clippinger established

THE SUMNER DEMOCRAT.

The paper made a good start, and was doing well, when in April, 1880, Cauble retired and resumed his profession. The firm changed its name two or three times, but continued weakening, and on the 10th of November, 1880, it yielded up the ghost.

The press and material of the *Democrat* office lay idle the remainder of the year, and January 1, 1881, Joseph M. Freese and David B. Clark, purchased them and a few days after commenced the publication of

THE BRIDGEPORT TIMES,

at Bridgeport. It was Independent in politics, and in form a seven column quarto. They published a respectable paper, but the community failed to give them a living support, and about eight months it suspended. The material was subsequently sold and taken to Robinson, and from it was issued the *Anti-Monopolist*.

WABASH COUNTY.

The first newspaper established in this county was published at Mt. Carmel, 1834. It was called the

MT. CARMEL SENTINEL AND WABASH ADVOCATE.

The press and material was brought here by Horace Roney, who after publishing it for about one year, died, and it came into the possession of Edward Baker, who continued it until 1836. It then passed into the hands of Richard Beck, with O B. Ficklin, as editor. Joseph G. Bowman, was also connected with the paper. In 1839, it was discontinued and the office taken to Mt. Vernon, Indiana.

The county was without a newspaper for only a short time, as in the fall of the same year, 1839, the citizens purchased a press and fitted up an office from which the

MT. CARMEL REGISTER,

was issued with J. S. Powers, as editor and publisher. At that time there were but few papers in Southern Illinois, and the *Register* had a wide circulation. It was a five column folio, and in politics it advocated the principles of the Whig party, and supported Gen. Harrison, in the campaign of 1840. Powers was succeeded by Ezra B. Meeny, a printer, who had come west with him, only for a short time, however, as in 1841, George B. Backus, took charge and conducted the paper for several years. He was succeeded by Frank Fuller, and he in turn by Fuller & Hutchinson. In 1848, W. D. Jackson appeared as editor, and was soon succeeded by S. S. Luken, who died soon afterward, and the *Register* became the property of Victor B. and Robert Bell, who increased the subscription list and published an excellent paper. As the brothers Bell, were divided in political views, the paper was allowed to float in an independent channel. In 1852, they sold the paper and office to Theodore S. Bowers, who, although a practical printer, was not a success. During the late war, Bowers became a colonel in the regular army, and adjutant on Gen.

Grant's staff, and was killed on the railroad near West Point, in 1866. He was succeeded in the *Register* by Frank C. Manly, with Judge Green, as political editor, who made the *Register* a Republican organ. Manly died in 1862, and George W. Douglas took the paper and made it a Democratic sheet, supporting McClellan in the campaign of 1864. Before the close of the contest Douglas died, and it was sold to Richard Beck, who again wheeled it into the republican ranks. In 1867, the office and paper was sold at public auction for $250. Judge Green being the purchaser. Beck still continued to publish the paper, until it was sold to J. P. M Calvo, the publisher of the *Democrat*. The press and a portion of the type were subsequently sold and shipped to Iowa.

In 1868, Messrs. Cope and Wade, two young printers, from Olney, brought an outfit here and re-established the *Register*. They soon sold out to C. I. Wilmans, who run the paper until 1870, when it was purchased by T. J. Groves, who returned it to Wilmans within a few weeks. The next year John H. Wilmans became a partner. In 1872, C. I. Wilmans, sold his interest to Frank W. Havill, and the firm of Wilmans & Havill, continued to publish the paper for about three and a half years. August 27th, 1872, the office was totally destroyed by fire, but was immediately re-established, only two issues of the paper being missed. It re-appeared as an eight column folio. In 1875, Frank W. Havill, became sole owner of the *Register*, and in 1878, made it an expouent of the Democratic party.

Under the management of Mr. Havill, the paper has taken new life, and now ranks among the leading journals of southern Illinois. He is a strong, forcible writer, and an excellent newspaper manager.

The next journalistic venture after the *Register*, was the

WABASH REPUBLICAN,

started by W. D. Latshaw in 1840. It existed about one year. About the same date as above, J. S. Powers, published a small sheet called

THE GREENBRIER.

Its candle of life speedily flickered out.

In 1844, Valentine Miller, issued a little political paper known as

THE PLOWBOY.

Its existence was very brief.

THE WABASH DEMOCRAT,

was established in 1844, by W. E. Latshaw, who continued its publication for about two years, when Austin Brooks and Finney D. Preston purchased it. They were inexperienced and soon failed to issue the paper and the office was sold and moved to Shawneetown.

In 1860, a new press was purchased, the old name revived and Jacob Zimmerman installed as editor. Under his short administration the paper was ably edited. He was succeeded by G. W. Besore, who was killed in a political fight by Hiram Stanton, in 1863. James T. Costello, was next in the editorial chair, and had a good paper. The *Democrat* existed until 1878, and during that time made many changes, having had at least a dozen different owners. Messrs. J. & G. W. Hanna, who were at one time proprietors, for about four years, brought the paper up to the standard country journal, and made it a prosperous institution.

In 1878, it died a natural death under the management of J. C. Hinckley, and the office was moved to Harrisburg, Illinois.

During the "Blue Ribbon Movement" in 1878, Messrs. Grossman & Scafer, published a monthly paper called

THE TEMPERANCE LEADER,

but the "movement," being irresponsive and not materializing to the extent desired by its too sanguine and mistaken supporter, soon collapsed.

The last venture for journalistic favor was the establishment of the

MT. CARMEL REPUBLICAN,

in 1878. Its founders were Richard H. Brown and his father, who brought the press and material here. They did not make a success and soon retired, the paper passing into the possession of J. F. Wilmans, who purchased new material, refitted the office and continued to publish the paper until January 11th, 1883, when Thomas L. Joy purchased it and assumed the position of editor and publisher. Mr. Joy is an experienced newspaper man, having been connected with some of the leading journals in southern Illinois. The name of the paper expressed its political tone. In April, it was made an eight column folio, and the paper presents a neat typographical appearence. Judging from the motto, "We are here to stay," and the evidences of prosperity and industry plainly observable around the office, we have no doubt that the *Republican* is destined to be one of the prominent institutions and industries of Mt. Carmel.

The history of the press of Edwards, Lawrence and Wabash counties, has been briefly traced. They have been fairly representative of the progress and have kept pace with the business growth of the country. It has numbered among its workers men of culture and literary ability, several of whom afterward occupied positions of high honor and trust in the states of their adoption. The influence and character of the county papers have grown with the material and intellectual growth of those they have represented. No industry can show a better record or number more patient or enthusiastic workers. To them more than any other class belongs the honor of building up the reputation that Edwards, Lawrence and Wabash counties possess and in which they delight.

CHAPTER XI.

PATRIOTISM.

THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

THE precursor of this conflict was the Winnebago war, an affray which occurred in the summer of 1827. At this period a great many adventures, attracted by the lead-mines at Galena, visited the Winnebago country and

purposely provoked hostilities, as a pretext for taking their lands by reprisal. The Winnebagoes, in what they deemed their wrongs, enlisted the sympathies of the Sioux, who were waiting an opportunity of redressing grievances, which they claimed to have suffered at the hands of the Americans. The principal hostile demonstration was an attack upon a keel-boat returning down Rock river from a trip, carrying supplies to Fort Snelling. It had touched on its way up at the Winnebago camp, and carried away a number of squaws. Its return was watched for, and while a desperate attack was made upon it, it became grounded, and the crew were in imminent peril. The squaws escaped to their infuriated lords, and the boat succeeded in dislodging itself and making its way down the river. This occurrence spread great alarm among the people, and, in pursuance of an order from Gov. Edwards, the miners at Galena were formed into companies and equipped for action. General Atkinson, with six hundred regulars, and the Galena militia under General Dodge, penetrated the enemy's country and compelled the savages to sue for peace. Among the captured were Red Bird, chief of the Sioux, and Black Hawk. The former had been the friend of the whites till incited to hostilities by the Winnebagoes. The latter, in the war of 1812, offered his services to the Americans, who declined them from motives of humanity. He was born at the principal village of his tribe on Rock river in 1767. Possessing no hereditary rank, he rose to the dignity of a chief by the native vigor of his character and his success in war. To Gen. Gaines' inquiry in council: "Who is Black Hawk? Is he a chief, and why does he sit in council?" he replied: "I will tell you who I am. I am a Sac. My father was a Sac. I am a warrior, and so was my father. Ask those young braves who have followed me in battle, and they will tell you who Black Hawk is. Provoke our people to war and you will learn who Black Hawk is."

By the treaty of 1804 the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States all land lying between the mouth of the Illinois and of the Wisconsin rivers. By a provision of this treaty, so long as these lands remained the property of the United States, the Indians were to enjoy the liberty of occupying them. In the year 1829 the government disposed of some land at the mouth of Rock river, and thus, according to the treaty, extinguished the Indian title. In 1830 a treaty was made, in accordance with whose provisions the Indians removed from the lands they had sold and retired across the river. At this time Keokuk and Black Hawk were the two principal chiefs of the Sac and Fox nations. In accordance with the treaty stipulations, Keokuk remained across the river. Black Hawk, however, actuated no doubt to some extent by a genuine love of the land and village home of his fathers, but principally by ill-will toward the Americans, intensified by the intrigues of a Winnebago chief, who assured him of the assistance of the tribes along Rock river, recrossed the Mississippi in the spring of 1831 with his women and children and three hundred warriors. Depredations on the part of the Indians were quite frequent, and the executive of the state was applied to for protection. General Gaines, with six companies of United States troops from the Jefferson barracks,—four having been ordered from Prairie Du Chien,—proceeded to Fort Armstrong, and on the 7th of June held a council with the Indians, in which Black Hawk asserted that they had never sold them lands, and were determined never to abandon them. Gaines immediately applied to Governor Reynolds for volunteers. Sixteen hundred were soon in marching order, and an expedition was made to the mouth of Rock river. The Indians had fled and were encamped across the Mississippi. Gaines sent an order to Black Hawk, requiring him and his band to return and enter into a treaty of peace. This order, after much reluctance and delay, on the 30th of June the renowned warrior obeyed.

On the 6th day of June, 1832, Black Hawk and his band, induced by White Cloud, the prophet of the Winnebagoes, re-crossed the Mississippi and ascended the Rock river to the county of that tribe, ostensibly for the purpose of planting a crop of corn with them. His real intentions, however, were to re-possess himself of his ancient patrimony, and to this end he intended to make allies of the Winnebagoes, Potawattomies and other northern tribes. For in the winter of 1831–32 he had manifested dissatisfaction, and displayed much zeal in his efforts to obtain recruits. He had swelled the number of his warriors to five hundred, embracing the pride and chivalry of the nation. When it became known that he had re crossed the river, great alarm spread among the settlers, and frequent petitions for protection were received by Governor Reynolds, who determined to call out a large body of volunteers. 1800 men accordingly met at Beardstown, the place of rendezvous, and were organized into brigades and placed under the command of Gen. Whiteside by Gov. Reynolds, who also participated in the campaign. After organization, the State troops marched to Rock river, and united with the regulars under the command of General Atkinson. On the 9th of May the army commenced its march up the river in pursuit of the enemy, arriving at Dixon on the morning of the 12th. The principal event of this campaign was the battle of Stillman's Run, May 14th, in which a reconnoitring party, under Major Stillman, was defeated. On the night of the battle, Governor Reynolds, as commander-in-chief of the Illinois militia, made a requisition for two thousand additional troops to rendezvous at Beardstown and Hennepin early in June. Dissatisfaction and demoralization appeared among the State troops of the army, and May 27th they were discharged by Governor Reynolds. This ended the second campaign, without effecting any important results.

At the time these troops were mustered out, at the suggestion of General Atkinson, Governor Reynolds called for a thousand additional troops to enhance the previous levies, and a thousand to guard the frontier.

A regiment was raised from among the disbanded troops to guard the more exposed settlements until the new levies could be made available. One of the companies, under Captain Snyder, became engaged in a severe skirmish with a body of seventy Indians, at Kellogg's Grove. On the 6th of June Black Hawk and one hundred and fifty warriors made an attack upon Apple river fort, a stockade situated near the present village of Elizabeth. The Indians, after an unsuccessful attempt of fifteen hours to take the fort, defended by twenty-five men, departed, loaded with spoils taken from the village and vicinity. Other depredations were committed before the levies could be brought together and officered. Organization was effected on the 16th of June at Fort Wilburn, on the south bank of the Illinois river, the men electing their own officers. They were received into the United States service by General Atkinson, who acted as commander-in-chief. On the 17th, Colonel Dement and his battalion were ordered to Dixon, preceding the main army. He took a position in Kellog's Grove at the block house. Near this point Black Hawk and his three hundred naked warriors drew a reconnoitering party into an ambuscade, and pounced upon them from a bushy ravine with yells and savage fury, killing five men before they could make good their retreat to the fort. The result was the battle of Kellog's Grove. The block house fort was vigorously attacked for nearly an hour, the force within returning the fire with such rapidity and precision that the assailants retired, leaving nine of their number dead on the field, and conveying others away with them.

Early in July, Gen. Atkinson having heard that Black Hawk had fortified a position in southern Wisconsin, started thither for the purpose of bringing on a general engagement and terminating the war. Eight weeks were spent in marches and countermarches, resulting in a fruitless attempt to find the enemy. This condition of things resulted largely from the perfidy of the Winnebago guides to whom the army trusted. At the Burnt Village, on the White Water branch of Rock river, Gen. Atkinson ordered the army to disperse for subsistence. A council of war, however, convened, and it was unanimously agreed by the officers present that it was necessary under the existing exigencies to disregard the orders of Atkinson. Gen. Henry set to work at reorganizing his brigade, and fitting it for the demands of rapid marching. Having previously quelled a mutiny among the volunteers, a circumstance making the turning point of the entire campaign, on the 15th of July, he set out; his brigade then numbering six hundred men, and soon fell upon the trail of Black Hawk and his band, which from starvation, exhaustion and sickness, they could no longer conceal. They were overtaken at the Wisconsin bluff, and there was achieved the first important victory of the campaign, with a loss of one man killed, and eight wounded. The Indians left one hundred and sixty-eight of their warriors dead on the field, while a number of wounded were found in their trail. Night came on and it was not thought prudent to pursue them into the bottom, whither they had taken refuge in the tall grass and dense forest. They crossed the Wisconsin and made their way toward the Mississippi, followed by the entire army under Gen. Atkinson. On the morning of the second of August, the army reached the bluff of the Mississippi. The Indians having reached the margin of the river, a little below Bad Axe, some time before, were making preparations to cross. While they were thus situated, the steamboat Warrior, Captain Throckmorton, disregarding the white flag raised by the Indians, a course which was severely criticised, discharged into their midst a six pounder, loaded with canister, followed by a severe fire of musketry. Twenty-three of the Indians were killed and a number wounded. Shortly after this, General Atkinson arrived and commenced a general engagement. By a feint the main body of the army was drawn aside and while it was moving up the river, the Indians were discovered by Henry's men who through the jealousy of Atkinson had been placed in the rear, charged upon them, completely routing and pushing them into the river. The battle ended in a general carnage, but few of the Indians escaping, among them their leader, the renowned Black Hawk. This bloody scene closes the war, in which many of the brave sons of Edwards, Lawrence and Wabash participated and played a gallant part.

Believing that it will be of interest to our many readers, we append a list of the names of the men who served in the Black Hawk war from these counties.

CAPTAIN CHAMPION S. MARDING'S COMPANY.

Third Regiment Second Brigade, of Illinois Mounted Volunteers, called into the service of the United States, on requisition of General Atkinson, by the Governor's proclamation, dated May 15, 1832. This Company was organized and their officers commissioned May 5, 1832. Mustered out August 15, 1832, by order of Brigadier General Atkinson.

Men from Edwards County.

Captain—Champion S. Marding.
First Lieutenant—William Curtis.
Second Lieutenant—Thomas Sanders.

Sergeants.
James Hunt
James Edmonson
James Ellison
John Edmonson

Corporal.
Samuel Edmonson, 2d.

Privates.
Bogwood, David
Cooper, John
Garland, Joseph
Greathouse, David
Hill, Starlin
Mitchell, William
Mounts, Stephen
Pixley, Lewis
Rusell, Robert
Rutherford, Josiah
Shelby, David
Shelby, E.
Sames, L. B.
Shores, William
Spell, Henry
Sterrit, John
Waldrup, John

A detachment mustered out of service at Fort Dixon, under command of Capt. Jordan, of the Second Regiment, Second Brigade.

Men from Edwards County.

Corporals.
Bell, James, 1st.
Willson, Elijah, 3d.
Bengaman, William, 4th.

Musician.
Drury, John

Privates.
Bennett, James
Epney, Gordon
Kelley, Milton
Lay, Joshua
Madding, Robert
McKinney, Alfred
Moore, Harrison
Mays, Matthew
Mounts, Joseph
Shelby, Jonathan
Thrasil, Robert
Thread, James
Underwood, Alexander
Warren, William B.

No rations, only as privates, drawn by any commissioned officer in my company; only one half-bushel of corn drawn by each man during the time of service; only one half-gallon of spirits drawn by the company; not one pound of baggage hauled or packed for any commissioned officer in my company. This company was ordered to rendezvous at Hennepin, June 10, and arrived the 11th, and was mustered into service the 19th.

Captain Solomon Hunter's Company

Of Third Regiment Second Brigade of Illinois Mounted Volunteers, called into the service of the United States on the requisition of Gen. Atkinson, by the Governor's proclamation, dated May 15, 1832. This company was organized in the county of Edwards May 5, 1832. Mustered out August 15, 1832, by order of Brigadier-Gen. Atkinson.

Men from Edwards County.
Captain—Solomon Hunter.
First Lieutenant—William Carrabaugh,
Second Lieutenant—John S. Rotrammel.

Sergeants.
Thomas Jaggers
Joseph McCreary
John Hocking
John Brown

Corporals.
William H. Harper
Zach Bottinghouse
Hugh Mounts
James, N. Harper

Privates.
Bottinghouse, Daniel
Birkett, Thomas
Batson, William
Birkett, Samuel
Charles, Solomon
Carl, John
Curtis, George
Chism, Elisha
Dodd, Milton
Dorothy, Robert
Everly, Nimrod
Emmerson, Alan
Fortner, John
Fortner, Henry
Frazer, Hiram
Hamilton, William
Hensley, Charles
Hobson, Dison
Jones, William E.
Jennings, James
McKinney, William
McCrackin, Hugh
Mebrose, William
Michels, Summer
Morris, Miles
Miffin, William
Moss, Moses
Rice, Matthew
Robinson, John G.
Snell, William
Skinner, Thomas W.
Truscott, William
Thompson, Francis B.
Tait, John
Vincent, James
Vincent, Josiah
Williams, Jonathan

This company was organized in Edwards county, Illinois, on the 5th day of May, 1832. Marched, according to Governor's order, for Hennepin, June 1, 1832; was mustered into the service of the United States on the 19th of June, 1832. Each man of the company furnished six days' rations for himself and horse. The officers of said company drew one ration per day in kind, and the officers and men drew one half-bushel of corn, as forage, during the whole campaign.

Captain Abner Greer's Company,

Spy Battalion of Illinois Mounted Volunteers, called into the service of the United States on the requisition of Gen. Atkinson, by the Governor's proclamation, dated ———, 1832. Mustered out August 15, 1832.

Men from Edwards County.
Captain—Abner Greer.
First Lieutenant—David D. Marney.
Second Lieutenant—Aaron Wells.

Sergeants.
Ebenezer Z. Ryan
William R. Jackman
Mason Jones
Alexander H. Gilmore

Corporals.
James Gadd
Thomas B. Spencer
Jeremiah Cawthorn
Thomas J. England

Privates.
Andrews, Silas
Blizard, Thomas
Baird, James
Baird, Proctor B.
Clubb, Eli
Cooper John
Dudley, Joshua
Dickerson, George
Evans, William
England, David
Fyte, Moses
Fytle, Edward P.
Fish, Joshua
Gillespie, William
Gibbons, Harvey
Jenady, Joseph
Jackman, Bazel
Johnston, Abner
Johnston, Robert
Kirkling, Williamson
Kellams, Gideon
Lawler, William
Lackey, John O.
Lackey, Thomas
Neil, James
Perkins, Thomas
Pumphrey, Loanie
Pollard, Edwin
Rawlings, Nathan
Richards, Newton
Small, Thomas H.
Seeds, William
Selby, Josiah
Spencer, Thomas
Williams, John
Young, Jacob
Young, Jonathan

Detachment of Capt. Barnes' company 2d Regiment, 2d Brigade of Illinois Mounted Volunteers. This company was organized in Lawrence county, Illinois, May 5, 1832. Mustered out August 15, 1832.

Men from Lawrence County.
Second Lieutenant—Daniel Morris.

Sergeants.
John L. Bass, 1st.
Thomas McDonald, 2d.

Corporal.
James Buchanan

Privates.
Berton, Archibald
Bass, Richard
Crews, James
Christy, Joseph B.
Dunlap, Samuel
Gallaher, Bonspart
Gaddy, James
Livingstone, John
Moor, Edward
Montgomery, John
Meader, Peyton
McCleave, Benjamin
Organ, Daniel
Lewis, Thomas T.
Pollard, James W.
Richards, Joshua
Turner, Thomas I.
Turner, John
Turner, E. D. M.
Taylor, George W.
Waldon, John

This company was organized in Lawrence county, Illinois, on Monday, May 5, 1832; marched from there June 2, 1832; arrived in Springfield June 9; mustered into U. S. service June 19, 1832.

Captain John Barnes' Company.

Captain—John Barnes.
First Lieutenant—Elijah Mays.

Sergeants.
James McNabb
Samuel Mundle
William Mase

Corporals.
A. S. Badollett
Arthur Chenoweth
Joseph F. Darr

Privates.
Barnes, Silas
Bush, John
Hunter, John T.*
Lewis, Stephen S.
Moore, Tilford
Mullins, John B.
Organ, Daniel A.
Pea, Henry
Pea, Samuel
Pullis, John J.
Rawlings, Frederick
Ruark, John W.
Ruark, William F.
Stewart, Joseph
Strother, Pendleton
Thompson, James†
Wentfall, Isaac

* Promoted Quartermaster July 10, 1832.
† Wounded; left in Hospital at Dixon, Aug. 2, 1832.

This company was organized in Lawrence county Illinois, May 5th, 1832; Mustered out, August 15th, 1832.

Captain John Arnold's Company

Of the 2nd Regiment, of the 2nd Brigade of Illinois Volunteers, called into the service of the United States, on the requisition of Genl. Atkinson, by the Governor's proclamation dated May 15th, 1831. Mustered out August 15th, 1832. This company was organized in Wabash county, May 12th, 1832.

Men from Wabash County.
Captain—John Arnold.
First Lieutenant—George Danforth.
Second Lieutenant—Samuel Fisher.*

Sergeants.
Mitchel C. Minnis
Hiram Couch
Mathias Leatherland*
John A. Dobbs*

Corporals.
Solomon Frear*
John Golden*
Ira Keen*
Wesley Wood*

Privates.
Besley, James*
Bass, Dalphin
Buchannan, John W.
Buchannan, Joseph O.*
Buchannan, Henry R.*
Brines, Jeffer.on
Dodds, Joseph M.
Godds, John
Garner, James
Golden, William
Hull, Philip
Hoyt, Jonathan S.
Hobbert, Henry
Keen, Dennis
Miller, Barton S.
McMillen, James
Ochletree, John
Parmenter, Isaac
Pixley, Isaac
Ridgely, William
Reel, Henry R.
Sanford, Thomas
Sanford, Jacob
Smith, John O.
Turner, Abner
Utter, John
Vanderhoff Phillip
Woods, Jeremiah
Wear, Thomas
Wear, Harvey
Winders, Warren
Wright, Robert

* Absent with leave.

Detachment of Captain Elias Jordan's Company, of the 2d Regiment, 2d Brigade. Enlisted for 90 days. Mounted Volunteers.

Captain—Elias Jordan.

First Lieutenant—James Kennerly.

Second Lieutenant—John N. Barnett.

Sergeant.
James Grayson, 4th

Corporal.
Zach Wilson, 2d

Privates.
Barnett, Benjamin F.
Carlton, Robert
Campbell, Robert
Campbell, Patrick S.
Fortney, Daniel
Grayson, William
Hood, Albert
Levellett, Joseph
Painter, Joseph
Summer, Thomas
Summer, Joseph
Major, James
Major, ——
Danford, Thomas

A detachment of Illinois Mounted Volunteers, under the command of Isaac Parmenter, Adjt. Second Regiment Second Brigade, from the day of its enrollment to August 2nd, 1832, when mustered out of service, at Dixon's Ferry, Illinois.

Men from Wabash County.

Adjutant—Isaac Parmenter, Adjutant 2d Regiment, 2d Brigade.

First Lieutenant—Samuel Fisher.

Sergeants.
Matthew Leatherland
John A. Dodds

Corporals.
Solomon Frair
John Golden
Ira Keen
Wesley Wood

Privates.
Buchanan, Jos. O.
Buchanan, Henry R.
Beeley, James
Bigley, William
Dodds, Joseph M.
Goddy, John
Garner, James
Golden, William
Hoyt, Jonathan S.
McMullen, James
Miller, Barton S.
Jaquess, W. F.
Jaquess, J. N.
Eastwood, William
Beauchamp, Charles
Tannary, Wm.
Gilkinson, Jonathan
Hickey, James
Wright, C. W.
Williamson, Roberl
Picklin, O. B.
Ochletree, John
Reel, Henry R.
Smith, John O.
Turner, Abner
Utter, John
Vanderhoff, Philip
Wear, Thomas
Wear, Harvey
Hawkins, Tilford
Wheeler, ——
Portney, Richard

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

This conflict was inaugurated April 12 1861, by the storming and reduction of Fort Sumter, December 20th, 1860. South Carolina had passed an ordinance severing her connection with the Union. She was followed in her example successively by Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas, prior to the establishment of any form of government. February 4th, 1861, one month prior to the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, delegates from six of these states met in convention at Montgomery, Alabama, and formed the "Confederate States of America," and established their place of meeting as the seat of the new government. On the 8th of the same month, Jefferson Davis was chosen president, and Alexander H. Stephens vice-president. The seat of government was afterward removed to Richmond, Virginia, after the secession of that State. This course of conduct, on the part of these states, and those that followed them in the act of rebellion, was brought about by sectional interests, of which the institution of slavery was, directly or indirectly, the cause. Two methods of interpreting the constitution of the United States originated between the statesmen of the North and those of the South; the former holding that the Union was inviolable and that the federal government was supreme, the latter, that each individual state was supreme, and had a right to withdraw, by virtue of its sovereign power, from what they deemed a mere federal compact.

The anti-slavery principles of Mr. Lincoln and the party that elevated him to power, were well known, although he had openly declared against the right of the government, and his own intention, of interfering with the institution of slavery, where it already existed. His election to the presidency, however, was construed by the cotton-states as a blow at that institution. Seldom in a nation's history has any one been placed under circumstances so trying as those attending Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, although he fondly hoped, until the first shot fell on Sumter, for a settlement of difficulties without resort to arms. The South had been emboldened and encouraged in rebellion by the reticence and inactivity of President Buchanan. The treasury was empty, the forts and arsenals were in possession of the enemy, and they had shot back at the Union, after having left it. This condition of things and this course of conduct inspired all patriotic hearts, and citizens of every class—the farmer, the mechanic, the student, the professional man, renounced all distinction of education, fortune or birth, and walked in the common ranks of patriotism, in defense of our insulted flag.

The first blood of the war was spilled in Baltimore, while the Massachusetts regiment of volunteers was passing through that city, three of its members falling dead at the hands of the mob. The first regular battle was that of Bull's Run, June 21st, 1861. The last engagement took place at Boro Chico, May 12th, 1865, two days after the capture of Jefferson Davis, at Irwinsville, South Carolina, by General Wilson's cavalry. The first naval battle of importance was the action between the Confederate batteries at Charleston, South Carolina, and the steamboat, Star of the West, when the latter was driven out to sea, January 9th, 1861; the last was that between Porter's fleet and the batteries, at Fort Fisher, North Carolina, January 13th, 1865. April 9th, of this year, General Grant and Lee met at Appomattox Court-House, Virginia, and arranged the terms of the latter's surrender, which subsequently followed. The surrender of General Johnston to General Sherman took place at Raleigh, North Carolina, April 23th, 1865.

Then closed the most sanguinary and at the same time the most glorious conflict that the historian has ever been called upon to record. The sentiment of patriotism never before so strong in any people, was shared by the citizens of Edwards, Lawrence and Wabash counties, and readily did they leave their occupations and pleasant homes for the hardships, privations and dangers of the battle field. The names of these patriotic men appear below under the heads of the commanders to which they respectively belonged.

Lawrence county deserves special mention, as having tendered the first company in the state to Gov. Yates,

under President Lincoln's first call for 75,000, three months' men. This tender was made by Maj. Daniel L. Gold, now of Washington, D. C., on Sunday, April 17th, 1861, at 10 P. M., from Vincennes, while the proclamation was yet passing over the wires.

7th Infantry.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY E.

Recruits—Baltzell, Henry H. (Lawrence County), vet., M. O. July 9, 1865.
Mushrush, Eli (Lawrence County), vet., M. O. July 9, 1865.

8th Infantry.—Three years' service.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY D.

Drafted and Substitute Recruit—Bains, Charles W. (Lawrence County), mustered out Sept. 26, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY I.

Drafted and Substitute Recruits.

Harmon, Andrew (Lawrence County), mustered out Oct. 6, 1865.
Ramsey, William (Lawrence County), mustered out Oct. 6, 1865.
Wolf, Henry M. (Lawrence County), mustered out Oct. 6, 1865.

Ninth Infantry.—Three years' service.

The Ninth, in which Lawrence county was represented as the accompanying Roster will show, was one of the six regiments, organized at Springfield for three months service. It was mustered into the United States service for three years, July 26th, 1861, about five hundred three months' men having re-enlisted. After a number of expeditions, marches and small engagements, on the 12th day of February, 1862, eight companies entered the fight at Fort Donelson, sustaining a loss of thirty-five, killed and one hundred and sixty-six, wounded and six prisoners. At Shiloh April 6th and 7th, it lost sixty-one, killed, two hundred and eighty-seven wounded, and two prisoners. Out of twenty-six officers, twenty-one were killed or wounded. At Corinth October 3d and 4th, it lost nineteen men killed, eighty-two wounded and fifty-two prisoners. During its entire term of service, it participated in one hundred and ten battles and skirmishes. It was mustered out of service at Louisville, Ky., July 9th, 1865, and arrived at Camp Butler July 12th, for final payment and discharge

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY C.

Musician—Edward Stephen (Lawrence County), mustered out Aug. 20, 1864.
Privates—Aderhals, Godfrey (Lawrence County), died Nov. 18, 1861.
Bruening, William (Lawrence County), died Oct. 1, 1861.
Erbar, George (Lawrence County), mustered out Aug. 20, 1864.
Fray, John A. (Lawrence County).
Herbig, William (Lawrence County), mustered out Aug. 20, 1864.
Hugenburg, Frederick (Lawrence Co.), died Oct. 12, '62; wounds.
Jacob, Christian (Lawrence County), mustered out Aug. 20, 1864.
Klingenburg, William (Lawrence Co.), killed at Shiloh Apr. 6, '62.
Lehr, George (Lawrence County), killed at Shiloh April 6, 1862.
Lippert, Frederick (Lawrence Co.), killed at Shiloh April 6, 1862.
Mueller, John (Lawrence County).
Miller, William (Lawrence County).
Nadler, Andreas (Lawrence County).
Raedall, Stephen (Lawrence County), died Aug. 8, 1862.
Randall, Jacob (Lawrence County).
Richter, Henry (Lawrence County), killed at Shiloh April 6, 1862.
Roehrwiem, William (Lawrence County), M. O. Aug. 20, 1864.
Schenck, Charles (Lawrence County), M. O. Aug. 20, 1864.
Spohule, John (Lawrence County).
Tungeman, John (Lawrence County), killed at Corinth Apr. 6, '62.

16th Regiment Infantry.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY I.

Recruits—Daniels, James (Lawrence County), disch. July 2, '65; disability.
Ross, John (Lawrence County).
White, Thomas B. (Lawrence County); was prisoner; mustered out Aug. 10, 1865, as sergeant.
White, James A. (Lawrence County); was prisoner; mustered out Aug. 19, 1865, as corporal.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY K.

Privates—Irving, Corban W. (Lawrence County), mustered out Aug. 19, 1865
Parrott, John L. (Lawrence County), disch. Aug. 7, '65; disability.

Eighteenth Infantry.—Three Years' Service.

This Regiment was organized under the Ten Regiment Act, at Anna, Illinois, and mustered into the State Service, for thirty days, by Captain U. S. Grant, May 16, 1861. May 28, 1861, it was mustered into the United States Service, by Captain T. G. Pitcher. Was engaged in the three days' battle, at Fort Donelson, with a loss of fifty men killed and one hundred and fifty wounded. Took part in the engagement of Shiloh, April 6th & 7th, losing ten killed and sixty-five wounded. Companies H. and C. were so reduced in numbers after the battles, that they were consolidated with the remainder of the regiment. During the Shiloh battle was in General Oglesby's brigade. In the fall of 1862, two new companies were raised at Carbondale. Company K was transferred to the Mississippi Marine Brigade, per special order, "No. 69, War Department, February 11, 1863." The regiment was mustered out, December 16, 1865, at Little Rock, Ark. and on the 31st received final payment and discharge, at Camp Butler, Illinois.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY G.

Privates—Evans, William (Edwards Co.), mur. by R. Dickerman Sep. 30, '61.
Filkey, William R. (Wabash County).
Loten, Joseph (Edwards County), discharged Jan. 21, 1863.
Litherland, Samuel (Wabash County), vet., promoted Quartermaster-sergeant on consolidation; mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.
Pickering, George (Wabash Co.), kild. at Ft. Donelson Feb. 15, '62.
Stevenson, A. J. (Wabash County), sergt.-vet., M. O. Dec. 16, 1865.
Woodrup, John (Edwards County), trans. to V. R. C. Oct. 9, 1863.
Veterans—Brink, John O. (Wabash County), mustered out Aug. 23, 1865.
Rice, Andrew J. (Wabash County), mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.
Recruit—Hockey, William (Edwards County).

18th Infantry Reorganized.—Three years' service.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY C.

Private—Laird, Samuel (Wabash County), mustered out Oct. 24, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY K.

Privates—Biggerstaff, Wesley (Edwards County), mustered out Dec. 16, '65.
Golden, James (Edwards County).
Hawthorne James E. (Edwards County), mustered out Dec. 16, '65.
Hays, Arthur M. (Edwards County), mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.
Harkrider, John (Edwards County), mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.
Lechner, William C. (Edwards County), mustered out Dec. 16, '65.
Little, James M. (Edwards County), mustered on Dec. 16, 1865.
Loyd, James D. (Edwards County), mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.
Land, John A. (Edwards Co.), died at Little Rock, Ark., July 29, '65.
Milspaugh, Daniel (Edwards County), mustered out June 16, 1865.
Maberry, Emanuel (Edwards County), mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.

19th Infantry.

Unassigned Recruits.

Dailey, William Murphy, James Ryan, Martin Sullivan, Patrick

20th Infantry.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY B.

Drafted and Substitute Recruits—Casty, Chauncy (Wabash Co.), M. O. Jun. 7, '65.
Greathouse, Irvin (Wabash County).

21st Infantry.

First Assistant-Surgeon—Carl Muna (Wabash Co.), reported dead Feb. 16, 1862.

Twenty-Sixth Infantry.—Three years' service.

This regiment in which the counties of Edwards, Lawrence and Wabash are well represented, was mustered into United States service with seven companies, at Camp Butler, Illinois, August 31st, 1861, and not having been armed, at first did guard duty at Quincy with hickory clubs. During the fall armed with old English Tower muskets, it was detailed to guard the Hannibal and St. Joe railroad. Three more companies completing the organization, were raised prior to January 1st, 1862. February 19th, 1862, left Hannibal, Missouri, for the South, stopping at Corinth, where the regiment was assigned to Brigadier General J. B. Plummer's Brigade, Brigadier General Hamilton's Division, Major General Pope's Corps.

After an active service of more than two years, four hundred and sixty-three, out of five hundred and fifteen men present for duty, re-enlisted as veteran volunteers, January 1st, 1864. During its four years of service, the regiment marched six thousand nine hundred and thirty-one miles, and fought twenty-eight hard battles, besides many skirmishes. It was permitted by order of the commanding general to place upon its banners, "New Madrid," "Island No. 10," "Farmington," Siege of Corinth," "Iuka," "Corinth 3d and 4th October, 1862," "Holly Springs," "Vicksburg," "Jackson, Miss.," "Mission Ridge," "Resaca," "Kenesaw," "Ezra Church," "Atlanta," "Jonesboro," "Griswoldville," "McAlister," "Savannah," "Columbia," "Bentonville." The regiment was mustered out of service, July 20th, 1865, at Louisville, Kentucky, and finally paid and discharged, July 28th, at Springfield, Illinois.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Hospital Steward—Albert Rude, mustered out July 20, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY G.

First Lieutenant—Charles A. Abbott (Edwards County), M. O. July 20, 1865.

Sergeants—Charles S. Perkins, vet., wounded; disch. Sept. 19, '54; disab'ty
James M. Thrash, wounded; discharged Aug. 26, 1862 as 1st sergeant; disability.

Corporals—Ishmael Fortney (Edwards County), wounded; discharged Oct. 4, 1862; disability.
William S. Taite (Edwards County). disch. Jan. 23; disability.
George W. Taylor (Edwards County), wounded at Corinth; killed at Resaca May 13, 1864.
Thomas Light (Edwards Co.), killed at Dallas, Ga., May 30, 1864.

Privates—Busket, Reiner (Edwards County), vet., died at Scottsboro, Ala., Mar. 3, 1864.
Bones, Thomas (Edwards County), wounded at Resaca; discharged Oct. 9, 1864, as sergeant; disability.
Campbell, Samuel (Edwards County), wounded; discharged Oct. 13, 1862; disability.
Compton, Levi M. (Edwards County), corporal, discharged Aug. 14, 1864; term expired.
Degan, John (Edwards Co.), died at Pt. Pleasant Mar. 28, 1862.
Hadeton, Anderson (Edwards County), killed at Mission Ridge Nov. 26, 1863.
Hoovers, William (Edwards Co.), vet., mustered out July 20, 1865.
Hennegan, John (Edwards County), vet., corporal, killed at Atlanta Aug. 30, 1864.
Ham, Enoch (Edwards County).
Hedge, Franklin (Edwards Co.), disch. Aug. 14, 1864; term expd.
Mays, James D. (Edwards Co.), vet., M. O. July 20, '64, as corporal.

Recruits—Barnett, Lewis (Edwards Co.), died at Hannibal, Mo., Jan. 28, '62.
Glover, Richards (Edwards County), mustered out July 20, 1865.
Taylor, Harrison F. (Edwards County), mustered out July 20, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY H.

Second Lieutenant—Philip J. Spring (Lawrence Co.), M. O. as serg. July 10, '65.

Privates—Bonner, Joseph M. (Lawrence Co.), disch. Sept. 9, 1862; disability.
Cantwell, Benton (Wabash County), vet., mustered out July 20, '65.
Degintawny, Antonio (Wabash Co.), vet., mustered out July 20, '65.
Hocking, Warren (Edwards Co.), vet., mustered out July 20, 1865.
Hocking, William H. (Edwards County), disch. Mar. 3, '63; disab.
Hedge, William (Lawrence County), vet., transferred to Co. G; mustered out July 20, 1865.
Miner, George S. (Edwards County), vet., corporal, died at home March 27, 1864.
Spring, Philip (Lawrence Co.), vet., M. O. July 20, 1865, as 1st serg.

Recruits—Benson, Joseph C. (Edwards County), died at Savannah, Ga., Dec. 20, 1864.
Blair, James (Lawrence County), killed at Colliersville, Tenn., May 20, 1863.
Collison, James M. (Lawrence Co.), vet., M. O. July 20, '65, as corp.
Clark, George (Lawrence County), trans. to V. R. C. Sept. 7, 1862.
Dean, John (Lawrence Co.), discharged Oct. 18, 1862; disability.
Gould, Victor (Lawrence Co.), vet., M. O. July 20, 1865, as corporal.
Ghere, Jacob K. (Lawrence Co.), disch. Aug. 4, 1862; disability.
Hershey, John K. (Lawrence County), vet., M. O. July 20, 1865.
Hocking, Frank (Edwards County), mustered out July 20, 1865.
Hocking, Francis M. (Edwards County) mustered out July 20, '65.
Irwin, Samuel I. (Lawrence Co.), disch. Oct. 2, 1862; disability.
Kreuger, Lewis (Wabash County), mustered out July 20, 1865.
Shurtleff, Hercanus (Edwards County), died at St. Louis, Mo., April 28, 1862.
Smith, William F. (Lawrence County), wounded; discharged Oct. 2, 1862; disability.

29th Infantry.—Three years' service.

Quartermaster—Ebenezer Z. Ryan (Lawrence County), resigned Mar. 4, 1862.

30th Infantry.—Three years' service.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY B.

Privates—Adwell, John (Wabash County), vet., discharged July 22, 1864, as corporal; wounds.
Fisher, John B. (Wabash County), died at Cairo Dec. 13, 1861.
Greening, James (Wabash Co.), vet., M. O. July 17, 1865, as sergt.
Kenny, Lorenzo (Wabash County).
Lyons, Myron D. (Wabash County), discharged April 7, 1862.
Landers, James P. (Wabash Co.), vet., mustered out July 17, 1865.
McKee, William D. (Wabash County) discharged April 14, 1862.
Martin, Arthur (Wabash County), disch. Sept., 1864; term expired.
Retherford, Martin V. (Wabash County), vet., M. O. July 17, 1865.
Ray, George W. (Wabash Co.), vet., M. O. July 17, 1865, as corporal.
Smith, George P. (Wabash County).
Tungate, William (Wabash County), discharged Oct. 14, 1862.
Taylor, George (Wabash Co.), vet., M. O. July 17, 1865, as corporal.
Veach, Samuel (Wabash County), vet., mustered out July 17, 1865.
Veach, James F. (Wabash County).
Vermillion, Charles W. (Wabash County), vet., died at Nashville Oct. 15, 1864.
Workman, Samuel M. (Wabash Co.), died at Cairo Feb. 10, 1862.
Wyeth, John M. (Wabash County), discharged April 14, 1862.

Recruits—Colborn, Francis L. (Wabash Co.), trans. to V. R. C April 27, 1864.
Epler, Herman G. (Wabash County), discharged April 14, 1862.
Lucas, Edward W. (Wabash County), vet.
Stratton, Joseph C. (Wabash Co.), disch. Dec. 31, 1864; term exprd.
Swink, R. William (Wabash Co.), died at Vicksburg Sept 5, 1863.

Thirty-Second Infantry.—Three years' service.

The thirty-second Illinois Infantry, was organized at Camp Butler, by Col. John Logan, and was mustered into the United States service, December 31st, 1861. It bore a distinguished part in the battle of Shiloh, April 6th and 7th, 1862, losing forty men killed and two hundred wounded. Was engaged in the advance on Corinth, and in the battle, as a re-enforcement to Gen. Rosecraus, October 4th. Next day did good service at Matamora, losing seven killed, and twenty-nine wounded. On the 8th, surprised and captured over a hundred rebel cavalry, at Lamar. From this time forward, saw no service beyond numerous marches, till June, when it participated in the siege of Vicksburg, July 5th, marched with General Sherman's army toward Jackson, experiencing its most trying march, being tired and worn out during the siege. Early in September, captured nine pieces of artillery at Harrisonburg, La. November 24th, landed at Vicksburg. December 22d, the brigade advanced to Fayette, driving the enemy before it. January 23, 1864, returned to Vicksburg, where the regiment was mustered as a veteran organization, February 3d, started on the Meridian expedition, marching three hundred miles. In June, engaged in the siege of Kenesaw Mountain, occupying a most exposed position in the advance and July 5th, in the assault on Nickajack creek, was the first to plant its colors on the

enemy's works. July 18th, the regiment was transfered to the Second Brigade, Colonel Logan commanding, and sent to Marietta to guard the depot of supplies at that place. September 8th, forty-one out of a foraging party of fifty men were captured by the enemy, after a spirited resistance. October 3d, near Kenesaw Mountain, was attacked by the enemy in strong force, and suffered a loss of twelve men killed. Participated in Sherman's March to the Sea, and in the siege of Savannah, lost Captain E. C. Lawson, and four men wounded. February 3d, 1865, waded the ice-cold waters of the Salkahatchie, for a distance of two miles, and after a half hour's skirmishing on the opposite bank, compelled the enemy to evacuate their line of defense. March 21st was engaged in the skirmishing line at Bentonville, N. C., losing heavily. September 16th, mustered out of service at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and ordered to Camp Butler, Illinois, for final payment and discharge. The regiment traveled, while in the United States service, about eleven thousand miles.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY I.

Second Lieutenants—William Ulm (Wabash County), resigned Sept 3, 1862.
Hiram R. Wolgamot (Wabash Co.), M. O. Sept. 16, 1865.
Corporals—David M. Cawser (Wabash County), vet., M. O. Sept. 16, 1865.
Robert H. M'Neil (Wabash County).
Musician—George Biedlaman (Wabash Co.), pro. Lieut. in 6th Miss. colored.
Wagoner—Joseph Drenon (Wabash County).
Privates—Alberts, Albertus (Wabash County), died at St. Louis May 20, '62.
Compton, Thomas (Wabash Co.), killed at Shiloh April 6, 1862.
Crackel, James (Wabash Co.), disch. April 28, 1862; disability.
Crane, Anthony W. (Wabash Co.), M. O. Dec. 31, 1865; term expd.
Diselms, Washington (Wabash County), died at Bolivar, Tenn., Oct. 14, 1862; wounds.
Fuller, Samuel (Wabash County), vet., mustered out May 27, 1865.
Gold, Thomas (Wabash County), trans. to V. R. C. Sept. 15, 1863.
Jordan, John (Wabash County).
Krisher, John (Wabash County), vet., died at Andersonville prison June 10, 1864; No. of grave, 1909.
Ketchum, Philander (Wabash Co.), disch. Oct. 14, 1863; wounds.
McNair, Alfred (Wabash Co.), M. O. Dec. 31, 1864; term expired.
Peters, Samuel L. (Wabash County), vet., mustered out Aug. 8, '65.
Peakers, William (Wabash County), died Aug. 3, 1863.
Pool, Horace (Wabash County), M. O. Dec. 31, 1864; term expired.
Rubford, Thomas (Wabash County), disch. April 6, 1863; wounds.
Sumens, William (Wabash Co.), disch. Aug. 18, 1863; disability.
Sanford, Daniel (Wabash County), disch. April 6, 1863; disability.
Wood, Nelson (Wabash County), disch. Nov. 22, 1862; disability.
Recruit—Preston, Samuel (Wabash County), mustered out June 3, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY K.

Privates—Gains, Jacob (Lawrence County), disch. June 28, 1862; disability.
Harris, James (Lawrence County), trans. to V. R. C. Sept. 15, '63.
Waggoner, John L. (Lawrence County), vet., M. O. Sept. 16, 1865.
Wilson, James B. (Lawrence County), vet., M. O. Sept. 16, 1865.
Recruits—Bache, Arthur (Lawrence County), mustered out Sept. 16, 1864.
Heath, Robert (Lawrence County).
Jones, John D. (Lawrence County), mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.
Law, Charles D. (Lawrence County), died at Washington, D. C., Mar. 17, 1865.
McNeece, George W. (Lawrence Co.), mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.
Mullins, James K. (Lawrence County).
Smith, Jonathan (Lawrence County), mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Thirty-Sixth Infantry.—Three Years' Service.

This regiment was organized at Aurora, Illinois, in September, 1861, by Colonel Nicholas Grensel, and mustered into the United States service by Captain A. G. Brackett, U. S. A., September 23, 1861. It participated in the following engagements: Boonville, Ark., March 6, 1861; Leetown, March 7, and Pea Ridge, March 8, 1861; Perryville, losing seventy-five men in killed and wounded; Stone River, from December 26, 1862, till January 2, 1863, coming out of the battle with only 200 men; Chickamauga, September 20 and 21, 1863; Gordon's Mills, September 20, 1863. The regiment was mustered out of service October 8, 1865, at New Orleans, and arrived at Camp Butler, Illinois, October 17, for final payment and discharge.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY C.

Captain—James B. McNeal, died of wounds Sept. 3, 1864.
First Lieutenants—John M. Turnbull, resigned Nov. 4, 1864.
John A. Porter, mustered out Oct. 8, 1865.
Second Lieutenant—William A. Mitchell, mustered out as sergt. Oct. 8, 1865.
Sergeant—Scott Brownlee, disch. Sept. 23, 1864, as private; term expired.
Corporal—David B. Brownlee, private, died at R. Ha, Mo., Nov. 24, 1861.
Musicians—James L. Dryden, mustered out Oct. 24, 1864; wounded.
Joseph F. Young, discharged Sept. 23, 1864; term expired.
Privates—Allen, William S., corporal, killed at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863.
Angles, Valentine, died at Cassville, Mo., April 19, 1862.
Arthurs, Joseph W., vet.
Arthurs, William T., killed at Stone River Dec. 31, 1862.
Axdel, William C., discharged Aug. 28, 1862; disability.
Armstrong, James, discharged Aug. 10, 1862; disability.
Bailes, Charles B., discharged Sept. 23, 1864; term expired.
Baird, Nathaniel T., discharged Dec. 3, 1862; disability.
Barton, Thomas G., discharged July 31, 1862; disability.
Carson, Isaac, vet., mustered out Oct. 8, 1865, as corporal.
Criswell, William P., vet., mustered out Oct 8, 1865, as corporal.
Constant, Enos, mustered out Jan. 24, 1865.
Dowell, George, discharged Sept. 24, 1864; term expired.
Donnell, George, vet., disch. June 2, 1865, as corporal; wounded.
Davis, James, vet., killed at Adairsville, Ga., May 17, 1864.
Eckelson, Albert, discharged Sept. 23, 1864; term expired.
Elder, James, killed at Stone River Dec. 31, 1862.
Edgar, John B., discharged Aug. 19, 1863; disability.
Fisher, William, corporal, died at Nashville Sept. 1, 1863.
Godfrey, Richard, died at Springfield, Mo., May 16, 1862.
Gibson, William M., discharged April 14, 1862; wounds.
Harper, Hugh W., transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps.
Hayes, Orlando, mustered out June 2, 1865; prisoner of war.
Haizell, William, discharged Sept. 23, 1864; term expired.
Henderson, John F., died Oct. 4, 1862; wounds.
Henderson, Huston, vet., mustered out Oct. 8, 1865, as sergeant.
Kintzey, Warren, vet., mustered out Oct. 8, 1865, as corporal.
Leggett, Thomas, transferred to V. R. C.
Lord, Henry B., vet., mustered out Oct. 8, 1865.
McCoy, John W., mustered out Oct. 6, 1864, as sergeant.
McClanahan, Frank, transferred to V. R. C.
McPherrin, James C., transferred to Marine Brigade at St. Louis.
McGregor, Joseph.
McMullen, John K., discharged Sept. 25, 1863; disability.
Mitchell, William A., vet., mustered out Oct. 8, 1865, as 1st sergt.
Moss, Jacob W., vet., killed at Adairsville.
Munson, Ezra E., discharged Sept. 23, 1864; term expired.]
Nelson, George, died at Rienzi, Miss., June 23, 1864.
Nichols, George W., discharged Sept. 23, 1864; term expired.
Paxton, Samuel, vet., mustered out Oct. 8, 1865, as sergeant.
Patterson, William, died at Chattanooga, Jan. 5, 1864.
Ralston, James, vet., died at Louisville, Ky., Aug. 24, 1864.
Shearer, William, died at Rolla, Mo., Dec. 1, 1861.
Shearer, Hugh, died at Rolla, Mo., Dec. 19, 1861.
Scholts, Ezra, died Dec. 1, 1863; wounds.
Stewart, Abraham, discharged Sept. 23, 1864; term expired.
Stewart, Isaac, mustered out Sept. 29; term expired.
Thompson, George W., mustered out Mar. 15, 1865; prisr. of war.
Wagstaff, Henry, died at Rolla, Mo., Nov. 14, 1864; wounds.
Wimmer, Ezekiel, vet.
Wright, S. Gamble, discharged May 19, 1863; disability.
Recruits—Baird, Thomas F., discharged June 2, 1862; disability.
Kitchen, John W., mustered out Oct. 8, 1865.
Drafted and Substitute Recruit—Evans, Robert T., sub., died at Louisville Mar. 1, 1865.

Thirty-Eighth Infantry.—Three Years' Service.

The Thirty-Eighth was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, in September, 1861, by Colonel William P. Carlin. October 21, it was engaged at Fredericktown against the enemy under Jeff Thompson. March 3, 1862, it became a part of the division of southeast Missouri under General F. Steele. In ten days it completed a march of 220 miles to Cape Girardeau, Missouri, May, 1862. It took part in the following actions and skirmishes: Perryville, October 8, 1862, capturing an ammunition train, two caissons, and about 100 prisoners; Knob Gap capturing two guns, and losing three men killed and eight wounded; Stone River, December 30, 1862, to January 4, 1863, losing 34 killed, 109 wounded, and 34 missing; Liberty Gap, June 24, 25, 26; Chickamauga, September 19, losing 180 men. February 29, 1864, re-enlisted, and was mustered March 16, 1864. It participated at Pine Top, and at Kenesaw Mountain. September 1, 1864, engaged in the battle of Jonesboro. From that time forward it was engaged in various skirmishes, marches and guard duties, till it was mustered out of service, and ordered to Springfield, Illinois, for final payment and discharge.

Colonel—Edward Colyer (Edwards Co.), M. O. as Lieut. Col. March 20, 1866.
Quartermaster—William Ferrman (Edwards County), M. O. Sept. 15, '64; term expired.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Commissary Sergeant—James Scott Stone (Edwards Co.), M. O. March 20, '66.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY C.

Captain—John O'Meara (Edwards County), M. O. March 20, 1866.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY I.

Captains—Charles Churchill (Edwards Co.), term expired Sept. 15, 1865.
Lee Woods (Edwards Co.), M. O. March 20, 1866.
First Lieutenant—Joseph Green (Edwards County), M. O. March 20, 1836.
First Sergeant—Oliver Simpson (Edwards County), discharged Nov. 16, '61 to accept a promotion in 18 U. S. Infantry.
Sergeants—Charles Cole (Edwards County).
James Pattigrew (Edwards Co.), disch. Sept. 15, 1865 as 1st sergt.
John Henderson (Edwards Co.), disch. May 16, 1864; wounds.
Morris Harris (Edwards County), M. O. Sept. 30, 1864.
Corporals—Arbuer, E. Hall (Edwards Co.), disch. June 27, 1863; disability.
Lavius Harris (Edwards Co.), 1st Sergt., disch. April 7, 62; dis.
William P. Richmond (Edwards County), died at Pilot Knob, Mo., Nov. 19, 1864.
Andrew J. Jett (Edwards Co.), died Sept. 15, 1864, as sergeant.
Wright, Banting (Edwards Co), died July 28, 1863; wounds.
Thomas Sharon (Edwards County), died at Murfreesboro, June 15, '64.
Joseph West (Edwards County), vet., mustered out Mar. 20, '66
Musician—James Murry (Edwards County), killed at Chickamauga Sept. 19, '63.
Privates—Allen, Thomas (Edwards County), vet., M. O. March 20, 1866.
Briscoe, John (Edwards County), died at Pilot Knob, Mo., Nov. 24, 1861.
Batson, William (Edwards Co.), M. O. Mar. 20, 1866.
Butcher, William (Edwards Co.), died at Albion, Ill., Dec. 18, '61.
Curtis, George (Edwards County), M. O. Sept. 15, 1864.
Carter, William (Edwards County), absent paroled pris at M. O. of regiment.
Copeland, James H. (Edwards County), vet., disch. Jan. 28, '66; disability.
Curtis, Jarvis (Edwards County), disch. April 7, 1862.
Curtis, Nathan (Edwards Co.), died at Murfreesboro, Mar. 19, 63.
Chism, Richard (Edwards County), vet., M. O. Mar. 20, '66 as corporal; wounds.
Cannon, Boggs (Edwards County), M. O. Sept. 15, 1864.
Clark, John J. (Edwards County), vet.
Dixon, Joseph (Edwards County), disch. Jan. 7, 1864; disability.
Ewing, Aaron (Edwards Co.), Missing in action at Stone River.
Edgar, John (Edwards Co.), died at Pocahontas, Ark., Apr. 10, '62.
Ellis, Joseph (Edwards Co.), M. Sept. 24, '64; wounded and pris.
Franklin, William (Edwards Co.), disch. Apr. 14, '62; disability.
Gill, John (Edwards County), died at Hamburg, T., June 9, 1862.
Gray, William (Edwards County), corporal; died Dec. 5, 1863.
Garman, Henry (Edwards Co.), killed at Stone River Dec. 31, 63.
Horton, Richard (Edwards Co.), disch. Aug. 8, 1862; disability.
Harper, John (Edwards County), March 6, 1863; wounds.
Harper, George (Edwards County), vet. M. O. March 20, 1866.
Harper, Joseph (Edwards County), trans. to V. R. C. Feb. 6, 1863.
Hedge, Thomas (Edwards Co.), killed at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 6, '64.
Hall, Charles (Edwards County), disch. Feb. 20, 1863.
Hardy, Thomas (Edwards Co.), died at Nashville Dec. 26, 1863.
Kelsey, John A. (Edwards County), vet.
Lambert, Jackson J. (Edwards Co.), mustered out Sept. 15, 1864.
McKibben, Dudley (Edwards Co.), mustered out Sept. 15, 1864.
McKibben, Peter S. (Edwards Co.), mustered out Sept. 15, 1864.
McKibben, Luther E. (Edwards County), disch. Dec. 10, 1861; disability.
McKibben, Alfred (Edwards Co.), disch. May 27, 1863; wounds.
Michels, George W. (Edwards County), died Danville Feb. 14, '64; prisoner war.
Pickford, Charles (Edwards County), died Jan. 17, 1863; wounds.
Powell, Curran (Edwards County), mustered out Sept. 15, 1864.
Smith, Thomas (Edwards County), mustered out Aug. 22, 1864.
Rudolph, Charles (Edwards County), disch. Nov. 21, '61; disab.
Smith, Charles, Sr. (Edwards County), vet. M. O. March 20, 1866.
Smith, Charles, Jr. (Edwards County), vet. M. O. March 20, 1866.
Smith, George (Edwards Co.), disch. Aug. 14, 1863; disability.
Shunk, Henry (Edwards Co.), died at Murfreesbo., T., May 19, '63.
Stanley, George (Edwards Co.), killed at Ironton, Mo., Feb. 24, '62.
Stillwell, John (Edwards County), died at Andersonville; No. of grave, 1640.
Stinnet, Jacob (Edwards Co.), died at Nashville Dec. 31, 1862.
Snowdall, Joseph (Edwards Co.), vet., M. O. March 20, 1866.
Stone, James Scott (Edwards Co.), vet., Pro. Q. M. Sergeant; M. O. March 20, 1866.
Westfall, Jackson (Edwards County), vet., drowned Cumberland River, April 14, 1864.
Walker, William (Edwards County), discharged April 14, 1862.
Young, Michael (Edwards County). M. O. Sept. 15, 1864.
Recruits—Adamson, Wm. G. (Edwards Co.), disch. Feb. 20, 1862; disability.
Adamson, Moses (Edwards Co.) trans. to V. R. C. May 1, 1864.
Birkett, Francis, (Edwards County), disch. Feb. 20, 1862; disability.
Brown, John (Edwards County), discharged for disability.
Baker, William (Edwards Co.), vet., M. O. Mar. 20, '66, as corporal
Brown, Franklin (Edwards County), vet., M. O. Mar. 20, 1866.
Dukes, Henry (Edwards Co.), disch. Nov. 21, 1861; disability.
Elliot, James (Edwards County), vet., M. O. March 20, 1866.
Fawkes, Franklin H. (Edwards County), M. O. March 20, 1866.
Fawkes, Thomas (Edwards Co.), disch. Feb. 16, 1862; disability.
Green, Thomas (Edwards Co.), vet., M. O. March 20, 1866.
Harper, William (Edwards County), M. O. March 20, 1866.
Bam, Thomas J. (Edwards County), disch. Dec. 12, 1864.
Hedrick, Wm. W. (Edwards Co.), vet., M. O. Mar. 20, '66, as 1st serg.
Martin, Charles (Edwards Co.), died at Nashville, Oct. 8, '62; wounds.
McKibben, Henry (Edwards County). M. O. Sept. 20, 1864.
McKibben, Jonathan (Edwards County), M. O. Sept. 21, 1864.
Mills, Henry J. (Edwards County), disch. Oct. 28, 1861; disability.
Medler, Henry (Edwards County), Died at Andersonville prison, Aug. 3, 1864. No. of Grave, 4,646.
McVoy, or McVaughn, Nathan (Edwards Co.), died at Ooltewah, Ten., May 12, 1864.

Posey, Samuel (Edwards County), M. O. Sept. 21, 1864.
Robinson, John (Edwards County), absent sick at M. O. of Reg't.
Reinus, Edgar (Edwards County), vet., M. O. March 20, 1866.
Scofield, William (Edwards County), M. O. March 20, 1866.
Snidle, John (Edwards County), M. O. March 12, 1864, as corporal.
Scofield, Edward (Edwards County), vet., M. O. March 20, 1866.
Shilling, George (Edwards County), M. O. March 20, 1866.
Sentence, Joseph (Edwards Co.), died in prison at Danville, Ga., March 8, 1864.
Thompson, William R. (Edwards Co.), died Nov. 21, 18 1; disabil.
Tucker, William A. D. (Edwards County), M. O. March 20, 1866.
Utley, Monteville W. (Edwards County), disch. Oct. 25, '62; disab.
Vandevender, John (Edwards County), M. O. Jan. 2, 1866.
West, Robert (Edwards County), disch. Jan. 17, 1862; disability.
Drafted and Substitute Recruits—Baker, Thomas, sub.
Flanigan, Patrick, sub.
Mengenson, Asa, sub., M. O. Jan. 28, 1866.
Neiman, Gerhard (Edwards County), M. O. Jan. 4, 1866.
Palmer, Jeremiah M., (Edwards County), sub., M. C. Jan. 21, 1866.
Savage, James (Edwards County), sub.
Winfield, Stephen (Edwards County), sub.

Fortieth Infantry.—Three Years' Service.

Was organized by Stephen G. Hicks, of Salem, Illinois, and had in its ranks a number of representatives from Edwards and Wabash counties. At the time of its muster into service, August 10, 1861, it numbered seven hundred men. It was brigated with the 23d Indiana, 8th Missouri, and the 9th Illinois, under command of Col. W. H. L. Wallace. It fought at Pittsburg Landing, April 6, 1862; Holly Spring, July, 1862; Missionary Ridge, October 1863. Having completed its three years term of service, it re-listed January 1, 1864. It participated in the battles of the Atlanta campaign, and was also with Sherman in his march to the sea. It was mustered out of service at Louisville, July 24, 1865, and on the 28th, at Springfield, received final payment and discharge.

Surgeons—William Graham (Wabash County), mustered out July 24, 1865.
First Assistant-Surgeon—William E. Turner (Wabash Co.), M. O. July 24, '65.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Hospital Steward—William P. Harvey (Lawrence Co.), M. O. July 24, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY E.

Sergeant—Samuel T. Ulm (Wabash Co.), trans. to 1st West Tenn Inft. Jan. 8, 1864.
Privates—McGregor, Thomas (Wabash Co.), disch. Aug., 1864, term expired.
Risley, James (Wabash Co.), trans. to 1st West Tenn. Infty., Jan. 28, 1864.
Stanley, Thomas (Edwards County).
Stanley, Francis (Edwards County).
Recruits—Baird, James (Wabash Co.), disch. Oct. 3, 1864; term expired.
Barch, Joseph (Wabash County).
Thrasher, John C. (Wabash Co.), disch. Sept. 4, 1863; disability; from Company D.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY I.

Captains—Abraham L. Hammaker (Wabash Co.), resigned March 14, 1863.
Samuel B. Lingenfelter (Wabash Co.), term expired Dec. 28, '64.
Frank, Havill (Wabash Co.), detached; mustered out of Regt.
First Lieutenants—George D. Humphries (Wabash Co.), died of wounds May 2, 1862.
Watson M. Bunton (Edwards Co.), resigned Mch. 10, '64.
John F. Eddings (Edwards Co.), M. O. July 24, 1865.
Second Lieutenants—Henry Crackel (Wabash Co.), died.
Isaac Ingersoll (Wabash Co.), resigned Jan. 8, 1863.
Corporals—Samuel Wells (Wabash County).
M. Wiliman (Wabash Co.), trans. to Sig. Corps October 1, 1863.
T. D. Keen (Wabash Co.), veteran.
Joseph King (Edwards Co.), disch. Feb. 16, 1863; disability.
J. F. Eddings (Edwards Co.), veteran.
John Drenin (Wabash County).
R. C. Sweat (Wabash County).
Privates—Bell, William R. (Wabash County).
Barnet, T. J. (Wabash Co.), died January 20, 1854; wounds.
Bodel, B. (Wabash County).
Burrill, George (Edwards Co.), vet., mustered out July 24, 1865.
Buckett, J. W. (Edwards Co.), disch. May, 1863; disability.
Copeland, R. (Edwards Co.), disch. Aug. 9, '64, as corp'l; term exp.
Dale, E. M. (Edwards County).
De Witt, A. C. (Wabash Co.), disch. Aug. 9, 1864; term expired.
Denham, B. W. (Wabash Co.), vet., died July 14, 1864; wounds.
Evans, John T. (Wabash Co.), vet., mustered out July 24, 1865.
Ellis, William (Wabash County).
Furniff, A. (Wabash County), trans. to V. R. C. September, 1863.
Gard, Reason (Wabash County), mustered out July 24, 1865.
Gard, John (Wabash County).
Gard, Francis (Wabash County), disch. Feb. 16, 1863; disability.
Gardner, Henry (Wabash County).
Ham, Henry (Wabash Co.), vet., mustered out July 24, 1865.
Ing, Martin (Wabash Co.), vet., mustered out July 24, 1865.
Kimball, W. T. (Wabash Co.), vet., killed at Griswoldville, Ga., November 22, 1864.

Killifer, Joseph (Edwards Co.), disch. Aug. 19, 1864; term exp.
Nucly, John (Wabash County).
Norsworthy, John (Wabash County).
Proctor, Patrick (Wabash County).
Phillips, P. (Edwards Co.), vet., M. O. July 24, 1865, as sergeant.
Rigg, H. V. (Wabash Co.), vet., M. O. July 24, 1865, as sergeant.
Stroup, Andrew (Wabash Co.), vet., M. O. June 29, 1865; pris. war.
Stroup, J. S. (Wabash County).
Stroup, William H. (Wabash Co.), disch. Aug. 9, 1864; term exp.
Ulm, William E. (Wabash Co.), killed at Mission Ridge, Nov. 25, '63
Voight, William (Edwards Co.), vet., killed near Atlanta, Ga., August 18, 1864.
Williamson, Stephen (Wabash County).
Willyard, P. (Wabash County).

Recruits.—Brown, John S. (Edwards County).
Birckett, Robert (Edwards Co.), died at Lagrange, Tenn., Jan. 8, 1863.
Denham, James P. (Wabash County).
Forneff, William (Wabash Co.), vet., mustered out July 24, 1865.
Gould, Theron (Edwards Co.), disch Dec. 26, 1863; disability.
Ganong, James D. (Edwards Co.), disch. Aug. 19, 1864; term expd.
Gibson, Stephen S. (Edwards Co.), M. O. July 24, 1865, as sergeant.
Harris, William A. (Edwards Co.), M. O. July 24, '65, as sergeant.
Higbee, William H. (Wabash Co.), mustered out Aug. 30, 1864.
Higbee, John R. (Wabash Co.), mustered out July 24, 1865.
Kitchen, Rigdon S. (Edwards Co.), vet., mustered out July 24, '65.
Kitchen, John C., veteran, mustered out July 24, 1865.
Lutz, George (Wabash Co.), disch. Aug. 19, 1864; term expired.
Lingenfelter, Samuel (Wabash Co.), mustered out July 24, 1865.
Myers, Philip (Edwards County).
Rude, David B. (Edwards Co.), disch. Aug. 19, 1864; term expd.
Rice, Oren S. (Edwards Co.), disch. July 8, 1862; disability.
Stone, William (Wabash County) veteran.
Tanquery, John N. (Edwards Co.), disch. April 27, 1863.
Ulm, Samuel N. (Edwards Co.), killed Kenesaw Mt., June 27, '64.
Weaver, Godleb (Edwards County).
Watkins, William (Edwards County).

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY K.

Private.—Finley, Andrew W. (Wabash Co.), vet., mustered out July 24, '65.

46th Infantry.—Three years' service.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY F.

Recruits.—Elliott, William (Wabash Co.), died at Shreveport, La., June 25, '65.
Gross, Josiah (Wabash County), M. O., Jan. 20, 1865.
Hart, John W. (Wabash Co.), vet. recruit. M. O. Jan. 20, 1865.
Messenger, Theodore (Wabash County), M. O. Jan. 20, 1865.
Sanford, William H. (Wabash County).

47th Infantry.—Re-organized. Three years' service.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY A.

Privates.—Gilkinson, Alfred W. (Wabash County), drafted; disch. July 20, '65.
Kenard, Robert (Wabash County), drafted; disch. July 20, 1865.
Moser, Benjamin (Wabash County), drafted; M. O. Sept. 19, '65.

48th Infantry.—Three years' service.

This gallant regiment had a large representation from Wabash county. It was oganized at Camp Butler September, 1861, by Isham N. Haynie. It fought at Fort Henry, February 7, 1862; Fort Donelson, February 13 to 16, 1862: Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862; siege of Corinth, May, 1862; Mission Ridge, November 24 and 26, 1863; Kenesaw Mountain, June 10 to July 3, 1864; Sandstown, July 6 to 12, 1864; Atlanta, July 21, 22, 28, 1864; siege of Atlanta, July 28 to August 26, 1864; siege of Savannah, December, 1864; South Edisto River, February 9, 1865; Bentonville, March 20, 1865, and in other engagements. It was mustered out August 15, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel—John W. Ingersoll, mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
Major—Edward Adams, resigned Jan. 8, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY G.

Captains—William W. Beall, resigned March 24, 1862.
George M. Kensipp, honorably discharged Jan. 28, 1865.
Isaac R. Carlton, mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
First Lieutenant—Theodore S. Bowers, promoted Staff Gen'l Grant.
William H. Murray, mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
Second Lieutenant—George Rank, mustered out Feb. 15, 1862.
Hepburn, Comrie, died Nov. 1, 1862.
William H. Brown, mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
Sergeants—Henry W. Reinsmith, disch. April 22, 1862; disability.
John T. Turner, died Memphis April 16, 1863.
Daniel Nazer, disch. May 8, 1862; disability.
Corporals—Benjamin H. Kavanaugh, vet., died at Marietta, Ga. 23, '64; wds.
David S. Hill, vet., mustered out Aug. 15, 1865, as 1st sergeant.
Charles C. Lingenfelter, mustered out Oct. 27, 1864.
Enos B. Risly, vet., mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
Charles W. Groman, died at Savannah, Tenn., April 4, 1862.
Albert Compton, killed at Fort Donelson, Feb. 15, 1862.
Henry C. Sharp, trans. to Signal Corps, March 28, 1864.
Musicians—Robert H. Walker, vet., mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
George Andrus, died at Mound City, Feb. 17, 1862.
Privates—Arnold, William, died at Keokuk, Iowa, April 26, 1862.
Baird, Thomas E., vet., died at Marietta, Ga., Sept. 10, 1864.
Baird, Ephraim F., vet., mustered out Aug. 15, 1865, as corporal.
Bass, Burrell G., vet., died June 1, 1864; wounds.
Bass, Ezekiel, mustered out Oct. 27, 1864.
Behm, Jacob, killed near Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864.
Banks, James A., vet., mustered out Aug. 15, 1865, as corporal.
Bridwell, Hamon, discharged Nov. 24, 1862; dis bility.
Compton, Markus, discharged April 22, 1862; disability.
Clark, Charles, discharged April 22, 1862; disability.
Cotton, Peter, mustered out Oct. 27, 1864.
Davis, Henry H., mustered out Oct. 31, 1864.
Delscher, Joel, vet., died near Atlanta, Aug. 1, 1864; wounds.
Dresher, Louis, vet., discharged Nov. 24, 1864; disability.
Friar, Benjamin, discharged May 8, 1862; disability.
Gray, Ralph, vet., mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
Gregory, Richard.
Gordan or Compton, Vunel G., disch. April 22, 1862; disability.
Husbrook, Pascal, discharged March 23, 1863; wounds.
Hill, Morris, vet., mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
Haney, Benjamin.
Henry, Abram, discharged April 23, 1862; disability.
Hill, Oliver S., vet., mustered out Aug. 15, 1865, as corporal.
Ivy, William C., vet., mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
Ingram, Samuel, vet., mustered out June 3, '67, to date Aug. 15, '65.
Keen, Jordan, vet., mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
Keller, Adam, mustered out Oct. 30, 1864.
Meleher, Joseph F., vet., M. O. Aug. 15, 1865, absent sick.
Middleton, Larner, discharged April 21, 1862; disability.
Miller, John, vet., mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
Montgomery, William, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.
Montgomery, Leonard, died at Camp Butler, Nov. 25, 1861.
Motor, George, discharged June 11, 1862; disability.
McDonald, Robert, vet., mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
Muncie, Thomas R., vet., mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
Muncie, John A., vet., mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
Muncie, Leonard D., mustered out Sept. 1, 1864.
Martin, Alfred, vet., mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
Macdonald, Isaac, vet., M. O. Aug. 15, 1865, as corpl.; absent sick.
Ogden, Joseph D., trans. to Signal Corps, March 28, 1864.
Ollendorff, August, mustered out Oct. 27, 1864.
Ollendorff, John, mustered out Oct. 27, 1864.
Putnam, William E., vet., mustered out Aug. 15, 1865, as corporal.
Rell, Jacob, died at Camp Butler, Ill., Nov. 3, 1861.
Rigg, Henry H., vet., mustered out Aug. 15, 1865, as sergeant.
Rounding, John, died at Pittsburg Landing, April 20, 1862.
Shenenberger, Reuben, vet., died at Atlanta, Aug. 15, 1864, w'nds.
Simmonds, William R., vet., killed at New Hope Church, Ga., June 6, 1864.
Steikiltz, Frederick.
Sanford, Joseph, died Pittsburg Landing, April 21, 1862.
Sanford, Benjamin F., vet., killed Atlanta, Ga., July 21, 1864.
Shearz, John, vet., killed at Fort McAlister, Ga., Dec. 13, 1864.
Trunks, Edward C., vet., killed near Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 11, 1864.
Turner, Daniel E., mustered out Oct. 27, 1864.
Utter, John, vet., mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
Wells, Robert C., vet., died at Marietta, Ga., Sept. 10, 1864.
Weisner, George, vet., discharged June 25, 1865; disability.
William, John, transferred to Signal Corps, March 28, 1864.
Wolfington, Samuel, vet., mustered out Aug. 25, 1865.
Zull, Andrew, died at Cairo, Feb. 17, 1862.

Recruits.—Andrews, George V., mustered out Oct. 23, 1864.
Anderson, Jacob, vet., discharged June 25, 1865; disability.
Baird, Wilson, mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
Bedell, Hiram, mustered out Aug. 1, 1865.
Bredwell, Harmon D., mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
Baird, John P. died at Nashville, Tenn., July 4, 1864.
Boss, John, dishonorably M. O., April 2, 1865.
Copeland, James A., mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
Clark, Geo. W., died Atlanta, Ga., July 21, 1864; wounds.
Collins, Cosway R., died Marietta, Ga., July 31, 1864.
Clark, Benjamin, died Cairo, Nov. 25, 1864.
Coutr, James E., died Rome, Ga., Aug. 31, 1864.
Chapman, Robert L., died Nashville, Tenn., July 7, 1864.
Dyer, James H., mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
Epler, Daniel L., mustered out May 13, 1865.
Fuller, Simpson A., mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
Fuller, Isaac J., mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
Hiller or Miller, John, mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
Hasbrook, Pascal C., mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
Hiller, Herman, killed at Dallas, Ga., May 26, 1864.
Johnson, James H., mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
Kenzipp, Edward R., mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
Kingsbury, Hiram O., died, Chattanooga, Oct. 14, 1864.
Middleton, Jeremiah, mustered out Aug. 15, 1865. Absent sick.
Moyer, David, mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
Muncy, George W., mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
Patterson or Peterson, Peter, mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
Patton, Michael S., discharged June 25, 1865; disability.
Risley, James T., mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
Rigg, Thomas T., mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
Rigg, Andrew F., mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
Risley, Edwin, discharged May 8, 1862; disability.
Sapp, Albert S., mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
Sanford, Abram, mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
Samomel, Louis, mustered out Aug. 15, 1865; wounded.
Shearer, William M., mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
Shaw, Samuel B., mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
Showalter, William H., mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
Showalter, Alfred M., mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
Showalter, Daniel, discharged June 25, 1865; disability.
Smith, Joseph, discharged Feb. 24, 1865; disability.
Smith, Frederick, discharged June 25, 1865; wounds.
Sanford, Isaac, vet., mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
Ulm, Richard H., mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
Utter, Charles W., died Atlanta, Ga., July 30, 1864.
Wallace, Elijah A., mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
Willman, George, mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
Wooley, Feley W., died at Scottsboro, Ala., May 3, 1864.
Wells, George M., died at Resaca, Ga., June 22, 1864.
Wells, Joshua R., died at Snyder's Bluff, Miss., July 7, 1863.
Wolf, Winfield S., vet., mustered out Aug. 15, 1865, as sergeant.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY H.

Recruits.—Armstrong, John W., mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
Briens, Harman, mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
Duley, James M., mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.

Eastwood, John S., mustered out June 22, 1865.
Frair, John T., died near Decatur, Ga.
Fuller, John R., died at Rome, Ga., July 3, 1864.
Gard, Timothy, died at Scott-boro, Ala., April 12, 1864.
Gard, Francis, mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
Holdsen, Joseph B., mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
Hill, William T., mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
Holdsen, David, died at Scottsboro, Ala., March 20, 1864.
Hallock, Aaron, died at Madison, Ind., Jan. 13, 1865.
Irvil, James F., mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
Kimball, Joseph L., died at Rome, Ga., Aug. 19, 1864; wounds.
Moser, William, killed near Dallas, Ga., May 28, 1864.
McClure, John D., died at Indianapolis, Dec. 2, 1864.
Neal, Andrew D., died at Little Rock, July 30, 1865.
Ross or Rose, Philip, mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
Reed, Warren, mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
Swinck, William, mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
Summerville, Henry A., died at Nashville, Tenn., June 10, 1865.
Warren, Christopher, killed near Atlanta, Ga., July 21, 1864.
Young, James W., mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY K.

Recruit—Harvey, David (Lawrence Co.), died at Scottsboro, Ala., May 5, '64.

Forty-Ninth Infantry.—Three Years' Service.

This regiment, Illinois volunteers, was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, by Col. William R. Morrison, Dec. 31st, 1861, and on the 23d Feb. was ordered to Cairo, Illinois. Was assigned to the Third Brigade, McClernand's Division, at Fort Henry, the 8th ult., and on the 11th moved to Fort Donelson. Engaged the enemy on the 13th, losing 14 killed and 37 wounded. Remaining at Donelson until March 4th, it moved to Metal Landing, and two day's later embarked for Pittsburg Landing, Tenn. Disembarked at Savannah, and on the 21st completed the march.

Participated in the battle of Shiloh, losing 17 killed and 99 wounded.

Moved from Bethel, Tenn., by rail, March 10th, 1863, to Germantown, and on the 12th to White Station, and was assigned to the Fourth Brigade. Nov. 10th, assisted in the capture of Little Rock. On the 15th, moved by rail *via* Duvall's Bluff, to Memphis, arriving November 21st, 1863.

January 15th, 1864, three-fourths of the regiment re-enlisted, and were mustered as veteran volunteers.

On the 27th inst., marched to Vicksburg, and was with Major Gen. Sherman in the Meridian campaign, returning to Vicksburg, March 3d. Was assigned to Red River expedition, and on March 14th, participated in the capture of Fort De Russey, La.; April 9th, engaged in the battle of Pleasant Hill, La., and returned to Memphis, June 10th, 1864.

June 24th, ordered to Illinois for veteran furlough. The detachment of non-veterans remained, commanded by Capt. John A. Logan, engaging in the battle of Tupelo, July 14th and 15th, 1864. After the expiration of the veteran furlough rendezvoused at Centralia, Illinois, and proceeded *via* Cairo and Memphis to Holly Springs, and rejoined the command. Participated in the Oxford expedition, and returned to Memphis, August 30th.

Arrived at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Sept. 30th; moved thence to Franklin, and drove the enemy from the place; was with the army in pursuit of Gen. Price through Missouri, and returned to St. Louis, Nov. 18th, 1864. From there it moved to Nashville, Tenn., and took part in that battle, December 15th. On the 24th, was ordered to Paducah, Ky., to muster out non-veterans, and thereafter the regiment did garrison duty. Was mustered out, Sept. 9th, 1865, and arrived Camp at Butler, Illinois, Sept. 15th, 1865, for final payment and discharge.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY C.

Captain—George Berz, mustered out Sept. 9, 1865.
First Lieutenants—Simeon Spira, term expired Jan. 9, 1865.
John Linck, mustered out Sept. 9, 1865.
Sergeants—Henry Herweg, mustered out Jan. 9, 1865, as 1st sergeant.
Valentine Mode, discharged Nov. 21, 1862; wounds.
Corporals—Carl Schulze, mustered out Jan. 9, 1865, as private.
John Link, veteran pro.
Jacob Lehr, discharged June 24, 1862; disability.
Privates—Alker, Nicholas, died at Cincinnati, March 1, 1862.
Fuchs, Conrad, mustered out Jan. 9, 1865, as corporal.
Helmkamp, Rudolph, vet., mustered out Sept. 9, 1865, as sergeant.
Kretter, Carl, mustered out Jan. 9, 1865, as corporal.
Kreiger, Henry, died at St. Louis, May 2, 1862; wounds.
Mueller, Frank.
Mueller, William, vet., mustered out Sept. 9, 1865, as sergeant.
Moellman, John, discharged Oct. 3, 1862; disability.
Monsen, Peter, discharged Oct. 3, 1862; wounds.
Petree, John, discharged for disability.
Peehler, John, discharged Oct. 18, 1862; wounds.
Phoff, Theodore, discharged Oct. 30, 1862; disability.
Schaffer, Valentine, discharged Oct. 2, 1862; disability.
Schmebeger, Henry M.
Selfert, Frederick, mustered out Jan. 9, 1865, as corporal.
Stempel, Bernhard, killed by falling of a tree, Nov. 12, 1864.
Schulte, Carl, discharged May 12, 1862; disability.
Temme, William, mustered out Jan. 9, 1865.
Wannemacker, Peter, vet., corpl., killed at Pleas't Hill, April 9, '64.
Recruits—Brockaus, Frederick, veteran, mustered out Sept. 9, 1865.
Beneker, Frederick, veteran, mustered out Sept. 9, 1865.
Fro-hlike, Herman, mustered out July 1, 1865.
Helmkamp, John, mustered out July 1, 1865.
Kassen, Henry, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.
Kerkzick, Henry, mustere t out July 1, 1865.
Loeffelman, Hermann, mustered out July 1, 1865.
Meyer, John, mustered out July 1, 1865.
Nilhaus, Fritz, mustered out Feb. 17, 1865.
Nortropp, Deitrich, mustered out July 1, 1865.
Nimeyer, Frederick.
Piper, Fritz, discharged March 19, 1865; disability.
Roettger, Frederick, veteran, mustered out September 9, 1865.
Schlewig, Henry, veteran, mustered out Sept. 9, 1865.
Wolff, William, mustered out Sept. 9, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY D.

Recruits—Reed, Joseph.
Turner, Rosander.

54th Regiment Infantry.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY C.

Private—Albert, Charles K. (Lawrence Co.), died at home, Oct. 15, 1863.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY I.

Privates—Edmonds, Richard (Lawrence Co.), died at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., Oct. 13, 1863.
Goddard, George (Lawrence County).
Jones, Ebenezer (Lawrence County).
Moore, Christopher (Lawrence County).
Napier, Peter (Lawrence Co.), disch. Aug. 13, 1864; disability.
Plumer, Robert (Wabash Co.), mustered out Feb. 17, 18.5.
Williams, Joseph E. (Lawrence Co.), veteran.

56th Regiment Infantry.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Commissary Sergeant—Paul T. Halbeck, trans. to Co. H. Dec. 31, 1864, from Edwards County.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY F.

Corporal—Jacob Stevens (Wabash Co.), discharged Nov. 3, 1865.
Privates—Gouldsburg, Albert (Wabash Co.), died, Dec. 29, '62; disability.
Lacer, John (Wabash Co.), lost on str. Gen. Lyon, March 31, '65.
Mulenax, James (Wabash Co.), disch. July 23, 1863; disability.
Mulenax, Jas. (Wabash Co.), trans. to Miss. Marine Brig. April, '63.
Nichols, James A. (Wabash Co.), disch. Dec. 15, 1862; disability.
Preston, John Finney (Wabash County).
Preston, David S. (Wabash Co.), killed at Vicksburg, June 17, '63.
Preston, John F. (Wabash Co.), disch. Oct. 10, 1862; disability.
Preston, David (Wabash Co.), killed at Vicksburg, June 17, 1863.
Swartz, John (Wabash Co.), lost on str. Gen. Lyon, March 31, '65.
Swartz, Jacob (Wabash Co.), lost on str. Gen. Lyon, March 31, '65.
Smalhouse, Alfred (Wabash Co.), lost str. Gen. Lyon, Mch. 31, '65.
Weil, Robert (Wabash Co.), lost on str. Gen. Lyon, March 31, '65.
Recruits—Goldburg, Gabriel S. (Wabash Co.), disch. April 29, '62; disability.
Pulley, David (Wabash Co.), disch. Dec. 15, 1862; disability.
Smalhouse, Albert (Wabash Co.), lost on str. Gen. Lyon, Mar. 31, '65.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY H.

First Lieutenant—Paul T. Halbeck (Edwards Co.), lost on stmr. Gen. Lyon, March 31, 1863.
First Sergeant—Henry A. Pitts (Edwards Co.), disch. Sept. 3, '62; disability.
Corporals—Walter L. Garner (Edwards Co.), discharged June 24, 1865.
Kinsey, Cullison (Edwards Co.), lost on str. Gen. Lyon, March 31, 1865.
Musician—Will Hulon (Edwards Co.), disch. Sept. 29, 1862, disability.
Privates—Brown, Isaac (Edwards Co.), lost on str. Gen. Lyon, March 31, '65.
Cullison, Henry (Edwards Co.), died, Dec. 26, 1862; disability.
Elliott, George (Edwards Co.), disch. March 3, 1863; disability.
Elliott, James (Edwards Co.), died at Memphis, March 9, 1864.
Elliott, William H. (Edwards Co.), vet., mustered out Aug. 12, 1865.
Gaede, William F. (Edwards Co.), lost str. Gen. Lyon, Mar. 31, '65.
Hunsinger, Henry (Edwards Co.), disch. Sept. 2, 1862; disability.
Mann, Henry (Edwards Co.), lost on str. Gen. Lyon, March 31, '65.
Spruell, Charles (Edwards Co.), lost on str. Gen. Lyon, Mar. 31, '65.
Vincent, George L. (Edwards Co.), lost on str. Gen. Lyon, March 31, 1865.
Vincent, Joseph (Edwards Co.), disch. Nov. 12, 1862; disability.

Voigt, Adolph (Edwards Co.), killed at Corinth, Oct. 4, 1862.
West Alexander (Edwards Co.), disch. Sept. 3, 1862; disability.
Winkles, William (Lawrence Co.), vet., mustered out Aug. 12, '65.

Veterans—Fowler, David (Edwards Co.), mustered out Aug. 12, 1865.
Stapleford, Jackson (Edwards Co.), mustered out Aug. 12, 1865.

Recruit—Green, William R. (Edwards Co.), mustered out Aug. 12, 1865.

61st Infantry Regiment.

This regiment was organized at Carrollton, Illinois, by the venerable Colonel Jacob Fry, the hero of three wars. He was also the father of the celebratrd Provost-Marshal, General Fry, who was so distinguished during the late rebellion as the Provost-Marshal of the United States. The 61st mustered February 5th, 1862, and was ordered to the front, and became a part of the command under General Prentiss. At Pittsburg Landing this regiment distinguished itself by holding the ground until every other regiment in the division had given way. The regiment was highly complimented by Gen. Prentiss for its gallant stand. April 7th it lost 80 killed, wounded and missing, including 3 commissioned officers. Had an engagement with Forest. After this time the regiment was mostly employed in skirmishing and doing garrison duty. The command did good service during the war, and was discharged September 12th, 1865.

Colonel—Daniel Grass (Lawrence Co.), hon. disch. as Lt. Col. May 15, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY H.

Captain—Elias C. Davis (Lawrence Co.), hon. disch. as 2nd Lt. May 15, '65.
First Lieutenant—George W. Bryan (Lawrence Co.), resigned Jan. 9, 18 5.
Privates—Burgess, Charles S. (Lawrence Co.), M. O. Sept. 8, '65, as sergeant.
Cummings, Isaac (Lawrence Co.), died at Jefferson Barracks, May 18, 1862.
Davis, Edwin (Lawrence Co.), disch. June 17, 1862; disability.
Davis, Elias P. (Lawrence County), died.
Dutton, John C. (Lawrence Co.), vet., mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.
Farrar, William G. (Lawrence Co.), vet., M. O. June 28, 1865, as corpl.; pris. war.
Heath, Asahel (Lawrence County), died.
Judy, John C. (Lawrence Co.), trans to Co. E, pro. 2nd Lt., M. O. Sept. 8, 1865, as captain of Co. G.
Mieure, Charles (Lawrence Co.), disch. June 2, 1862; disability.
Petty, John M. (Lawrence County), died.
Schultz, Samuel (Lawrence Co.), died Jan. 18, 1864; disability.
Salisbury, George W. (Lawrence Co.), vet., absent sick at M. O. of regiment.
Smith, Joel B. (Lawrence County).
Shoars, Nelson A. (Lawrence Co.), disch. Feb. 12, 1864, disability.
Smith, John J. (Lawrence Co.), sergt., died at Sumner, Ill., June 23, 1864.
Sutherland, Clark (Lawrence Co.), disch. Jan. 13, 18 4; disability.
Thorn, Clinton (Lawrence Co.), vet., M. O. June 28, '65; pris. war.
Walters, William W. (Lawrence Co.), mustered out March 22, '65.

Recruits—Baker, W. H. H. (Lawrence Co.), M. O. Sept. 8, 1865, as sergeant.
Dutton, Stewart (Lawrence Co.), trans. to V. R. C. May 15, 1864.
Evans, John R. (Lawrence Co.), mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.
Gray, Salathiel (Lawrence Co.), M. O. Sept. 8, 1865; pris. war.
Gaines, Stephen G. (Lawrence County).
Highsmith, John O. (Lawrence Co.), died.
Hallet, John (Lawrence Co.), died Andersonville Pris., Feb. 9, '65.
Hodges, John R. (Lawrence Co.), M. O. June 28, 1865; pris. war.
Lemons, John (Lawrence Co.), disch. June 23, 1862; disability.
Perry, James H. (Lawrence Co.), trans. to V. R. C.; M. O. July 5.
Russell, Zecharias T. (Lawrence Co.), mustered out July 26, 1865.
Truckey, Anthony (Lawrence Co.), mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.
Waggoner, Philip (Lawrence Co.), died Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 31, 1862.
Winkles, Levi (Lawrence Co.), mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.
Witsel, George M. (Lawrence Co.), mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.
Willet, Runion (Lawrence Co.), M. O. June 28, 1865; pris. war.
Wilber, Benjamin F. (Lawrence Co.), mustered out July 20, 1865.

Transferred from 83d Illinois Infantry—Bruce, Nathaniel (Lawrence Co.), mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY K.

Captain—Alfred J. Judy (Lawrence Co.), resigned Oct. 31, 1864.
Second Lieutenant—Henry L. Davenport (Lawrence Co.), M. O. Sept. 8, '65.
First Sergeant—William H. Brown (Lawrence Co.), mustered out Sept. 8, '65.
Sergeant—John R. Hite (Lawrence Co.), vet. recruit, M. O. Sept. 8, 1865; reduced to ranks at his own request.
Corporals—James Leech (Lawrence Co.), died Camp Butler, Ill., Jan. 18, '64.
Thomas F. Geer (Lawrence Co.), M. O. Sept. 8, 1865, as sergeant.
Wm. H. H. Waggoner (Lawrence Co.), M. O. Sept., '65, as sergt.
James M. Harlan (Lawrence Co.). M. O. Sept., 1865, as sergeant.

Privates—Baker, Reuin M. (Lawrence Co.), M. O. Sept., '65, as corporal.
Bauer, Joseph (Lawrence Co.), died Camp Butler, Ill., Jan. 25, '64.
Berkshire, Ezra (Lawrence Co.), mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.
Berkshire, Israel (Lawrence Co.), mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.
Candle, Zachary T. (Lawrence Co.), mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.
Connerly, Kinyon (Lawrence Co.), disch. June 12, '65; disability.
Davis, John (Lawrence Co.), disch. June 14, 1865; disability.
Day, George (Lawrence Co.), mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.
Gudgel, John S. (Lawrence Co.), mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.
Halcom, Benjamin L. (Lawrence Co.), mustered out Sept. 8, '65.
Heath, Tobias (Lawrence Co.), mustered out Sept. 9, 1865.
Jennings, Seth M. (Lawrence Co.), mustered out Sept. 9, 1865.
Judy, Joseph R. (Lawrence Co.), mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.
Kimmel, John (Lawrence Co.), died at Cairo, Feb. 1, 1864.
King, William A. (Lawrence Co.), disch. May 16, 1864; disability.
Landis, William (Lawrence Co.), mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.
Lathrop, Thomas K. (Lawrence Co.), mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.
Laws, Lewis (Lawrence Co.), died at Paducah, Ky., Feb. 8, 1865.
Law, William (Lawrence Co.), mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.
Loas, Thomas F. (Lawrence Co.), mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.
Malone, John H. (Lawrence Co.), disch. June 28, 1865; disability.
Mann, Henry H. (Lawrence Co.), mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.
Musgrave, William H (Lawrence County).
Musrush, Robert (Lawrence Co.), mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.
Reeves, Lorenzo (Lawrence Co.), died at Camp Butler, Ill., Jan. 16, 1864.
Roderick, John S. (Lawrence Co.), mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.
Roderick, Thomas L. (Lawrence Co.), mustered out Sept. 8, '65.
Rush, Benjamin F. (Lawrence Co.), died at Birdsall's Bluff, Aug. 13, 1864.
Rutherford, John C. (Lawrence Co.), disch. June 28, '65; disability.
Semple, William (Lawrence Co.), mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.
Shaw, Eli (Lawrence Co.), discharged Oct. 24, 1864, as corporal.
Shick, Francis M. (Lawrence Co.), discharged Aug. 10, 1864.
Stout, Abram (Lawrence Co.), mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.
Sumner, Henry (Lawrence Co.), mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.
Tevis, Lycurgus (Lawrence Co.), mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.
Turner, Henry C. (Lawrence Co.), mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.
Yocum, Elmore M. (Lawrence Co.), mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

Recruits—Bell, Henry J. (Edwards Co.), mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.
Landis, James (Lawrence County).

Unassigned Recruits—Decker, John H. (Edwards Co.), died at Camp Butler, Ill., March 6, 1864.
Dobbins, Vincent (Lawrence County).

Sixty-Second Infantry.—Three years service.

The Sixty-second was organized by Col. James M. True, at Camp Dubois, Ill., April 10, 1863. December 13, 1862, left Holly Springs, Tennessee, for Jackson, near which it overtook the enemy under General Forest, and skirmished with him for a distance of twenty miles. August 12th, 1864, left the seat of war for Illinois, on veteran furlough. The regiment was mustered out at Little Rock, Arkansas, March 6, 1866.

Quartermaster—Henry F. Walters (Lawrence Co.), trans. as consolidated; resigned Nov. 16, 1865.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant-Major—Austin F. Struble (Lawrence Co.), mustered out May 1, '65
Quartermaster Sergeant—Eustace L. Park (Lawrence Co.), disch. June 27, 1863, for promotion 2nd West Tenn. Infantry.
Principal Musician—Simon Johnson (Lawrence Co.), reduced to ranks Co. A, mustered out April 6, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY A.

Captains—Henry C. McClave (Lawrence Co.), resigned Sept. 11, 1862.
Thomas J. Warner (Lawrence Co.), died April 15, 1864.
Jacob J. Applegate (Lawrence Co.), trans. as consolidated
First Lieutenant—George M. Evans (Lawrence Co.), term exp. April 14, '65.
Second Lieutenant—Benjamin F. Stringer (Lawrence Co.), res. Sept. 3, 1862.
Sergeants—Benjamin F. Gosnell (Lawrence Co.), vet., trans. to Co. A as consolidated; mustered out March 6, 1866, as captain.
Thomas J. Spann (Lawrence Co.), died at Anna, Ill., April 14, '62.
George W. Sadle (Wabash Co.), vet., trans. to Co. A as consolidated; promoted Com. Sergt.; mustered out March 6, 1866.

Corporals—Perry C. Watson (Lawrence Co.), trans. mus. ered out May 2, 1865.
Cornelius Berkshire (Lawrence Co.), absent sick at M. O. of regt.
Theophilus Smith (Lawrence Co.), vet., trans. to Co. A as consolidated; mustered out March 6, 1866, as sergeant.
Justice Struble (Lawrence Co.), discharged March 24, 1863.
John M. Johnson (Lawrence Co.), vet., trans. to Co. A as consolidated; promoted 2nd Lieut. Co. I; M. O. March 6, 1866.
Harrison, Bisley (Wabash Co.), vet., trans. to Co. A. as consolidated; mustered out March 6, 1866.
John Wallace (Lawrence Co.), vet., trans. to Co. A as consolidated; discharged June 8, 1865; disability.

Musicians—Joseph Drennen (Wabash Co.), mustered out May 2, 1865.
Simon Johnson (Lawrence Co.), M. O. April 13, '65, as private.

Privates—Atkins, Adna (Lawrence Co.), died Little Rock, Ark., March 4, '62.
Ackman, Charles (Lawrence Co.), disch. April 10, 1863; disability.
Buchanan, John (Wabash Co.), disch. Dec. 5, 1862; disability.
Buchanan, George, W. (Wabash Co.), vet., trans. to Co. A as consolidated; mustered out March 6, 1866.
Bishop, William (Lawrence Co.), died Kenton, Tenn., Dec. 7, '62.
Baker, George (Lawrence Co.), trans. to Co. A as consolidated; mustered out March 6, 1866, as corporal.
Bladen, James (Lawrence County).
Bishop, Thomas (Lawrence Co.), died at Paducah, Ky., May 21, '62.
Bishop, John (Lawrence Co.), vet., trans. to Co. A as consolidated; mustered out March 6, 1866.
Caster, Thomas (Lawrence Co.), vet., trans. to Co. A as consolidated; mustered out March 6, 1866.
Crampton, Leon (Lawrence Co.), vet., trans. to Co. A as consolidated; mustered out March 6, 1866.
Childers, William A. (Lawrence Co.), vet., trans. to Co. A as consolidated; mustered out March 6, 1866, as corporal.
Crosby, Thomas J. (Lawrence Co.), vet., trans. to Co. A as consolidated; mustered out March 6, 1866, as corporal.
Carman, Wiley (Lawrence Co.), vet., trans. to Co. A as consolidated; mustered out March 6, 1866, as corporal.
Crosby, Sylvester (Lawrence Co.), vet., trans. to Co. A as consolidated; discharged July 7, 1865; disability.
Cochran, Thomas (Lawrence County).
Denen, Manson (Lawrence Co.), died Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 1, '63.

Delonge, Noah (Lawrence Co.), died Lawrence Co., Ill., July 2, '62.
Dickink, Thomas (Lawrence Co.), vet., trans. to Co. A as consolidated; mustered out March 6, 1866.
Evans, Zeddick (Lawrence Co.), vet., trans. to Co. A as consolidated; mustered out March 6, 1866.
Gosnell, James (Lawrence Co.), vet., trans. to Co. A. as consolidated; mustered out March 6, 1866, as corporal.
Gosnell, William (Lawrence Co.), vet., trans. to Co. A as consolidated; mustered out March 6. 1866, as corporal.
Hickson, Andrew (Lawrence Co.), disch. Jan. 18, '63; disability.
Hendricks, Andrew D. (Wabash Co.), discharged June, 1862.
Hart, John (Lawrence Co.), vet., died Pine Bluff, Ark., July 24, '64.
Hauf, Jacob (Lawrence Co.), disch. Feb. 24, 1863; disability.
Irwin, James F. (Lawrence Co.), vet., trans. to Co. A as consolidated; mustered out March 6, 1866.
Irwin, Abram S. (Lawrence Co.), vet., died at Mattoon, Ill., Sept. 24, 1864.
Johnson, John M. (Lawrence Co.), promoted.
Jones, Ebenezer Z. (Lawrence Co.), vet., trans. to Co. A as consolidated; mustered out March 6, 1866.
Lake, Aaron (Lawrence Co.), vet., died at Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 14, 1864.
Lane, James (Lawrence Co.), died at Lawrence, Ill., Aug. 7. 1863
Lagrange, Henry (Lawrence Co.), vet., trans. to Co. A as consolidated; mustered out July 13, 1865.
McCleave, John B. (Lawrence Co.), vet., trans. to Co. A as consolidated; mustered out March 6, 1866.
McCleave, Francis M. (Lawrence Co.), vet., trans. to Co. A as consolidated; mustered out March 6, 1866.
McCleve, Benjamin F. (Lawrence Co.), vet., trans. to Co. A as consolidated; mustered out March 6, 1866.
Miller, Philip (Lawrence Co.), vet., trans. to Co. A as consolidated; died at Fort Gibson, Sept. 24, 1865.
Miller, Jeremiah (Lawrence Co.), vet., trans. to Co. A as consolidated; mustered out March 6, 1866.
More, Martin (Lawrence Co.), vet., trans. to Co. A as consolidated; mustered out Aug. 2, 1865.
O-borne, Jackson J. (Lawrence Co.), vet., trans. to Co. A consolidated, mustered out March 6, 1866.
Parker, Jackson (Lawrence County).
Plasters, John (Lawrence Co.), died at St. Louis, March 2, 1863.
Plimmer, Sylvester (Lawrence Co.), vet., trans. to Co. A as consolidated; discharged May 24, 1865; disability.
Roble, Aaron (Lawrence Co.), died at Paducah, Ky., May 21, '62.
Sadle, William (Lawrence Co.), vet., trans. to Co. A as consolidated; mustered out March 6, 1866.
Smith, W. H. H. (Lawrence Co.), vet., trans. to Co. A as consolidated; mustered out July 15, 1865.
Struble, Norman (Lawrence Co.), vet., died at Pine Bluff, Ark., Sept. 3, 1864.
Snider, George W. (Lawrence Co.), died Kenton, Tenn , Oct., '62.
Smith, James M. (Lawrence Co.), vet., trans. to Co. A as consolidated; died at Fort Gibson. Dec. 28, 1865.
Vannuield, Charles H. (Lawrence Co.), vet., trans. to Co. A as consolidated; mustered out March 6, 1866, as corporal.
Wallace, Cyrus L. (Lawrence Co.), died Columbus, Ky., June 17,'62.
Watson, David (Lawrence Co.), mustered out May 2, 1865.
Williams, James B. (Lawrence Co.), vet., trans. to Co. A as consolidated.
Youngman, John (Wabash Co.), absent sick at M. O. of regiment.
Zehner, Nathan (Lawrence Co.), mustered out May 2, 1865.
Recruits—Bennett, William T. (Lawrence Co.), trans. to Co. A as consolidated; mustered out Aug. 2, 1865.
Dickson, William J., died in Tenn., Oct. 1, 1862; mustered out March 6, 1866.
Pailliver, John A. (Lawrence Co.), trans. to Co. A as consolidated; mustered out March 6, 1866.
Phillips, W. H. H. (Lawrence Co.), disch. Dec. 1, 1863; was prisn'r.
Short, Isaac N. (Lawrence Co.), trans. to Co. A as consolidated; mustered out March 6, 1866.
Watson, Benjamin F. (Lawrence Co.), pro. com. sergeant.
Wallace, William S. (Lawrence Co.), trans. to Co. A as consolidated; mustered out March 6, 1866.
Zechner, Seth (Lawrence Co.), trans. to A Co. as consolidated; mustered out March 6, 1866.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY D.

Captain—Robert J. Ford (Lawrence County); term expired April 14, 1865.
Sergeant—Cochran, Daniel, vet., pro. 1st sergeant, then 1st lieutenant.
Corporals—Ashcroft, vet., trans. to Co. C as consolid'd; pro. 1st sergt., then 2d lieutenant.
Powell, Canover, trans. to Co D as consol'd; M. O. March 6, '66.
Privates—Bates, Sam. (Lawrence Co.), died at Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 1, '64.
Mills, John P., vet., (Lawrence Co.), trans. to Co. F as consol'ted, mustered out March 6, '66.
Shultz, Jas. H. (Lawrence Co.), trans. to Co. F., M. O. March 6, '66.
Recruits—Allen, John F., corporal, died Oct. 5, 1864.
Carter, Samuel P., trans. Co. E as consolidated, M. O. Aug. 2, 1865.
Richards, Elias, (Lawrence Co.), trans. to Co. E as consolidated, mustered out June 20, '65.
Stuart, John, (Lawrence County), trans. to Co. E as consolidated, mustered out March 6, '66.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY E.

Veteran—Evans, Samuel (Lawrence Co.), trans. to Co. E as consolidated, mustered out March 6, '66.

Roster of Sixty-Second Infantry as re-organized.

Quartermaster—Henry F. Walters, resigned Nov. 16, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY A.

Captain—Benjamin F. Goenell, (Lawrence County), M. O. March 6, 1866.
First Lieutenant—John M. Johnson, (Lawrence Co.), M. O. March 6, 1866.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY C.

Second Lieutenant—John Barcraft, (Lawrence Co.), M. O. March 6, 1866.

Sixty-Third Infantry.—Three years' service.

This regiment was organized at Camp Dubois, Illinois, December, 1861, by Colonel Francis Moro, and mustered into service, April 10, 1862. It was assigned to the Fourth Brigade, Seventh Division, and Seventeen h Army Corps. It fought at Richmond Louisiana, June 16th, 1863; Mission Ridge, November 23d and 24th, 1863; Ogeechee canal, November, 1864; in the campaign of the Carolinas in 1865. It was mustered out of service at Louisville, Ky., July 13th, 1865 and arrived at Camp Butler, Illinois, July 16th, 1865 for final payment and discharge.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY A.

Veterans—Fyffe, George W. (Lawrence Co.), mustered out July 13, 1865.
Lathrop, Ezra (Lawrence County), mustered out July 13, 1865.
Miller, George (Lawrence County), mustered out July 13, 1865.
Painter, James (Edwards County), mustered out July 13, 1865.
Robinson, Joseph (Lawrence Co.), mustered out July 13, 1865.
Seed, Thomas C., (Lawrence Co.), mustered out July 13, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY B.

Captains—George J. Johns (Edwards County), resigned Nov. 27, 1862.
William L. McCoy, (Edwards County), mustered out April 9, 1882.
First Lieutenant—John C. Grayson, (Edwards County), resigned Oct. 13, '62.
William A. Harris, (Edwards Co.), term exp. April 7,'65.
Second Lieutenant—Albert L. Hunter, (Edwards Co.), M. O. April 9, 1865.
First Sergeant—Henry Weyle, (Edwards County.)
Sergeants—William Painter, (Edwards Co.), M. O. April 9, 1865, as 1st serg't.
William P. Degan, (Edwards County.)
Samuel Haliam, (Edwards County), mustered out April 9, 1865.
Corporals—Edward B. Hanna, vet., (Edwards Co.), M. O. July 13, 1865.
James Rice, vet., (Edwards Co.), M. O. as sergeant July 13, 1865.
Reuben Hayne, (Edwards Co.), M. O. April 9, 1865, as corp'ral.
John Loveiet, (Edwards Co.), M. O. April 9, 1865, as private.
James M. Skaggs, (Edwards Co.), M. O. April 9, 1865, as sergt.
William Kimball, (Edwards Co.), mustered out April 9, 1865.
Cornelius N. Gray, (Edwards County), discharged Feb. 25, 1864.
Joseph Williams, (Edwards County), mustered out April 9, 1865.
Musicians—Wm. Crackles, (Edwards Co.), killed in S. Carolina Feb. 25, 65.
John Day, (Edwards County), discharged.
Wagoner—Barney Riley, (Edwards Co.), died Huntsville, Ala., Feb. 15, 1864.
Privates—Armstrong, Thomas N. (Edwards County), died Nov. 15, '62.
Arnold, Jesse, (Edwards Co.), died at Lagrange, Tenn., Nov. 15,'62.
Armstrong, Wm. H. (Edwards Co.), died at Cairo, May 3, 1862.
Barber, Wm., (Edwards Co.), killed in South Carolina, Feb. 25,'65.
Barber, Henry, (Edwards Co.), died at Jackson, Tenn., Oct. 24,'62.
Benton, Samuel R. (Edwards County.)
Cowling, Richard (Edwards County), mustered out April 9, 1865.
Cowling, Francis (Edwards County), vet., M. O. July 13, 1865.
Cluxton, Thomas (Edwards Co.), died at Anna, Ill., May 25, 1862.
Chaney, Richard (Edwards County), mustered out April 9, 1865.
Canoonon, Patrick (Edwards County.)
Druer, Barney (Edwards County), mustered out April 9, 1865.
Dionel, James (Edwards County), M. O. April 9, 1865, as sergeant.
Dean, Lewis S. (Edwards Co.), drowned Cherokee Co., Miss., Mar. 5, 1865.
Dean, Andrew J. (Edwards County), died at Cairo, May 10, 1862.
Ev-rett, John Q. (Edwards County.)
Elliott, Henry (Edwards County), died at Cairo, July 7, 1862.
Ellis, William (Edwards County), mustered out April 22, 1882.
Elliott, Samuel (Edwards County), disch. Nov. 1st, 1862; disab'ty.
Haliam, John (Edwards County), mustered out April 9, 1865.
Hitchcock, Asel (Edwards County.)
Horton, Frederick (Edwards County), mustered out April 9, 1865.
Holloman, Henry H. (Edwards Co.), died, Aug. 20, 1862; disab'ty.
Hall, William (Edwards County), discharged at St. Louis, Mo.
Knoose, Christian (Edwards Co.), trans. to E vet., M. O. July 13,'65.
Lindsay, Samuel (Edwards County.)
Lambert, Elias C. (Edwards County), mustered out April 9, 1865.
Lee, Charles E. (Edwards County.)
Moody, John (Edwards County), disch. Nov. 7, 1862; disability.
McCombs, George (Edwards County), mustered out April 9, 1865.
Merritt, John (Edwards County), disch. July 26, 1864; disability.
Norton, John C (Edwards County.)
Naylor, Joseph (Edwards County, mustered out April 9, 1865.
Odum, Riley (Edwards County), disch. June 4, 1862; disability.
Pugh, Harvey (Edwards County.)
Painter, Henry (Edwards County.)
Painter, Jas. (Edwards Co.), trans. to Co. A Vet., M. O. July 13, '65.
Painter, Thomas (Edwards County), died at Cairo, May 10, 1862.
Pierce, Washington (Edwards Co.), died at Jackson, Tenn., dis'ty.
Roberson, John (Edwards Co.), disch. Nov. 7, 1862; disability.
Riley Francis (Edwards County), discharged March 13, 1864.
Riley, David (Edwards County), mustered out April 9, 1865.
Rice, James H. (Edwards County), died at Anna, Ill., May 9, 1862.
Roy, Andrew J. (Edwards County), mustered out April 9, 1865.
Sullivan, Dennis (Edwards Co.), died at Anna, Ill., May 10, 1862.
Sloan, Jefferson G. (Edwards County.)
Wilkerson, Wm. H. (Edwards County), mustered out April 9, 1865.
Wheeler, John (Edwards County), mustered out April 9, 1865.
Wilkerson, John (Edwards County), died at home May 20, 1862.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY C.

Veterans—Carlisle, John K. (Lawrence Co.), M. O. July 13, as 1st sergeant commanding 1st lieutenant.
Dickerson, Francis M., mustered out July 13, 1865.
Lewis, Abner H. (Lawrence County), mustered out July 13, 1865.
McCausland, John (Lawrence Co.), mustered out July 13, 1865.
Nimmo, William (Lawrence County), mustered out July 13, 1865.
Walker, Levi H. (Lawrence Co.), M. O July 13, 1865, as corporal.
Wilson, Benjamin T. (Lawrence Co.), killed by falling of a tree, April 11, 1865.

Sixty-Fourth Infantry Regiment.

The 64th, better known as the "First Battalion of Yates' Sharp Shooters," was organized at Camp Butler,

in the month of December, 1861, by Lieutenant Colonel, D. E. Williams. It consisted of four companies, the last of which was mustered into the United States service, December 16th, 1861. Two additional companies were mustered into the service, December 31st, with Fred.W. Matteson as Major. The Colonel of the 64th was John Morrill. January 10th, 1862, the command started for the seat of war, via Quincy. Here it was armed, moved south, and in conjunction with Pope's army took part in the expedition against Fort Pillow. Subsequently became a part of the command under Rosecrans; afterwards under Sherman. The leading engagements in which it took a part were siege of Corinth, Iuka, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, and Resaca. These are a few of the more important engagements in which this regiment took a part. Was paid and discharged at Chicago, Ill., July 18th, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY F.

Recruit—Shed, John J. (Lawrence Co.), disch. Dec. 26, 1864; term expired.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY K.

First Sergeant—John O. Shown, (Lawrence County), discharged June 11, 1865, as private; disability.
Sergeant—John Crackell, (Wabash County), M. O. July 11, 1865, as private.
Corporals—Frederick Grof, (Wabash County), M. O. July 11, 1865, as sergt.
George A. Williams, (Lawrence Co.), M. O. July 11, 1865, as priv.
Thomas Smith, (Wabash County), mustered out July 11, 1865.
Wagoner—Amaziah Turner, (Lawrence County), mustered out July 11, 1865.
Privates—Boyce, Wm. M. (Wabash Co.), killed at Kenesaw Mt., June 27, 1864.
Black, James (Wabash County), mustered out July 11, 18 5.
Badger, Alonzo (Wabash County), mustered out July 11, 18 5.
Crackell, Matthew (Wabash County), died Allatoona, Ga., June 5, 1864; wounds.
Cluxton Aaron (Wabash Co.), died at Chattanooga, May 23, 1864.
Curry, James W. (Lawrence County), killed near Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864.
Davis, Martin (Wabash Co.) died Jeffersonville, Ind., April 6, '64.
Dean, Ephraim (Wabash Co.), died at Memphis, July 7, 1864.
Dunlap, Allen (Lawrence County), mustered out July 11, 1865.
Garrett, Horatio (Wabash County), died in Georgia, June 5, 1864.
Gray, Daniel P. (Wabash County), disch. Oct. 8, 1864; disability.
Harumhouse, Charles (Wabash County), mustered out July 11, 1865.
Knoles, James (Wabash County), M. O. July 11, 1865, as corporal.
Kimbrell, John (Wabash County), mu-tered out July 11, 1865.
Lambert, Wm. H. (Wabash County), mustered out July 11, 1865.
Nicholson, Arch (Lawrence Co.), trans to 5 Reg. V.R.C., Dec. 29,'64.
Shafer, George (Wabash County), mustered out July 11, 1865.
Stolt, Samuel (Lawrence County), mustered out July 11, 1865.
Schick, John V. (Lawrence County), mustered out July 11, 1865.
Turner, Hezekiah (Lawrence County) mustered out July 11, 1865

66th Infantry.—Three Years' Service.

The organization of this regiment was begun at the Benton Barracks in September, 1861, by John W. Busge, and the eight companies composing it were known as "Western Sharp Shooters." The ninth company was added December 5th, and Benjamin S. Compton was mustered in as Colonel. The regiment was mustered as the Fourteenth Missouri Infantry. November 20, 1862, the regiment was transferred to the State of Illinois, and numbered sixty-six. It was out July 7, 1865, at Louisville. Kentucky, and arrived at Camp Butler, Illinois, July 9, 1865, for final payment and discharge.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Quartermaster Sergeant—Geo. E. Alden, (Lawrence Co.), pro. cap. and A Q.M.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY I.

Captains—Jerry N. Hill, (Lawrence County), re-igned Nov. 18, 1863, V.R.C.
John L. Hays, (Lawrence County), mustered out.
Samuel J. Smith, (Lawrence County), on detached service at muster out of Regiment.
First Lieutenant—James P. Lamott, (Lawrence Co.), mustered out July 7,'65.
Second Lieutenant—John W. Litherland, (Wabash County), M. O. July 7, 1865.
Sergeants—James O. Acklinson, (Wabash County), died at Paducah, Ky., May 28, 1862.
David W. Foster, (Edwards County), died at Paducah, Ky., April 5, 1862.
Corporals—James Carl, (Wabash County), dischnrged May 18, 1862; disability; died on the way home.
George L. Childress, (Lawrence County), vet., M. O. July 7, 1865.
Sidney Abernethy (Lawrence County), discharged May 18, 1862; disability; died June, 1862.
Musicians—Cyrus L. Danforth, (Wabash County), discharged June 8, 1862.
George W. Shoaf, (Wabash Co.), disch. June 20, 1862; disability
Privates—Abernethy, Elijah (Lawrence County), corporal, vet., killed Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864.
Andrus, James (Wabash Co.) corpl. killed at Corinth, Oct. 4, 1862.
Beesley, Wm. F. (Wabash Co.), disch. Oct. 18, 1864; term expired.
Beesley, Samuel C. (Wabash County), vet.
Blessing, Geo. W. (Wabash Co.), died at St. Louis, Mo., D c. 16,'61.
Blessing, John C. (Wabash Co.), disch. July 11, 1862; disability.
Barnes, Lafayette (Lawrence Co.), vet., M. O. July 7, '65; as sergt.
Burton, Wm. L. (Lawrence Co.), vet., M. O. July 7, 1865; wounded.
Couch, Ebenezer B. (Wabash Co.), vet., M. O. July 7, '65, as sergt.
Cooper, Mark (Lawrence County), vet.
Caudle, Moses (Lawrence County), vet.
Denham, Wm. (Lawrence County), disch. July 11, 1862; disability.
Ellis, Roswell (Wabash County), disch. Jan. 10, 1863; disability.
Foster, Wm. F. (Edwards County), M. O. July 7, 1865; detached.
Goodart, Andrew (Wabash County), vet., M. O. July 7, 1865.
Greenley, Geo. W. (Lawrence Co.), vet., M. O. July 7, '65; as corpl.
Hedrick, Henderson (Edwards County), mustered out July 7, '65.
Howell, Peter (Lawrence County), mustered out July 7, 1865.
Lamott, Daniel K. (Lawrence County), mustered out July 7, 1865.
Litherland, James A. (Wabash Co.), M. O. July 7, 1865; as corpl.
Long, Joseph (Lawrence County), discharged June 15, 1862.
McIntosh, Benj. F. (Wabash Co.), disch. May 18, 1862; disability.
Miller, Jno. (Wabash Co.), vet., killed nr. Atlanta, Ga., July 22,'64.
Neff, Louis H. (Wabash County), disch. July 29, 1862; disability.
Pierce, Samuel (Lawrence Co.), vet., M. O. July 7 1865; as private.
Pixley, Casper (Edwards Co.), vet., M. O. July 7, 1865; as corporal.
Rice, Marshall (Edwards Co.), disch. June 20, 1862; disability.
Smith, Wm. J. (Lawrence Co.), vet., M. O. July 7, 1865; as corpl.
Shrader, Samuel (Wabash County.)
Teah, Eli (Wabash County), vet., M. O. July 7, 1865; as corporal.
Turner, James F. (Wabash Co.), vet., M. O. July 7, 1865; as corp.
Thrasher, Algeron (Wabash County),vet., mustered out July 7, 1865, as corporal; wounded.
Whittaker, Edward P. (Lawrence County), vet. sergeant, killed Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864.
West, John B. (Lawrence Co.) disch. Oct. 30, 1864; term expired.
Recruits—Blood, Henry E. (Wabash County), M. O. July 7, 1865, as corporal.
Baird, Adam F. (Lawrence County), mustered out July 7, 1865.
Bunyan, Ezekiel (Wabash County), mustered out July 7, 1865.
Carter, George W. (Edwards County), mustered out July 7, 1865.
Childress, Thomas (Wabash County), mustered out July 7, 1865.
Crump, George F. (Lawrence County), mustered out July 7, 1865.
Courter, Newton J. (Wabash Co.), M. O. July 7, 1865; wounded.
Crossen, George W. (Wabash County), mustered out July 7, 1865.
Carter, George Wood (Wabash County), killed near Rome, Ga. May 16, 1864.
Gould, Irwin (Edwards County), mustered out July 7, 1865.
Greenley, Wm. M. (Lawrence Co.), mustered out July 7, 1865.
Hedrick, George F. (Edwards County), mustered out July 7, 1865.
Highfield, Hy. D. (Lawrence Co.), M. O. July 7, 1865; wounded.
Howe, James E. (Lawrence County), mustered out July 7, 1865.
Howe, William S. (Lawrence County), mustered out July 7, 1865.
Howell, Peter (Lawrence County), vet., mustered out July 7, 18 5.
Jordan, Joshua (Wabash County), mustered out July 7, 1865.
Johnson, Thos. J. (Lawrence County), mustered out July 7, 1865.
Kelsey, James E. (Wabash County), mustered out July 7, 1865.
Kearicher, Jacob (Edwards Co.), died at Rome, Ga., July 12, 1864.
Keen, Levi C. (Wabash County), died July 8, 1862; disability.
Litherland, Matt. D. (Wabash County), mustered out July 7, 18 5.
Litherland, Daniel M. (Wabash County), died at Pulaski, Tenn., April 10, 1864.
Miller, Horace S. (Wabash County), mustered out July 7, 1865.
Milligan, William (Lawrence County), mustered out July 7, 1865.
Mills, George W. (Lawrence County), mustered out July 7, 1865.
Myers, Philip (Edwards County), mustered out July 7, 1865.
Myers, Joseph (Edwards County), mustered out July 7, 1865.
Pixley, Lewis (Edwards County), mustered out July 7, 1865.
Pixley, Francis (Lawrence County), mustered out July 7, 1865.
Peppie, George (Lawrence County), mustered out July 7, 1865.
Price, James C. (Lawrence County), mustered out July 7, 1865.
Pixley, John (Lawrence Co.), killed at Dallas, Ga., May 30, 1864.
Pierce, Frederick (Lawrence County), mustered out June 2d, 1865.
Pool, Chester D. (Wabash County), discharged May 28, 1865.
Roderick, Parmeas (Edwards County), mustered out July 7, 1865.
Sloan, Jefferson (Wabash County), mustered out July 7, 1865.
Sloan, Francis M. (Wabash County), mustered out July 7, 1865.
Stewart, Luther M. (Lawrence County), mustered out July 7, 1865.
Sharer, Thomas (Wabash Co.), died at Pulaski, Tenn., May 5, 1864.
Titze, William C. (Edwards County), mustered out July 7, 1865.
Turner, Mack (Edwards County), wounded and detached; mustered out June 28, 1865, as Turner McDonald.
Walser, Gaither C. (Edwards Co.), M. O. July 7, 1865, as corporal.
Walser, Franklin (Edwards County), mustered out July 7, 1865.
Westfall, Harrison (Lawrence County), mustered out July 7, 1865.
Westfall or Wilhelm, Peter (Lawrence Co.), M. O. July 7, 1865.
Wood, Francis (Wabash Co.), killed near Atlanta, Ga., July 22, '64.
Wilhelm, John L. (Lawrence County), died at East Point, Ga., Sept. 26, 1864.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Akers, James J. (Lawrence County.)
Cromer, George W. (Lawrence County.)
King, Lafayette (Wabash County) died at Camp Butler, Ill., April 7, 1864.
McGauhy, Daniel F. (Lawrence County), discharged June 16, 1864.
Maddox, E. F. C. (Lawrence County), died at Camp Butler, Ill., Feb 24,'64.
Whyde, Alexander (Wabash County), died at Camp Butler, Ill., April 7,'64.

70th Infantry Regiment.—Three months' service.

Men from Lawrence County.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY K.

Captain—George R. Brumlay, mustered out.
First Lieutenant—Robert W. Musgrave, mustered out.
Second Lieutenant—Henry A. Club, mustered out.

First Sergeant.
Henry Patterson

Sergeants.
William M. Powers
William H Tanquary
Thomas D. Shepherd
Peter Carver

Corporals.
Ira Bunn
Biel G. Yocum
John M. Dickirson
James Ryan
James C. Hays
Elijah H. Lowe
George W. Pickerel

Musician.
William H. Seed

Privates.
Appling, George D.
Ashbrook, William
Appling, Arbor thort
Browning, William R.
Bird, Alexander
Barker, Francis M.
Black, William
Bunn, Seely
Brumbley, George R.*
Banks, Harley B.
Bower , Samuel M.
Bynes, George W.
Bench, Chambers
Bowman, Christian
Bird, Thomas F.
Berkshire, John W.
Berkshire, Robert
Byrne, James
Bache, Arthur
Coombs, Francis M.
Cain, William
Currell, Lorenzo D.
Clevy, Joseph
Crosby, Nathaniel R.
Dickerson, James K.
Evans, John B.
Fleming, David A.
Funk, Anderson E.
Fisher, Lafayette
Foster, Robert
French, Bascomb
Gordon, Jackson D.
Garner, George D.
Hutchinson, Daniel J.
Haskins, Jackson D.
Hodges, Richard
Hodges, John R.
Hodges, George W.
Herrin, John
Hardin, Aloin
Howe, Thomas E.
Kellams, Daniel
Kelsey, William C.
Kissinger, William M.
Kessler, Aloin
Knefl, Julius F.
Langson, Jason L.
Mills, William W.
Michaels, Jacob
McElfresh, David
Myers, John
Nepper, Peter D.
Norton, Homer N.
Organ, Enoch
Ochia, Jacob
Provines, Eli F.
Piper, Theodore E.
Parsons, John H.
Raine, James
Rainey, Warren R.
Richards, Danforth
Roderick, John S.
Reiter, Arthur H
Ramsey, Samuel H.
Rogers, John W.
Robinson, William A.
Shiradin, Clinton
Sphar, Johnf
Scott, James
Turner, Hezekiah
Turner, Amariah
Umfleet, Benjamin F.
White, Joseph
White, Milton
Wesner, Alexander
Wagoner, David A.
Worstell, William P.
Woodworth, James W.
White, James A.
Woddell, Nathan D.
Wilbee, Benjamin F.
Wilber, George W.

* Promoted Captain July 25, 1862. † Transferred from 68th Ill. Infantry.

76th Regiment Infantry.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY F.

Recruit—Ostrender, Charles (Lawrence Co.), trs. to 5 Ill., M. O. Mar. 1, '66.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY H.

Corporal—Leverance King (Lawrence County), died at Lagrange, Tenn., Feb. 7, 1863.

Privates—Gleason, Gershom (Lawrence County), killed at Jackson Cross Roads, July 7, 1864.
King, John (Lawrence County), M. O. as corporal July 22, 1865.
Sergeant, Lewis (Lawrence Co.), M. O. May 31, 1865; wounded.
Steeter, Lorenzo (Lawrence Co.), trans. to V. R. C. Nov. 9, 1863.
Van-avock, Henry (Lawrence County), mustered out July 22, '65.

Recruits—Parmely, James (Lawrence County), mustered out July 22, 1865.
Roberts, Joseph (Lawrence County) mustered out July 22, 18 5.
Van Sceque, Stephen (Lawrence County), trans-ferred to 37 Ill. infantry; absent sick at mustering out of regiment.

87th Regiment.—Three years' service.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Principal Musician—Columbus L. Freeman (Edwards Co.), M. O. June 16, '65.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY B.

Corporals—Joseph G Coles (Edwards Co.), M. O. June 16, 1865, as sergeant.
James Feaverston (Edwards County), mustered out June 16, 1865.

Privates—Armor, Anthony (Edwards County), mustered out June 16, 1865.
Butler, William L. (Edwards County), mustered out June 16, 1865.
Clark, W. B. F. (Edwards County), mustered out June 16, 1865.
Ellis, Daniel (Edwards County), died July 17, 1863.
Ellis, William W. (Edwards Co.), died Dec. 3, 1865; disability.
Ellis, John (Edwards County), mustered out June 16, 1865.
Ellis, Thomas E. (Edwards County), mustered out June 16, 1865.
Fortney, William R. (Wabash County), transferred to Co. G 29 Ill. infantry, vet., mustered out July 20, 1865.
Feverston, Henry (Edwards County), M. O. June 16, '65, as corpl.
Hoover, James F. (Edwards County), M. O. June 16, '65, as sergt.
Hensely, Hiram (Edwards County).
Hoover, George W. (Edwards County), mustered out June 16, '65.
Johnson, John (Edwards County), mustered out June 16, 1865.
Jordon, Eleby (Wabash County), disch. Sept. 19, 1863; disability.
Johnson, William (Edwards County), mustered out June 16, 1865.
Mussett, William (Edwards Co.), M. O. June 16, 1865, as corporal.
Mussett, John R. (Edwards County), mustered out June 16, 1865.
Maloy, Patrick (Edwards County), mustered out June 16, 1865.
Mayse, George W. (Edwards County), died at Mound City, Ill., Jan. 25, 1865.
Odam, Ira (Wabash County), mustered out June 16, 1865.
Satterly, Philip (Wabash County), disch. May 12, 1865; disability.
Thompson, Daniel W. (Edwards County), died at New Orleans Oct. 14, 1863.
Tade, James (Wabash County), mustered out June 16, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY H.

Captain—James R. Jacobs (Edwards County), resigned Dec. 6, 1863.
James Chism (Edwards County), mustered out June 16, 1865.

First Lieutenants—William H. Jones (Edwards Co.), resigned Dec. 13, 1863.
John D. Fieber (Edwards Co.), mustered out June 16, '65.

Second Lieutenant—William B. Tribe, mustered out June 16, 1865.

First Sergeants—James M. Black (Wabash Co.), mustered out June 16, 1865.
Edward Deeme (Wabash Co.), mustered out June 16, 1865.
William Frankland (Edwards Co.), M. O. June 16, 1865.
Alfred Bassett (Edwards Co.), mustered out June 16, 1865.

Corporals—James Brown, Jr. (Edwards County), mustered out June 16, 1865.
James T. Hunt (Edwards County), mustered out June 16, 1865.
Robert McCreery (Edwards Co.), died at Memphis Mar. 18, 1863.
James F. Hatch (Edwards Co.), trans. to V. R. C. Mar 15, 1864.
Peter Bailey (Edwards County), died at Memphis Mar 1, 1863.
Thomas Crone, Jr. (Edwards County), mustered out June 16, '65.
Isaac Deeme (Edwards County), mustered out May 24, 1865.
John Kuykendall (Edwards County), mustered out June 16, '65.

Musicians—Frederick Harrison (Edwards County), died at Helena, Ark., April 10, 1865; wounds.
Columbus L. Freeman, promoted Principal Musician.

Wagoner—William Dunk (Edwa ds County). mustered out June 16, 1863.

Privates—Aterberry, Minr (Edwards County), mustered out June 16, 1865.
Bassett, George (Edwards County), mustered out June 16, 1865.
Bunting, Sylvester (Edwards County), mustered out June 16, 1865.
Bell, James W. (Edwards County).
Colyer, Robert (Edwards Co.), died at Carrolton, La., Sept. 13, '63.
Cullison, Thomas (Edwards County), mustered out June 16, 1865.
Cullison, William (Edwards County), mustered out June 16, 1865.
Cline, William (Edwards County), disch. Nov. 8, 1863; disability.
Crawford, Reuben C. (Edwards Co.), mustered out June 16, 1865.
Duuk, Thomas, Jr. (Edwards Co.), M. O. June 16, '65; was prisoner.
Davis, Robert E. (Edwards County), mustered out June 16, 1865.
Estes, Timothy (Edwards County).
Elliott, Richard F. (Edwards County), trs. to V. R. C. Sept. 1, 1862.
Edge, Charles (Edwards County), mustered out June 16, 1865.
Elliott, Daniel (Edwards County), died at Memphis June 16, 1863.
Elliott, William B. (Edwards Co.), died at Memphis April 10, 1863.
Glover, James (Edwards County), died at home Sept. 8, 1863.
Gilbert, Henry (Edwards County), mustered out June 16, 1865.
Gwathorp, Abraham (Edwards Co.), mustered out June 16, 1865.
Griffin, Edwin (Wabash County), mustered out June 16, 1865.
Horton, William (Edwards County), mustered out June 16, 1865.
Henderson, George (Edwards County), mustered out Aug 2, 1865.
Hudson, George W. (Edwards County), mustered out June 16, '65.
Hughs, James (Edwards County), mustered out June 16, 1865.
Hugh, William (Edwards County), died at Memphis May 15, 1863.
Horton, James (Edwards County), mustered out June 16, 1865.
Ives, Charles (Edwards County), disch. June 13, 1863; disability.
Long, Robert (Edwards County), mustered out June 16, 1865.
Lowery, Isaiah (Wabash County), died at Memphis Mar. 16, 1863.
Lucus, Abraham (Wabash County), trans. to V. R. C. June 17, 1864.
Lance, Will m H. (Wabash County), mustered out June 16, 1865.
McKibben, Manley (Edwards County), mustered out June 16, 1865.
McKibben, David (Edwards Co.), M. O. June 16, 1865, as corporal.
McCreery, Manley (Edwards County), mustered out June 16, 1865.
Medler, Robert P. (Edwards Co.), trans. to V. R. C. Jun. 15, 1864.
McCreery, William P. (Edwards Co.), mustered out June 16, 1865.
Moore, Samuel (Edwards County), died near Tyler, Texas, while prisoner of war.
Morris, Rufus (Edwards County). mustered out June 16, 1865.
McKibben, Zebulon (Edwards County), died at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Aug. 21, 1863.
Neal, Thomas (Edwards County), died at Memphis Mar. 11, 1863.
Orr, William (Edwards County), mustered out June 16, 1865.
Orr, Cunningham (Edwards Co.), disch. Mar. 3, 1865; disability.
Park, E. L. (Edwards County), died at Memphis May 19, 1863.
Peter, Andrew (Edwards County), mustered out June 16, 1865.
Peck, Joseph (Wabash County), mustered out June 16, 1865.
Riddens, James M. (Edwards County). mustered out June 16, 1865.
Snowdall, Edward, Jr. (Edwards Co.), mustered out June 16, 1865.
Snellen, William (Edwards County), mustered out June 16, 1865.
Smith, William, Jr. (Edwards Co.), M. O. June 16, 1865; was prsnr.
Smith, George, Jr. (Edwards County), mustered out June 16, 1865.
Spurlin, William R. (Edwards Co.), M. O. June 16, 1865; was prisnr.
Thrash, Stephen S. (Wabash Co.), M. O. June 16, 1865, as corporal.
Tait, John (Edwards County), M. O. June 16, 1865, as sergeant.
Utley, Robert W. (Edwards County), mustered out June 16, 1865.
Vinson, John (Edwards Co.), discharged Aug. 8, 1863; disability.
Wilkins, John (Edwards County), died at Memphis May 14, 1863.
Wiles, Charles (Edwards Co.), M. O. June 16, 1865; was prisoner.
West, James, Jr. (Edwards Co.), M. O. June 16, 1865, was prisoner.
West, Oliver (Edwards Co.), died at Warrenton, Miss., June 9, '63.

Recruits—Campbell, James (Edwards County), died at Natchez, Miss., Dec. 10, 1864.
Harris, Bedford (Edwards County), transferred to H 18 Ill. infntry. reorganized; mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.
Harris, James T. (Edwards County), transferred to Co. H 18 Ill. infantry r-organized; absent sick at mustering out of regimt.
Hall, Franklin C. (Edwards County), tran-ferred to Co. H 18 Ill. infantry reorganized; absent sick at mustering out of regimt.
Heathcld, James (Edwards County), killed at Williamsport, La. Sept. 16, 1864.
Hutchins, Henry J. (Edwards County), transferred to Co. H 18 Ill. infantry; discharged Sept. 16, 1865.
Horton, Richard (Edwards County), transferred to Co. H. 18 Ill. Infantry; mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.
Oakley, Cyrus (Edwards County) transferred to Co. H 18 Ill. infantry; mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.
Orer, George (Edwards County), transferred to Co. H 18 Ill. infantry; absent sick at mustering out of regiment.
Stanley, Charles (Edwards County), transferred to Co. H 18 Ill. infantry; discharged July 6, 1865.
Stewart, Alexander (Edwards County), transferred to Co. H 18 Ill. infantry; discharged July 9, 1865.
Tait, James M. or W. (Edwards County), died at Morganzia, La., July 1, 1864.
Tribe, William B (Edwards County), transferred to Co. H 18 Ill. infantry; on detached service at mustering out of regiment.
Waters, George (Edwards County), tran-ferred to Co. H 18 Ill. infantry; mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.
Weaver, Alexander (Edwards County), transferred to Co H 18 Ill. Infantry; on detached service at mustering out of regiment.
West, Robert N. (Edwards County), transferred to Co. H 18 Ill. infantry; discharged Aug. 25, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY K.

Privates—Smith, Thomas (Edwards County), transferred to Co. D.
Recruits—Fowler, Silas M. (Edwards County), transferred to Co. H.
Orr, Alexander M. (Edwards County), transferred to Co. H.
Orr, Alfred (Edwards County), transferred to Co. H 18 Infantry.
Unassigned Recruits—Allison, Samuel (Wabash County), died at Camp Butler Mar. 13, 1864.
Baker, Abram (Wabash County).
Berry, Thomas H. (Wabash County).
McKibbee, Luther E. (Edwards County), vet.-recruit, died at Camp Butler, April 1, 1864.

88th Infantry Regiment.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY I.

Privates—Hilk, John H. (Lawrence County).
Norihen, William (Lawrence Co.), M. O. June 9, 1865, as corporal

91st Infantry Regiment.—Three Years' Service.

This regiment was organized by Col. H. M. Day, at Camp Butler, Illinois, and mustered in September 8, 1862. October 1, ordered to Louisville, Kentucky, and was assigned to duty guarding the L & N. railroad, in Gen. Gilbert's division, on 27th December, 1862, at Elizabethtown, Kentucky. After an engagement the regiment was captured by Morgan, and, after being paroled, was sent to Benton Barrack, Mo.

July 14th, having been exchanged, arrived at Vicksburg, Miss., from there moved to Post Hudson and Carrollton, La., thence to New Orleans. Here the regiment was transfered to the First Brigade. Embarked October 22d, for Brownsville; took part in the capturing of the fort and city, and driving the enemy from that part of Texas; did garrison duty several months at Brazos, Santiago, and New Orleans. The Ninety-first took an active part in the campaign, which resulted in the capture of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakeley, and caused the surrender of Mobile; had a sharp engagement with the enemy at Eight Mile creek, on the Tombigbee river; mustered out of service July 12, 1865, at Mobile, and on the 22d of July following at Camp Butler, Illinois, received final payment and discharged.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY F.

Captains—Elmus, Ryan, (Lawrence County), resigned Sept. 13, 1863.
Thomas J. Baldwin, (Lawrence County), resigned Feb. 5, 1864.
William W. Sheppard, (Lawrence County), M. O. July 12, 1865.
First Lieutenants—Alfred H. Grass, (Lawrence Co.), resigned July 20, 1863.
Thomas J. Tanquary, (Lawrence Co.), M. O. July 12, 1865.
Second Lieutenants—Nathan B. Huff, (Lawrence Co.), resigned Sept. 13, 1861.
C. M. Boaler, (Lawrence Co.), M. O (as sergt.), July 12, '65.
Sergeant—Benjamin Rogers, (Lawrence Co.), d. at New Orleans, Nov. 19, '63.
Corporals—Thomas Rich, (Lawrence County).
John T. Mills, (Lawrence Co.), M. O. July 12, 1865, as private.
Alexander Monroe, (Lawrence Co.), died at Carrollton, La., Sept. 14, 1863.
Hiram, Jones, (Lawrence Co.), M. O. July 12, 1865, as sergeant.
Joseph Goslen, (Lawrence Co.), M. O. July 12, 1865, as private.
Obadiah B. Webb, (Lawrence County), M. O. July 12, 1865.
John Standfield, (Lawrence County), mustered out July 12, 1865.
Privates—Acres, John, (Lawrence County), mustered out July 12, 1865.
Allison, Warner, (Lawrence County), mustered out July 12, 1865.
Brunson, Alexander, (Lawrence Co.), M. O. July 12, 1865, as corp.
Barnett, Robert, (Lawrence County), mustered out July 12, 1865.
Brannan, Alexander D., (Lawrence County), M. O. July 12, 1865.
Barber, Elphalet, (Lawrence County), mustered out July 12, 1865.
Borse, A. D., (Lawrence County), transferred to Company C.
Coleman, Thomas, (Lawrence County), mustered out July 12, 1865.
Clark, Thomas, (Lawrence County), M. O. July 12, 1865, as sergt.
Cox, Edward, (Lawrence County), M. O. July 12, 1865, as corporal.
Cook, Samuel M., (Lawrence County), mustered out July 12, 1865.
Collison, John W., (Lawrence Co.), M. O. July 12, 1865, as corporal.
Corris, George H., (Lawrence County), mustered out May 10, 1865.
Craft, William, (Lawrence County,) mustered out July 12, 1865.
Dennison, John, (Lawrence County), died at Brownsville, Texas, April 28, 1864.
Delong, Jacob, (Lawrence Co.), d. at Carrollton, La., Nov. 4, 1863.
Delong, Jefferson, (Lawrence County), mustered out July 12, 1865.
Dixon, Theodore, (Lawrence Co.), d. at New Orleans, Feb. 14, '65.
Dubois, Charles, (Lawrence County), died Brazos Santiago, T., Sept. 13, 1864.
Evins, John S. (Lawrence County), sergeant, died Brazos Santiago, T., Sept. 13, 1864.
Emmons, James C., (Lawrence Co.), d. at N. Orleans, Sept. 16, '63.
Emmons, Charles, (Lawrence Co.), disch. Mar. 18, 1863, disability.
Fitchey, William H., (Lawrence County), M. O. July 12, 1865.
Funk, Gabriel M., (Lawrence Co.), disch. Mar. 18, 1863, disability.
Funk, Thomas M., (Lawrence County), mustered out July 12, '65.
Faith, Thomas J., (Lawrence County).
Goff, Gadell, (Lawrence Co.), disch. Nov. 19, 1863; disability.
Grant, Elmer, (Lawrence County), mustered out July 12, 1865.
Greemore, Russell, (Lawrence Co.), disch. Nov. 29, 1862, disability.
Greemore, Felix, (Lawrence County,) mustered out July 12, 1865.
Harris, Alfred M., (Lawrence County,) mustered out July 12, 1865.
Hevill, Wallace, (Lawrence Co.), died while at home on furlough.
Hensley, Marion, (Lawrence Co.), mustered out July 12, 1865.
Hicks, Samuel F. M., (Lawrence County), transferred to Co. H.
Irwin, William H., (Lawrence County), mustered out July 12, '65.
Irish, Stephen A., (Lawrence Co.), died at Brownsville, Texas, April 16, 1864.
Jones, Lewis, (Lawrence County), mustered out July 12, 1865.
Jett, Joseph B., (Lawrence County), mustered out July 12, 1865.
Jones, Abner, (Lawrence County), mustered out July 12, 1865.
Keniepp, Wm. M., (Lawrence County), mustered out May 30, 1865.
Laoost, Ralph, (Lawrence County), mustered out July 12, 1865.
Mullins, John H., (Lawrence County), M. O. July 12, as corporal.
Mosier, William D., (Lawrence County), died at Lawrenceville Ill., Nov. 15, 1865.
McCarty, John, (Lawrence County), mustered out July 12, 1865.
McKinley, Thomas C., (Lawrence County), M. O. July 12, 1865.
Miller, William H., (Lawrence County), M. O. July 12, 1865.
Murphy, Michael A., (Lawrence County), M. O. July 12, 1865.
Mills, Henry F., (Lawrence County), mustered out July 12, 1865.
Martin, Edmund, (Lawrence County), transferred to Company H.
September 10, 1862; disch. March 7, 1864; disability.
Norton, Ira C., (Lawrence Co.), M. O. July 12, 1865, as sergeant.
Peters, William, (Lawrence County), mustered out June 19, 1865.
Peters, John, (Lawrence County), mustered out July 12, 1865.
Peck, Alexander, (Lawrence County), mustered out July 12, 1865.
Ramsey, Tobias, (Lawrence County), mustered out July 12, 1865.
Rich, William R., (Lawrence County), mustered out July 12, 1865.
Rawlins, William W., (Lawrence County), died at Carrollton, La., Dec. 20, 1865.
Rogers, Sylvester, (Lawrence County), M. O. July 12, 1865, as corp.
Rusk, Hiram C., (Lawrence Co.), d. at New Orleans, Oct. 15, 1863.
Shidler, Thos., (Lawrence Co.), disch. March 21, 1863; disability.
Smith, John L., (Lawrence Co.), d. at New Orleans, Sept. 19, 1863.
Smith, George H., (Lawrence Co.), mustered out July 12, 1865.
Shrader, Wm. M., (Lawrence Co.), M. O. July 12, 1865, as corporal.
Shreller, Daniel, (Lawrence County), died at Brazos Santiago, Aug. 29, 1864.
Seeds, Hugh James, (Lawrence Co.), M. O. July 12, 1865, as sergt.
Titus, Thomas, (Lawrence County), mustered out June 23, 1865.
Tugan, Paul (Lawrence Co.), d. at Lawrenceville, Ill., Jan. 4, 1863.
Tugan, John B., (Lawrence Co.), d. Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Aug. 11, 1863.
Thomas, Joseph, (Lawrence County), mustered out July 12, 1865.
Valley, Peter F., (Lawrence County), M. O. July 12, 1865, as corp.
Valley, Frank, (Lawrence County), died at Lawrenceville, Ill., Jan. 4, 1863.
Winship, Jos., (Lawrence County), disch. Mar. 24, 1863; disability.
Wardell, Furman, (Lawrence County), died at New Orleans, Aug. 22, 1863.
Recruits—Branson, David, (Lawrence Co.), transferred to Co. E, 28th Ill., mustered out Mar. 15, 1866.

115th Infantry.—Col Jesse H. Moore in command.

This regiment was organized at Camp Butler, Sept. 19 1862; ordered into the field October 4th following, and soon after became a part of the command of Gen. A. J. Smith. On the 18th of September, 1863, engaged the enemy upon the field at Chickamauga. The regiment participated in all the engagements around Chattanooga and Mission Ridge. It also formed a part of Sherman's army in the Atlanta campaign. During the latter campaign the regiment lost about one hundred men. The 115th took part in the engagements, which, in November and December, 1864, resulted in the destruction of Bragg's army. This regiment made a gallant record during the war. June 11, 1865, mustered out of service and received final pay and discharge June 23, 1865, at Camp Butler, Illinois.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY C.

Captain—David Williams (Wabash County), mustered out June 11, 1865.
First Lieutenants—Ephraim H. Kingery (Wabash Co.), resigned Sept. 7, '63.
John C. K. Youngken (Wabash Co.), M. O. June 11, 1865.
First Sergeant—John S. Mundy (Wabash Co.), mustered out June 11, 1865.
Sergeants—John M. Brown (Wabash Co.), disch. April 10, 1865; disability.
Hugh H. Fry (Lawrence Co.), disch. May 23, 1863; disability.
Lewis Geisler (Wabash County), died near Knoxville, Tenn., April 20, 1864, by falling from car.
Corporals—George W. Rhodes, mustered out June 11, 1865, as sergeant.
William Lauterman (Lawrence County), died at Danville, Kys, Feb. 8, 1863.
Edwin Ridgley (Wabash Co.), M. O. June 11, 1865, as sergeant.
George E. Kelsey (Wabash Co.), disch. May 7, 1865; disability.
Hamilton Hinkle (Edwards County), died at Richmond, Ky., Dec. 29, 1862.
Frederick Gadde (Edwards County), killed at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863.
Moses Duty (Wabash Co.), died at Nashville, Tenn., Apr. 2, 1863.
Richard Utter (Wabash County), mustered out June 11, 1865.
Musicians—Henry Gard (Wabash County), M. O. June 11, 1865; pris. of war.
Joseph Shearer (Wabash County), mustered out May 18, 1865.
Wagoner—John Mull (Wabash County), M. O. June 11, 1865, as private.
Privates—Brown, Wilber F. (Edwards County), died at Chattanooga Oct. 14, 1863; wounds.

Brines, Franklin (Wabash County), transferred to Co. A 21 Ill. infantry; mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.
Baxter, James H. (Wabash Co.), disch. Aug. 4, 1863; disability.
Barrier, Abraham (Wabash County), mustered out June 11, 1865.
Barringer, Abel (Wabash County), mustered out June 11, 1865.
Borough, J. G. (Lawrence County), mustered out June 11, 1865.
Baird, Franklin (Wabash County), mustered out June 18, 1865.
Crowell, Seneca W. (Wabash Co.), trans. to V. R. C. April 30, 1864.
Campbell, Frazie A. (Lawrence County), discharged Nov. 3, 1863, as corporal; disability.
Canady, James M. (Wabash County), mustered out June 11, 1865.
Cines, William (Wabash County), mustered out June 11, 1865.
Clodfelter, Allen (Edwards County), mustered out June 11, 1865.
Clodfelter, Emanuel (Edwards County), trans. to Eng. Corps Aug. 24, 1864.
Dell, John (Wabash County), disch. Mar. 23, 1863; disability.
Freeman, Thomas J. (Wabash County), died at Chattanooga Oct. 16, 1863; wounds.
Freeman, Wallace A. (Wabash Co.), M. O. June 11, 1865, as corpl.
Forman, Samuel (Lawrence County), mustered out June 11, '65.
Gard, Charles (Wabash Co.), disch. June 18, 1863; disability.
Gillespie, John (Lawrence County), mustered out June 11, 1865.
Glick, John (Wabash Co.), died at Shell Mound, Tenn., Dec. 5, '63.
Gould, William H. (Wabash County), on detached duty; mustered out June 22, 1865.
Hill, Aaron (Wabash County), died in Andersonville prison Sept. 15, 1864; No. of grave, 8859
Hallack, John (Wabash County), mustered out June 11, 1865.
Higgins, George H. (Wabash Co.), M. O. June 11, 1865, as corporal.
Higgins, John (Wabash County), mustered out June 11, 1865.
Hart, John W. (Wabash Co.), disch. June 18, 1863; disability.
Hinebaugh, Jacob (Wabash County), mustered out June 17, 1865.
Howell, Jasper (Wabash Co.), disch. May 7, 1863; disability.
Hammer, John (Wabash Co.), disch. April 6, 1863; disability.
Hill, John W. (Lawrence County), mustered out June 11, 1865.
Kronemiller, Jacob (Wabash Co.), mustered out June 11, 1865.
Knoll, Albert (Wabash County), disch. Mar. 19, 1863, as corporal; disability.
Litherland, William J. (Wabash Co.), mustered out June 11, 1865.
Litherland, George W. (Wabash Co.), mustered out June 11, 1865.
Lindsey, Benjamin (Lawrence County), died at Triune, Tenn., June 22, 1863.
Miller, William S. (Wabash County), died at Danville, Ky., Jan. 24, 1863.
Mull, Richard (Wabash Co.), died at Richmond, Ky., Jan. 4, 1863.
Miller, Moses J. (Wabash Co.), disch. June 18, 1863; disability.
Myers, George (Wabash County), mustered out June 11, 1865.
Miller, James W. (Wabash County), mustered out June 11, 1865.
Markman, Christian (Wabash County), mustered out June 11, '65.
Mackney, William (Wabash County), mustered out June 11, '65.
Nunly, Absalom (Wabash County), mustered out June 11, 1865.
Price, George B. (Wabash County), M. O. May 12, 1865; wounds.
Pixley, Edward (Wabash County), mustered out June 11, 1865.
Pickering, Joseph M. (Lawrence Co.), mustered out June 11, '65.
Peters, Nicholas (Wabash County), mustered out June 11, 1865
Posey, Lane W. (Wabash County), disch. July 18, 1863; disability.
Ramsey, Jacob (Wabash County), mustered out June 11, 1865.
Runyon, Lewis (Wabash Co.), M. O. June 11, 1865, as corporal.
Reel, David S. (Wabash County), mustered out June 11, 1865.
Ruppert, Christopher (Wabash County), mustered out June 11, 1865.
Rigg, William V. (Wabash Co.), trans. to Eng. Corps, July 8, 1864.
Rigg, Daniel B. (Wabash Co.), M. O. June 11, 1865, as corporal.
Rose, John D. (Wabash County), mustered out June 11, 1865.
Riber, Andrew (Lawrence Co.), trans. to V. R. C. Sept. 1, 1863.
Rose, Reuben G. (Wabash County), mustered out June 11, 1865.
Rigg, Edward D. (Wabash County), mustered out June 11, 1865.
Shoarer, G. C. (Wabash County), M. O. June 11, 1865, as sergeant.
Shoaff, John (Wabash County), mustered out June 11, 1865.
Stone, Thomas (Wabash County), mustered out June 11, 1865.
Shepard, Albert (Wabash County), mustered out June 11, 1865.
Shearer, Joseph (Wabash Co.), M. O. June 11, 1865, as corporal.
Sharp, Jasper (Wabash County), mustered out June 11, 1865.
Turner, Gilbert H. (Wabash County), mustered out June 11, 1865.
White, Franklin L. (Wabash Co.), disch. April 25, 1863; disability.
Williams, John H. (Lawrence County), discharged June 15, 1864, as sergeant; wounds.
Wright, David M. (Wabash Co.), disch. April 23, 1863; disability.
Wood, Niles A. (Wabash Co.), died at Lexington, Ky., Nov. 23, '63.
Wiley, James (Wabash County), mustered out June 11, 1865.
Warner, Benj. F. (Lawrence Co.), M. O. June 11, 1865, as corporal.
Youngken, John C. K. (Wabash County), pro. Com.-Sergt.; pro. 1st Lieut. Co. C.

Recruits.—Armstrong, Ephraim (Wabash County), died at Tunnell Hill, Ga., Oct. 24, 1864.
Harr, Thomas (Wabash County), transferred to 21 Ill.; mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.
Nunly, John (Wabash Co.), transferred to 21 Ill. vet.-recruits; mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.

124th Regiment Infantry.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY K.

Privates.—Morgan, Maxwell W. (Edwards County), disch. Nov. 15, 1863, as corporal; wounds.
Phillips, Edward (Edwards County), missing near Canton, Miss., Feb. 28, 1864.
Rabe, John (Edwards Co.), died at Lagrange, Tenn., Jan. 21, 1863.
Tilley, John D. (Edwards Co.), disch. Dec. 13, 1863; disability.
Thompson, D. B. (Edwards Co.), M. O. Aug. 15, 1865, as corporal.

One Hundred and Thirtieth Infantry.—Three Years' Service.

The 130th regiment, Illinois volunteers, was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, October, 1862, by Colonel Nathaniel Niles, and was mustered in on the 25th of the same month.

The regiment moved from Camp Butler, Nov. 10th, and proceeded to Memphis, Tennessee, where it arrived on the 18th instant.

It was mustered out of service Aug. 15th, 1865, at New Orleans, Louisiana, and reached Camp Butler, October 26, 1865, where it received final payment and discharge.

Quartermasters.—Silas J. Stiles (Lawrence County), died at Memphis, Tennessee, Dec. 19, '62.
Henry H. Harrington (Wabash Co.), mustered out.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Commissary Sergeant.—Jared W. Crampton (Lawrence County), mustered out Jan. 25, '65.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY G.

Privates.—Wharton, Joseph H. (Lawrence Co.), trans. to Co. I.
Watts, John C. (Lawrence Co.), trans. to Co. I.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY H.

Sergeant.—Absalom Banks (Lawrence Co.), trans. to Co. B., 77 Ill., retrans. to 130, as revived, mustered out June 17, '65, pris. war.

Corporal.—Anderson, Kenard (Wabash County), died at Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 14, 1863.

Privates.—Austin, Stephen P. (Wabash County), died at Milliken's Bend April 12, 1862.
Banks, John A. (Wabash Co.), transferred to 77, retransferred to 130, as consolidated, mustered out June 17, '65, pris. war.
Beals, James H. (Wabash Co.).
Brown, William H. (Wabash Co.), transferred to 77 and retransferred to 130 as consolidated, mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
Burton, William W. (Wabash Co.), transferred to 77, retransferred to 130 as consolidated, M. O. June 17, '65, prisoner war.
Glick, George H. (Wabash Co.), transferred to 77, retransferred to 130 as consolidated, mustered out July 20, '65.
Harville, Thomas C. (Wabash Co.), transferred to 77, retrans. ferred to 130 as consolidated, M. O. June 17, '65, prisoner war.
Jones, Thomas (Wabash Co.), transferred to 77, retransferred to 130 as consolidated, mustered out June 17, '65, prisoner war.
Knowles, Cornelius (Wabash Co.), died at Memphis, Mar. 12, '63.
Kramer, Lewis W. (Wabash Co.), transferred to 77, retransferred to 130 as consolidated, mustered out June 17, pris. war.
Lucas, George W. (Wabash Co.) discharged for disability.
Moyer, William H. (Wabash Co.).
Pierce, Joseph C. (Lawrence Co.), transferred to 77, retransferred to 120 as consolidated, mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
Samonicl, Frank (Wabash Co.), trans. to 77, retrans. to 130.
Slater, George W. (Lawrence Co.), disch. Jan. 26, '63, disability.
Steffey, Martin L. (Wabash Co.), transferred to 77, retransferred to 130 as consolidated, mustered out June 17, '65, prisoner war.
Stein, John (Wabash Co.) transferred to 77, retransferred to 130 as consolidated, mustered out Aug. 15, '65.
Thomas, William H. (Lawrence Co.), transferred to 77, retransferred to 130 as consolidated, mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
Wirth, Thomas A. (Wabash Co.).
Worley, Francis (Lawrence Co.), transferred to 77, retransferred to 130 as consolidated, mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
Warren, Thomas B. (Wabash Co.), transferred to 77, retransferred to 130 as consolidated, mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
Young, Charles (Wabash Co.), disch. April 14, 1863, disability.

Recruits.—Banks, Benjamin S. (Lawrence Co.) died at Memphis May 22, '63 Wnds.
Bryan, Jones (Lawrence Co.).

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY I.

Captain.—John W. Watts (Lawrence Co.), transferred to 77 Ill., retrans. to 130 as consolidated, honorably disch. May 27, '65, as Capt. Co. E.

Second Lieutenant.—Wilson J. Neill (Lawrence Co.), trans. to 77 Ill., retransferred to 130 as consolidated, M. O. as Capt. Co. A Aug. 15, '65.

First Sergeant.—John B. Crawford (Lawrence Co.), trans. to 77 Ill., retrans. to 130 as consolidated, M. O. F. Sergt. Co. D June 17, 1865.

Sergeants.—John M. C. Gordon (Lawrence Co.), disch. Mar. 15, '65, disability.
James W. Turner (Lawrence Co.), transferred to 77, retransferred to 130, mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
Caleb Hoops (Lawrence Co.).

Corporals.—Patrick H. Gordon (Lawrence Co.), Disch. Feb. 1, '63, disability.
John Stivus (Lawrence Co.), wounded at Vicksburg May 22, '63.
Samuel L. Brown (Lawrence Co.), disch. Feb. 1, '65, disability.
John S. Abells (Lawrence Co.), discharged Feb. 1, '65, disability.
Schuyler Sumner (Lawrence Co.), transferred to Co. I 77, retransferred to 130, mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
Pleasant Umphlet (Lawrence Co.), transferred to Co. I 77, retransferred to 130, mustered out pris. prisoner war.

Musicians.—George W. Ramsey (Lawrence Co.), transferred to Ill. 77, retransferred to 130, mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
Francis A. Bonner (Lawrence Co.), wounded, tranferred to R. R. 6 Jan. 23, 1864.

Wagoner.—Henry V. Bass (Lawrence Co.), transferred to 77 Ill., retransferred to 130, mustered out Aug. 15, 1865, as corporal.

Privates.—Arnold, Jacob (Lawrence Co.), transferred to 77 Ill., retransferred to 130, mustered out June 17, prisoner war.
Bishop, Benjamin F. (Lawrence Co.), transferred to 77 Ill., retransferred to 130, mustered out June 17, 1865, prisoner war.
Bowman, Henry (Lawrence Co.), trans. to 77, M. O. May 15, 1865.
Bellis, Philip (Lawrence Co.), transferred to 77 Ill., retransferred to 130, mustered out June 17, 1865, prisoner war.
Barnes, John H. (Lawrence Co.), tran. to V. R. C. Feb. 23, 1864.
Brown, Robert A. (Lawrence Co.).
Bourn, Ransford (Lawrence Co.), died at Memphis Dec. 21, 1862.
Bell, George A. (Lawrence Co.), discharged Sept. 4, 1863.
Cravens, Riley (Lawrence Co.), transferred to 77 Ill., retransferred to 130, mustered out June 17, 1865, prisoner war.
Edwards, John L. (Lawrence Co.), transferred to 77 Ill., retransferred to 130, mustered out June 17, 1865.
Fowler, Matthew D. (Lawrence Co.), disch. Feb. 1, '63, disability.
Goudy, Joseph (Lawrence Co.), tran. to 77 Ill., M. O. Aug. 14, '65.

Goff, Joseph J. (Lawrence Co.), disch. Jan. 18, 1863, disability.
Grimes, Thomas (Lawrence Co.), transferred to 77 Ill., retransferred to 130, mustered out June 17, 1865, prisoner war.
Griffith, Thomas (Lawrence Co.), disch. April 8, 1863, disability.
Henry, Edward J. (Lawrence Co.), transferred to 77 Ill., retransferred to 130, mustered out June 17, 1865, prisoner war.
Herrin, Alexander (Lawrence Co.), transferred to 77 Ill., retransferred to 130, mustered out Aug. 17, 1865.
Johnson, Milton B. (Lawrence Co.), disch. April 11, 1863, disability.
Judy, John F. (Lawrence Co.), transferred to 77 Ill., retransferred to 130, mustered out June 17, 1865, prisoner war.
Lindsey, William (Lawrence Co.), transferred to 77 Ill., retransferred to 130, mustered out Aug. 14, 1865.
Malone, Benj. F. (Lawrence Co.), disch. Feb. 1, 1863, disability.
Myrras, James (Lawrence Co.), died at Memphis, Dec. 29, 1862.
Musgrove, James P. (Lawrence County), transferred to 77 Ill. re-transferred to 130 Ill., M. O. June 17, 1865; pris. of war.
Mathews, Jonathan W. (Lawrence County), disch. Oct. 1st, 1863.
Piper, James A. (Lawrence County), transferred to 77 Ill., retransferred to 130, mustered out August 15, 1865.
Ramsey, Aaron (Lawrence County), transferred to 77 Ill., re-transferred to 130, mustered out August 15, 1865.
Rose, Isaac J. (Lawrence County), transferred to 77 Ill., retransferred to 130, mustered out June 17, 1865; prisoner of war.
Sumner, Smiley (Lawrence Co.), disch. Feb. 7, 1863, disability.
Shaw, William H. H. (Lawrence County), trans. to 77 Ill.
Seyoc, William V. (Lawrence Co.), disch. Feb. 1, 1865; disability.
Stivers, Moses (Lawrence County), transferred to 77 Ill.
Smith, Disch. (Lawrence Co.), disch. Jan. 18, 1863; disability.
Sumner, Benj. (Lawrence County) disch. Jan. 4, 1864; disability.
Scaggs, James (Lawrence County), discharged Sept. 17, 1865.
Scaggs, Thos. (Lawrence Co.), trans. to 77 Ill., dis. June 5, 1865.
Scaggs, John (Lawrence County), transferred to 77 Ill., re-transferred to 130, mustered out June 17, 1865; prisoner of war.
Umphleet, Jarvis J. (Lawrence County), transferred to 77 Ill., re-transferred to 130, mustered out June 17, 1865.

Recruits—Wharton, Joseph W. (Lawrence County), transferred to 77 Ill., re-transferred to 130, mustered out June 17, 1865.

135th Regiment Infantry.—One hundred days' service.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY H.

Second Lieutenant—Peter Jones, (Lawrence Co.), mustered out Sept. 28, 1864.
Musician—William H. Seed, (Lawrence Co.), mustered out Sept. 28, 1864.
Wagoner—Joseph A. J. Black, (Lawrence Co.), mustered out Sept. 28, 1864.
Privates—Binnier, Wesley H. (Lawrence Co.), mustered out Sept. 28, 1864.
Cochran, James (Lawrence County), mustered out Sept. 28, 1864.
Davis, John W. (Lawrence County), mustered out Sept. 28, 1864.
Lewis, David (Lawrence County), mustered out Sept. 28, 1864.
Loper, James (Lawrence County), mustered out Sept. 28, 1864.
McGaughey, Daniel F. (Lawrence Co.), mustered out Sept. 28, '64.
Myers, Alfred J. (Lawrence County), mustered out Sept. 28, 1864.
Musgrove, Royal C. (Lawrence Co.), mustered out Sept. 28, 1864.
Ryan, James (Lawrence County), mustered out Sept. 28, 1864.
Thompson, James W. (Lawrence Co.), mustered out Sept. 28, '64.
Wilbor, John (Lawrence County), mustered out Sept. 28, 1864.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY G.

Captain—James St. Clair, (Edwards County), mustered out Oct. 22, 1864.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY H.

Captains—William H. Jones, (Edwards County), mustered out Oct. 22, 1864.
First Lieutenant—Theoren Gould, (Edwards County), M. O. Oct. 22, 1864.
Second Lieutenant—Alfred Shelby, (Edwards County), M. O. Oct. 22, 1864.
First Sergeant—Edward Stewart, (Edwards County), M. O. Oct. 22, 1864.
Sergeants—Moses Smith, (Edwards County), mustered out Oct. 22, 1864.
William Scott, (Edwards County), mustered out Oct. 22, 1864.
Henry Woods, (Edwards County), mustered out Oct. 22, 1864.
Abe. Penfold, (Edwards County), absent sick at M. O. of regt., M. O. Dec. 3, to date Oct. 22, 1864.
Corporals—Charles Clark, (Edwards County), mustered out Oct. 22, 1864.
Thomas J. Chism, (Edwards County), mustered out Oct. 22, 1864.
Elias Clark, (Edwards County), M. O. Oct. 22, 1864, as private.
William Boss, (Edwards County), mustered out Oct. 22, 1864.
Joel Bunting, (Edwards County), mustered out Oct. 22, 1864.
James B. Bell, (Edwards County), mustered out Oct. 22, 1864.
Harry Dalby, (Edwards County), mustered out Oct. 22, 1864.
Lewis A. Michaels, (Edwards County), mustered out Oct. 22, 1864.
Musicians—James R. Shelby, (Edwards County,) M. Oct. 22, 1864, as private.
George Stanley, (Edwards County,) M. Oct. 22, 1864, as private.
Wagoner—William F. Robinson, (Edwards County,) M. O. Oct. 22 as private.
Privates—Ambers, George L., (Edwards County), mustered out Oct. 22, 1864.
Burrell, Robert, (Edwards County), mustered out Oct. 22, 1864.
Batson, John, (Edwards County), mustered out Oct. 22, 1864.
Beagley, William, (Edwards County), mustered out Oct. 22, 1864.
Binning, Phinese, (Edwards County), mustered out Oct. 22, 1864.
Benson, Leroy, (Edwards County), mustered out Oct. 22, 1864.
Burkett, Samuel, (Edwards County), mustered out Oct. 22, 1864.
Baker, Simpson, (Edwards County), mustered out Oct. 22, 1864.
Bowers, William, (Edwards County), absent sick at M. O. of regt.
Crome, James, (Edwards County), mustered out Oct. 22, 1864.
Crome, William, (Edwards County), mustered out Oct. 22, 1864.
Drury, Barnett, (Edwards County), mustered out Oct. 22, 1864.
Ellis, Charles, (Edwards County) mustered out Oct. 22, 1864.
Franklin, George, (Edwards county), M. O. Oct. 22, 1864, as corpl.
Ferriman, John C., (Edwards County), mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
Fewks, William, (Edwards county), mustered out Oct. 22, 1864.
Green, William M., (Edwards Co.), mustered out Oct. 22, 1864.
Gould, Charles, (Edwards Co.), died at Columbus, Ky., Sept. 30, '64.
Gawthorp, Robert, (Edwards County), mustered out Oct. 22, 1864.
Harwick, Edmund B., (Edwards County), M. O. Oct. 22, 1864.
Hooking, Peter, (Edwards County), mustered out Oct. 22, 1864.
Hopkins, James, (Edwards County), mustered out Oct. 22, 1864.
Hugo, Edward, (Edwards Co.), died at Columbus, Ky., July 30, '64.
Horton, James, (Edwards County), mustered out Oct. 22, 1864.
Johnson, Eugene, (Edwards County), mustered out Oct. 22, 1864.
Johns, George W., (Edwards County), mustered out Oct. 22, 1864.
Kimble, Louis A., (Edwards County), mustered out Oct. 22, 1864.
Long, Samuel, (Edwards County), mustered out Oct. 22, 1864.
McRibbon, Dwight, (Edwards County), mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
McCullom, Daniel, (Edwards County), mustered out Oct. 22, 1864.
Melrose, Gibson, (Edwards County), must red out Oct. 22, 1864.
McCullom, William, (Edwards County), mustered out Oct. 22, '64.
Orr, William, (Edwards County), mustered out Oct. 22, 1864.
Orr, Albert, (Edwards County), mustered out Oct. 22 1864.
Powell, Anson, (Edwards County), mustered out Oct. 22, 1864.
Reed, G. Charles, (Edwards County), died at Columbus, Ky., Aug. 12, 1864.
Reed, Richard, (Edwards County), mustered out Oct. 22, 1864.
Rice, Cyrus M., (Edwards County), mustered out Oct. 22, 1864.
Shelby, David, (Edwards County), mustered out Oct. 22, 1864.
Shelby, William, (Edwards County), mustered out Oct. 22, 1864.
Stanley, Luther, (Edwards County), died at Columbus, Ky., July 21, 1864.
Scott, Thomas J., (Edwards County), died at Columbus, Ky., July 27, 1864.
Summerfield, Charles F., (Edwards Co.), M. O. Oct. 22, 1864.
Sheppard, Thomas, (Edwards County), mustered out Oct. 22, 1864.
Snelling, James K., (Edwards County), mustered out Oct. 22, 1864.
Watson, Silas H., (Edwards County), died at Columbus, Ky., July 19, 1864.
Woods, Franklin, (Edwards County), mustered out Oct. 22, 1864.
Wode, Thomas, (Edwards County), mustered out Oct. 22, 1864.
Williams, James, (Edwards County), mustered out Oct. 22, 1864.

One Hundred and Fifty-Second Infantry.

This regiment was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, by Col. F. D. Stephenson. Mustered, Feb. 18, 1865, for one year. Feb. 20, ordered to Tullahoma, Tenn., and became part of Gen. Millroy's command. The regiment was mustered out, Sept. 11, 1865, at Memphis. Ordered to Camp Butler, there received pay and discharge.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY F.

Second Lieutenant—Wright, Bunting (Edwards Co.), M. O. Sept. 11, '65, as serg.
First Sergeant—Job T. Johnson, (Edwards County), absent sick since July 6, 1865; reduced to sergeant.
Sergeant—Jonathan McKibben, (Edwards Co.), mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.
Samuel A. Rothrack, (Edwards Co.), mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.
Samuel P. Walk, (Edwards Co.), M. O. Sept. 11, 1865, as private.
Corporals—Henry J. McKibben, (Edwards Co.), mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.
George P. Pixley, (Edwards County), mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.
Edmond Rost, (Edwards County), mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.
William Schofield, (Edwards Co.), absent sick at M. O. of Regt.
Wesley Bond, (Edwards Co.), died at Memphis, July 11, '65.
Peter Kershaw, (Edwards County), mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.
William Curtis, (Edwards County), mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.
Harrison Rigg, (Edwards County), mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.
Musicians—Andrew L. Hedrick, (Edwards Co.), mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.
Peter Hammaker, (Edwards Co.), M. O. Sept. 11, 1865, as privt.
Wagoner—Peter P. Pierce. (Edwards County), mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.
Privates—Byers, Francis W. (Edwards County), mustered out Sept. 11, '65.
Borrell or Barnett, Robert (Edwards County), absent sick at muster out of Regiment.
Cory, Thomas W. (Edwards County), died at Tullahoma, Tenn., March 17, 1865.
Cooper, James M. (Edwards County), mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.
Clark, William (Edwards County), on furlough since Aug. 6, 1865.
Curtis, George (Edwards County), mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.
Courricht, John (Edwards County), mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.
Clodfelter, Samuel D. (Edwards Co.), mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.
Emmerson, Allen (Edwards County), mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.
Fields, Joseph (Edwards County), mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.
Fiverston, Edwin (Edwards County), mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.
Garner, Elijah (Edwards County), mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.
Glade, Henry (Edwards County), mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.
Gawthorpe, Joseph (Edwards County), mustered out Sept. 11, '65.
Glover, Alfred (Edwards County), mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.
Green, James (Edwards County), mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.
Harms, Henry (Edwards County), mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.
Holloman, Hiram (Edwards County), mustered out Sept. 11, '65.
Hill, William (Edwards County), mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.
Huey, Jacob (Edwards County), died at Tullahoma.
Knatten, Otto (Edwards County), mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.
McClure, Alex. H. (Edwards Co.), M. O. Sept. 11, 1865, as 1st serg.
McKay, James (Edwards County), mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.
McKay, Stark (Edwards County), mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.
Matthes, Charles (Edwards County), mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.
Marks, Joseph (Edwards County), mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.
Mathus or Matson, Thomas (Edwards Co.), M. O. Sept. 11, 1865.
Moody, John (Edwards County), mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.
Nading, John (Edwards County), mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.
Nading, Samuel (Edwards County), mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.
Nading, Jacob (Edwards County), mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.
Over, James H. (Edwards County), mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.
Orr, Noble (Edwards County), mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.
Pollard, John A. (Edwards County), absent sick at M. O. of Regt.
Powell, Anson (Edwards County), mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.
Rice, William S. (Edwards County), mustered out July 31, 1865.
Quigley, Jasper or Joseph (Edwards County), died at Tullahoma, Tenn., March 29, 1865.
Reever, Elias (Edwards County), mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.
Rice, Clayborn (Edwards county), musician, absent sick at muster out of Regiment.
Rotramel, Henry F. (Edwards Co.), mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.
Rich, Elias (Edwards County), mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.
Rothrack, William H. (Edwards County), died at Nashville, Tenn., May 1, 1865.
Rydons, John W. (Edwards County), mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.
Robinson, Henry (Edwards County), mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.
Rothrock, Henry F. (Edwards Co.), mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.
Sloan, Morris G. (Edwards County), mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.
Shelby, James R. (Edwards County), mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.
Shelby, Wm. B. (Edward County), absent sick at M. O. of Regt.
Steele, Arthur (Edwards County), mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.
Shaw, William (Edwards County), mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

Temlinson, James (Edwards County), mustered out July 10, 1865.
Taylor, Wm. or James (Edwards Co.), mustered out July 25, 1865.
Valette, Wm. P. (Edwards County), mustered out May 24, 1865.
West, Charles G. (Edwards County), mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.
West, John S. (Edwards County), mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.
Weaver, Jas. M. (Edwards County), mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.
Williams, Jas. C. (Edwards County), mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.
Willis, Henry (Edwards County), mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.
Wood, Charles (Edwards County), mustered out May 31, 1862.

154th Infantry.

This regiment was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, February 21, 1865, under the call of December 19, 1864 Ordered to the front and reached Louisville, Ky., Feb. 24th, thence to Nashville on the 27th, and on March 2d, moved on to Murfreesboro, where they remained until May 15. The regiment participated in no battles, but, occasionally, had slight skirmishes, Sept. 18, 1865. The regiment was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., and ordered to Springfield, Illinois, for final payment and discharge, which took place, Sept. 29th, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY E.

First Lieutenant—James H. Wright (Lawrence County), M. O. Sept. 18, 1865.
Second Lieutenant—Geo. B. Danforth (Lawrence County), M. O. Sept. 18, 1865.
First Sergeant—Harvey W. Wright (Lawrence County), M. O. Sept. 18, 1865.
Sergeant—John B. Rich (Lawrence County), mustered out Sept. 18, 1865.
Corporals—James C. Severns (Lawrence Co.), M. O. Sept. 18, 1865; as sergt.
William N. Cotton (Lawrence County), M. O. May 22, 1865.
William H. Filkey (Wabash County), M. O. Sept. 18, 1865.
John Highsmith (Lawrence County), M. O. Sept. 18, 1865.
John L. Ridgley, (Lawrence County) M. O. Sept. 18, 1865.
Benjamin S. Moore (Lawrence County), M. O. Sept. 18, 1865.
Musician—John Jackman (Lawrence County), M. O. Aug. 23, 1865, as priv't.
Wagoner—John R. Hazelton (Edwards County, M. O. Sept. 18, 1865, as priv't.
Privates—Allen, William F. (Lawrence County), M. O. Sept. 18, 1865.
Allen, Otho W. (Lawrence County), mustered out Sept. 18, 1865.
Alson, Oscar (Wabash Co.), M. O. Aug. 5, 1865, to date July 29, '65.
Akers, James J. (Lawrence County), mustered out Sept. 18, 1865.
Brothers, Benjamin (Lawrence County).
Brothers, William (Lawrence County).
Brown, Leander, (Lawrence County), mustered out Sept. 18, 1865.
Blankenship, Craven (Lawrence County).
Bickle, John (Lawrence Co.), died at Nashville, Tenn., May 29, '65.
Conover, Isaac (Lawrence Co.), d. at Murfreesboro, T., May 4, '65.
Cochran, William B. (Lawrence County), M. O. May 22, 1865.
Cozine, Richard J. (Wabash County), mustered out May 22, 1865.
Day, Francis M (Lawrence County), mustered out Sept. 18, 1865.
Gadd, William W. (Wabash County).
Heath, Robert (Lawrence Co.), M. O. Sept. 11 1865, as corporal.
Highsmith, James M. (Lawrence County), M. O. Aug. 25, 1865.
Higgins, Harvey (Lawrence Co.), died at Murfreesboro, T., April 14, 1865.
Hawkins, James K. P. (Lawrence County), M. O. Sept. 18, 1865.
Hoffman, John (Lawrence County), mustered out Sept. 18, 1865.
Jones, Samuel (Lawrence County), mustered out Sept. 18, 1865.
Jackman, Aaron R. (Lawrence County), M. O. Sept. 18, 1865.
Laughlin, John (Lawrence County), mustered out June 13, 1865.
Laughlin, William (Lawrence County), M. O. Sept. 18, 1865.
Laird, George W. (Lawrence County), M. O. Sept. 18, 1865.
Lewis, James (Lawrence County).
Moore, Archibald P. (Lawrence County), M. O. Sept. 18, 1865.
Moore, Tilford (Lawrence County), mustered out Sept. 18, 1865.
Moore, Archibald (Lawrence County), mustered out Sept. 18, 1865.
Moore, Jonathan (Lawrence County), died at Murfreesboro, T., April 24, 1865.
Myers, Preston (Lawrence County), mustered out Sept. 18, 1865.
McFetridge, John (Lawrence County), died at Murfreesboro, T., April 4, 1865.
McFetridge, William H. (Lawrence County), died at Murfreesboro, T., May 7, 1865.
McGaughey, Daniel F. (Lawrence County), M. O. Sept. 18, 1865.
McGoon, John (Lawrence County), mustered out Sept. 18, 1865.
Potts, Joseph (Lawrence County), absent sick at M. O. of regt.
Pittman, Bernard C. (Lawrence County), absent with leave since Aug. 23, 1865.
Patton, John D. (Lawrence County), mustered out July 31, 1865.
Putnam, Lafayette (Lawrence County), mustered out Sept. 20, '65.
Ridgley, Harrison Q. (Lawrence County), M. O. Sept. 18 1865.
Rich, George P. (Lawrence County), mustered out Sept. 18, 1865.
Shick, Robert F. (Lawrence County), absent sick at M. O. of regt.
Shults, Samuel (Lawrence County), mustered out Sept. 18, 1865.
Westmorland, John (Lawrence County), M. O. Sept. 18, 1865.
Wittere, John (Lawrence County) mustered out May 22, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY G.

Second Lieutenant—Jacob Tucker (Lawrence County), mustered out (as sergeant) Sept. 18, 1865.
Corporal—Charles Row (Lawrence County), mustered out Sept. 18, 1865.
Privates—Blattner, Henry (Lawrence County), must-ered out Sept. 18, 1865.
Duremish, Henry (Lawrence Co.), M. O. Sept. 18, 1865, as corpl.
Kuntz, William (Lawrence County), mustered out Sept. 18, 1865.
Ostendorf, Henry (Lawrence County), mustered out Sept. 18, 1865.
Obermueller, John (Lawrence County), mustered out Sept. 18, '65.
Row, Francis M. (Lawrence County), mustered out Sept. 18, 1865.
Tucker, George (Lawrence County), mustered out Sept. 18, 1865.
Takke, Christopher (Lawrence County), mustered out Sept. 18, '65.

155th Infantry Volunteers.

Was organized and mustered in at Camp Butler, Illinois, Feb. 28th, 1865, for one year, by Colonel Gustavus A. Smith. On March 2d, the regiment—964 strong—moved, *via* Louisville and Nashville, to Tullahoma, Tenn., reported to Gen. Milroy, and was assigned to the command of General Dudley. June 17th, the regiment was divided into detachments of twenty or thirty men each, and did guard duty on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, occupying the block-houses from Nashville to Duck river, a distance of fifty miles. Sept. 4th, the regiment was mustered out of service, and moved to Camp Butler, Illinois, where it received final pay and discharge.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY B.

Privates.—Armer, John (Lawrence Co).
Addison, Aaron (Lawrence Co.), must. out Sept. 4, 1865, as Sergt.
Davis, William (Lawrence Co.), must. out Sept. 4, 1865, as Sergt.
Johnson, Jas. R. (Lawrence Co.), died at Tullahoma, Tenn., May 2, 1865.
Lee, Francis M. (Lawrence Co), died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Aug. 16, 1865.
Lee, Charles E. (Lawrence Co.), mustered out Sept. 4, 1865.
Tinsley, William N. (Lawrence Co.), mustered out Sept. 4, 1865.
Woods, John (Lawrence Co.), mustered out Sept. 4, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY C.

Privates.—Cook, Thomas (Lawrence Co.), mustered out Sept. 4, 1865.
Gassert, Henry (Edwards Co.), mustered out Sept. 4 1865.
Moore, John (Lawrence Co.), mustered out Sept. 4, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY E.

Privates.—Baughman, Oliver (Edwards Co.), mustered out Sept. 4, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY A.

Privates.—Bucklin, Sylvester (Lawrence (Co.), mustered out Sept. 20, 1865.
Godrich, Charles B. (Lawrence Co.), mustered out Sept. 20, 1865.
Hayworth, William (Lawrence Co.), mustered out Sept. 20, 1865.
Noble, Lewis G. (Lawrence Co.), died at Memphis Aug. 8, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY F.

Musicians.—George C. Grimes (Lawrence Co.), M. O. Aug. 25, 1865, as Sergt.
Laybourn, Benj. (Lawrence Co.), absent sick at M. O. of Regt.
Lawness, Isaac C. (Lawrence Co.) mustered out Sept. 20, 1865.
Loomis, Defariet (Lawrence Co.), mustered out Sept. 20, 1865.

136th Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

The following named parties enlisted in this regiment from Wabash county, Illinois:

J. T. Burkett, Company H, 136th Indiana Vols.
James Parkinson, Co. H, 136th Indiana Vols.
James H. Beall, Co. H, 136th Indiana Vols.
Wm. P. Habberton, Co. H, 136th Indiana Vols.
James H. Bell, Co. H, 136th Indiana Vols.
S. D. Greer, Co. H, 136th Indiana Vols.
Thomas Sharp, Co. H, 136th Indiana Vols.
Wm. Turner, Co. H, 136th Indiana Vols.
L. M. Turner, Co. H, 136th Indiana Vols.
M. L. Tilton, Co. C, 136th Indiana Vols.
Stephen Williamson, Co. C, 136th Indiana Vols.
Jno. Voll, Co. C, 136th Indiana Vols.
Christian Walter, Co. A. 136th Indiana Vols.
Mack H. Moyer, Co. F, 136th Indiana Vols.

Cavalry Service—4th Cavalry Regiment.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY A.

Recruits.—Bellows, Wm. H. (Lawrence Co.), transf to Co. G, 12th Ill. Cav. mustered out Oct. 11, 1865.
Karney, Patrick. (Lawrence Co.), mustered out May 22, 1865.
Parkins, James H. (Lawrence Co.), transf to Co. G, 12th Ill., Cav. Mustered out Oct. 11th, 1865.

5th Cavalry Regiment.

This regiment was organized at Camp Butler, Nov. 8, 1861. Ordered to Jefferson barracks, Mo., February 20, 1862. March 3d, reached Pilot Knob. On the 29th of June following became a part of General Curtis' command. Also, took part in the fight at Cotton Plant, and the expedition to Duvall's Bluff, and engaged in the pursuit of Marmaduke. In July was with Sherman's army at Jackson, Miss. Was in the expeditions to Meridian, Canton, Grenada and the Yellow Bush.

Participated in the battles and skirmishes at Brownsville, Port Gibson, Natchez and Tonica Bend. In '64 was in an expedition to Arkansas and Louisiana. Stationed for a time at Hempstead, Texas. Ordered to Springfield, Ills. Was mustered out, receiving final payment, Oct. 30, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY F.

Veterans.—Karns, John R. (Lawrence Co.) must. out Oct. 21, '65, as Sergt.
Recruits.—Hendrick, George (Edwards Co.) must. out May 11, 1865.
Snider, John (Lawrence Co.) mustered out Oct. 21, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY G.

Recruits.—Edmundson, William (Lawrence Co.).

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY H.

Recruits.—Ewing, Johnson (Edwards Co.), died Camp Butler, Ill., Feb. 28, 1864.
Smith, William (Lawrence Co.)

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY I.

Recruits.—Andrews, Jno. (Lawrence Co.), Corpl. transf. to V.R.C. May. 15, '65
Buchannan, Joseph R. (Lawrence Co.), must. out Oct. 27, 1865.
Chapel, Philo N. (Lawrence Co.), mustered out Oct. 27, 1865.
Derremes, Louis (Lawrence Co.), mustered out Oct. 27, 1865.
Drennan, Benj. (Lawrence Co.), died at Vicksburg Aug. 31, 1864.
Eaton, Alonzo (Lawrence Co.), Discharged July 25, 1864.
Edmundson, Jas. E. (Lawrence Co.), died at Vicksburg Aug. 8, '64.
England, Jefferson (Lawrence Co.), died at Vicksburg Oct. 10, '64.
Garrison, Manchester, (Lawrence Co.), must. out Oct. 27, 1865.
Kelley, Thomas J. (Lawrence Co.), mustered out Oct. 27, 1865.
Litherland, George (Wabash Co.), mustered out May 31, 1865.
Litherland, John (Wabash Co.), died at Vicksburg Oct. 8, 1864.
Mieure, Chas. (Lawrence Co.), died at Mercerville, Ill., Mar. 4, '65.
Orr, Jesse F. (Lawrence Co.), mustered out May 13, 1865.
Patterson, George (Wabash Co.), mustered out Oct. 27, 1865.
Pelkey, Joseph (Lawrence Co.), mustered out Oct. 27, 1865.
Potvine, Chas. (Lawrence Co.), mustered out Oct 27, 1865.
Patterson, Wm. (Wabash Co.), died at Vicksburg March 28, 1864.
Paeper, Charles (Lawrence Co).
Quick, John (Lawrence Co.), mustered out Oct. 27, 1865.
Ramsey, James E. (Wabash Co.), must. out Oct. 27, 1865, as Corpl.
Racine, Henry (Lawrence Co.), died at Memphis March 18, 1864.
Smither James (Wabash Co.), died at Vicksburg Nov. 5, 1864.
Tugans, Felix (Lawrence Co.), mustered out May 24, 1865.
Utter, Henry (Lawrence Co.), mustered out Oct. 27, 1865, as Corpl.
Warren, William (Wabash Co.), must. out Oct. 27, 1865, as Sergt.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Coffman, Leander (Lawrence Co).
Do an, John (Lawrence Co).
Edmison, William (Lawrence Co).
Southerland, Asa (Lawrence Co).
Smithers, Louis M. (Lawrence Co).
Adjutant.—Sylvanus Gard (Edwards Co.), resigned Aug. 29, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY E.

First Lieutenant.—Jos. Frazier (Edwards Co.), mustered out Nov. 6, 1865.
Second Lieutenant.—Elijah G. Tarpley (Lawrence Co.).
First Sergeant.—Arthur St. Clair (Edwards Co.), vet., must. out Nov. 6, 1865.
Ser eant.—Jefferson Spray (Edwards Co.), veteran.
Corporals.—James Curtis (Edwards Co.), vet., died at Mound City, Ill., May 15, 1865.
David Greathouse (Edwards Co).
Farrier.—Chas. E. Marks (Edwards Co.), mustered out Jan. 4, 1865.
Privates.—Asa, James (Edwards Co.), mustered out Jan. 4, 1865.
Brock, William (Edwards Co).
Binkely, Thomas (Edwards Co.), died at Memphis Oct. 7, 1864.
Blakely, James A. (Wabash Co.), died at Memphis May 4, 1864.
Byford, John H. (Edwards Co).
Bradshaw, John (Edwards Co).
Bratton, James (Edwards Co).
Bond, Leonard C. (Edwards Co.), vet., must. out Nov. 5, 1865.
Bond, Martin (Edwards Co).
Biehl, Daniel (Edwards Co.), mustered out Jan. 4, 1865.
Cropper, Lovel E. (Edwards Co.), vet., must. out Nov. 5, 1865.
Curtis, Henry (Edwards Co).
Ealy, Daniel (Edwards Co.), mustered out Nov. 6, 1865.
Gaddy, Sion (Lawrence Co.), vet., mustered out May 5, 1865.
George, Thomas (Lawrence Co.), mustered out Jan. 10, 1865.
Gaddy, George M (Lawrence Co.), mustered out Jan. 4, 1865.
Gaddy, James E. (Lawrence Co.), vet., must. out May 5, 1865.
Greathouse, Isaac (Edwards Co.), died in Cahaba prison, Ala. Aug. 4, 1864.
Guyot, Adan (Edwards Co.), disch. Dec. 18, 1864. Term exp.
Hill, Sterling M. (Edwards Co.), mustered out Jan. 4, 1865.
Lewis, Stephen S. (Edwards Co.), mustered out Jan. 4, 1865.
Mounts, Thomas (Edwards Co.) disch. Dec. 18, 1864. Term Exp.
Mounts, Hiram (Edwards Co.), vet., mustered out Nov. 5, 1865.
Mullney, Wm. (Lawrence Co.), disch. Dec. 18, 1865. Term exp.
Park, Elsberry (Edwards Co.), vet., mustered out Nov. 5, 1865.
Shelby, George C. (Edwards Co).
Thread, John F. (Edwards Co).
Terry, John A. (Edwards Co.), vet., mustered out Nov. 5, 1865.
Thorne, James T. (Edwards Co).
Turner, Jesse (Wabash Co).
Vaughn, Samuel H. (Edwards Co).
Whitaker, Aquilla (Edwards Co.), disch. Dec., 1864. Term exp.
Recruits.—Clodfelter, George (Edwards Co.), vet.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY F.

Corporal.—Samuel F. Drake (Wabash Co).

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY M.

Second Lieutenant.—Benton E. Batterbonner, (Wabash Co.), mustered out Nov. 5, 1865.

Seventh Cavalry.

This regiment was organized September, 1861, with Col. Wm. Pitt Kellogg in command.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY E.

Captains.—John Etheridge, (Edwards Co.), pro. to 1st sergt. then 2d and 1st lieut. pro. capt. May 23, 1863, mustered out Nov. 5, 18 5.
Corporals.—Butler Enlow (Edwards Co.), disch. March 14, 1863; disability.
Joseph Noble, (Wabash County), died Jan. 8, 1862.
Buglers.—William Shultz, (Edwards Co.), vet., M. O. Nov. 4, 1865, as corpl.
John Mathers, (Edwards County), disch. Nov. 6, 1862; disability.
Privates.—Brisenden, John (Edwards County), transferred to Regimental Band, mustered out July 4, 1862.
Bender, Frederick (Edwards Co.), vet., mustered out Nov. 4, '65.
Etheridge, Job D. (Edwards Co.), M. O. Oct 15, 1864, as corporal.
Etheridge, Michael (Edwards Co.), M. O. Oct. 15, '64, as corporal.
Enlow, James W. (Edwards Co.), dis. Oct. 27, '62, as corpl.; dis'ty.
Heike, John G. (Edwards Co.), vet., M. O. Nov. 4, 1865, as corpl.
Heasum, George (Edwards Co.), vet., M. O. Nov. 4, '65, as sergt.
Luscher, Samuel B. (Wabash County), vet., promoted Assistant Surgeon, 100 U. S. C. I.
McCary, John (Edwards County), died Jan. 22, 1862.
Maxwell, George R. (Edwards Co.), M. O. Oct. 15, 1864, as sergt.
Orin, Charles F. (Edwards Co.), vet., M. O. Nov. 4, '65, as 1st sergt.
Ruff, Augustus (Edwards Co.), killed at Memphis, Aug. 21, 1864.
Smith, Stephen (Edwards County), mustered out Oct., 15, 1864.
Spencer, Henry E. (Edwards Co.), vet., M. O. Nov. 4, '65, as sergt.
Taylor, John (Edwards County), vet., mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.
Voigt, F. A. (Edwards Co.), vet., M. O. Nov. 4, 1865, as sergeant.
Webber, Mathias (Edwards Co.), M. O. Oct. 15, 1865, as sergeant.
Wiesl, John (Edwards Co.), vet., M. O. Nov. 4, '65, as blacksmith.
Recruits.—Goforth, Wm. A. (Wabash County), mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.
Handle, Adam (Edwards County), mustered out May 31, 1865.
Maser, Joseph (Wabash Co.), killed at Memphis, Aug. 21, 1864.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY G.

Recruit.—Leathers, John M. (Wabash County), mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.
Unassigned Recruits.—Phillips, George (Lawrence County.)
Robinson, George (Lawrence County.)

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY G.

Private.—Hutchinson, Claiborn D. (Lawrence County), died May 29, 1863.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY H.

Ebenezer C. Litherland, (Wabash County), mustered out at Consolidation.
Corporal.—Alfred H. Clark, (Wabash County.)
Privates.—Akin, Joseph (Wabash County.)
Fowler, Frederick (Wabash County.)
Litherland, Charles (Wabash County), discharged Feb. 20, 1862, for promotion as Hospital Steward, U. S. A.
Phillips, Absalom (Wabash County.)
Ramsay, James E. (Wabash Co.), disch. Oct. 7, 1861; disability.
Thompson, William (Wabash County), died at Benton Barracks, Nov. 6, 1861.
Tice, Joseph J. (Wabash County.)
Veteran.—Hill, Elkanah M. (Wabash County), sergeant, transferred to Co. I 10th Cavalry as Consolidated.

Battery M, First Artillery.

Privates.—Ryan, Daniel (Lawrence County), mustered out July 24, 1865.
Ralph, Joseph (Lawrence County), mustered out July 24, 1865.
Unassigned Recruits.—Clay, Henry. Caton, Thomas.

First Army Corps.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY NO. 6.

Metzdorf, Anton (Lawrence County.)
Mitchel, Adam (Lawrence County.)
Rambeau, Lewis (Lawrence County.)

2nd U. S. Artillery.

RECRUIT FOR THE REGULAR ARMY.

Smith, John (Lawrence County.)

CHAPTER XII.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.—THE SCHOOL SYSTEM OF THE STATE—ITS GROWTH, RESOURCES AND MANAGEMENT.

THE educational history of few even of the older States is more instructive or full of interest than the educational history of Illinois, and especially that part relating to the development and growth of her system of common schools. It has encouraged and nurtured education since its admission into the Union.

The present school system really dates from January 15, 1825. Illinois was admitted as a State in 1818, and the act of admission contains the following stipulations imposed by Congress: "Whereas the Congress of the United States, in the act entitled "An act to enable the people of Illinois Territory to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State in the Union on equal footing with the original States, passed the 13th of April, 1818, have offered to this convention, for the free acceptance or rejection, the following proposition, which, if accepted by the convention, are to be obligatory upon the United States, viz: 1. The section numbered sixteen in every township, and when such section has been sold, or otherwise disposed of, other land equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to the State for the use of the inhabitants of such township for the use of schools. 2. That all salt springs within such State shall be granted to the said State for the use of said State, and the same to be used under such terms, and conditions and regulations as the Legislature of said State shall direct: *Provided*, the Legislature shall never sell or lease the same for a longer period than ten years at any one time. 3. That five per cent. of the net proceeds of the lands lying within such State, and which shall be sold by Congress from and after the first day of January, 1819, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, shall be reserved for the purposes following, viz.: Two-fifths to be disbursed under the direction of Congress, in making roads leading to the State; the residue to be appropriated by the Legislature of the State for the encouragement of learning, of which one-sixth part shall be exclusively bestowed on a college or university. 4. That thirty-six sections, or one entire township, which will be designated by the President of the United States, together with the one heretofore reserved for that purpose, shall be reserved for the use of a semiuary, and vested in the Legislature of the said State, to be appropriated solely to the use of said seminary by the said Legislature.

From the foregoing it will be seen with what care and jealou-y the general government guarded the school interests of the new formed States. These grants and conditions were accepted by the convention which assembled at Kaskaskia in July, 1818, for the purpose of framing a constitution for the new State. Hon. Shadrach Bond, a man of marked ability was elected first Governor of Illinois. In his inaugural address to the general assembly, he called their special attention to the educational interests of the State in the following forcible language: "The subject of education, the means for which have been so amply provided by the bounty of the general government, cannot fail to engross your serious attention. It would be well to provide for the appointment or election of trustees in each township, sufficiently populated, and empower them to lease, for a limited period, the section of land reserved and granted for the use of schools within the same, requiring them to appropriate the rents arising therefrom to such use and in the manner to be prescribed by law. The townships of land which have been granted to the State for the use of a seminary of learning, cannot, it is believed, be so disposed of at present as to authorize the passage of a law to commence the undertaking; but at least a part of them may be leased, and the rents arising therefrom may be laid up or vested in some productive fund as a secure deposit to be hereafter appropriated to the object to which the grants were made; such a course will render those lands productive, and when the period shall arrive at which it may be advisable to sell them, they will be extensively improved and of great value. These donations, together with the three per cent. upon the net proceeds arising from the sale of the public lands within the State, which have been appropriated for similar purposes, with proper arrangements, will create a fund sufficiently large to educate the children of the State to the remotest period of time. It is our imperious duty, for the faithful performance of which we are answerable to God and our country, to watch over this interesting subject. No employment can be more engaging than those of husbanding those resources which will spread through all classes of our fellow-citizens the means of wisdom and of knowledge, which in the freedom of our institutions will make the child of the poorest parent a useful member of society and an ornament to his country."

The first general assembly was too much engrossed with other matters of state to give this portion of the governor's message the attention it deserved; but at its second session it took cognizance of the recommendations contained in his first message, and a bill was passed by both houses, and approved by the governor, March 2, 1819. It provided for the appointment by the county commissioners in each and every county, of three trustees in each township, who were in six months after appointment authorized to employ a surveyor, who should lay off section sixteen in each township into lots not containing less than forty nor more than one one hundred and sixty acres, and to lease the same for a term of ten years, for the purpose of creating a revenue for school purposes. As this law was general in its tenor, it was sufficient to protect and throw around these school lands a proper safeguard; and had the recommendations of the governor and the provisions of the law been adhered to until the lands became valuable, the public fund in nearly every township in the state would be to-day sufficient to maintain our public schools, without special taxation. Unwise counsel prevailed somewhere, and the most of this munificent gift of the general government has been largely sacrificed.

From 1819 to 1825 but few changes were made in the school law. Although the changes were few and unimportant, there was a decided growing sentiment favorable to the free-school system; and in 1825 the general assembly passed an act providing for the establishment and maintenance of public schools. In the

preamble to the act, the following patriotic sentiment was expressed: "To enjoy our rights and liberties, we must understand them; their security and protection ought to be the first object of a free people, and it is a well-established fact that no nation has ever continued long in the enjoyment of civil and political freedom which was not both virtuous and enlightened; and believing the advancement of literature always has been, and ever will be the means of developing more fully the rights of man, that the mind of every citizen in a republic is the common property of society and constitutes the basis of its strength and happiness. It is, therefore, considered the peculiar duty of a free government like ours to encourage and extend the improvement and cultivation of the intellectual energies of the whole."

This act is unquestionably the foundation-stone of the grand structure of the present free-school system of the state of Illinois. The act was mandatory, as will be seen from the language of the statute in the following passage: "There shall be established a common school or schools in each of the counties of this state, which shall be open to every class of white citizens between the ages of five and twenty-one years." It also provided for the election in each district of the following officers: Three trustees, one treasurer, one clerk, one assessor and one collector. The trustees were empowered to perform many of the functions now allotted to the duty of county school superintendents, such as the examination of teachers, visiting and superintending schools, reporting to the commissioners, etc. Some of the provisions of the law of 1825 were repealed by the act of 1827, creating a general law of the state relating to the common schools; but no material changes were made until 1841, when the legislature made a complete revision of the school law, approved February 26th, 1841.

Among the changes by this act were the following provisions: Each township was entitled to have as many schools as the inhabitants of such township desired; the people of every organized district were required to meet and elect from their number three trustees, and to agree upon the plan and manner of conducting the school. These trustees or directors were vested with power to execute the plan adopted, and were required to visit and superintend the schools. This law was the first that required schedules to be kept by the teachers and returned to the township treasurers. It also required a teacher to pass an examination for a certificate to teach. The law did not mention the branches to be taught, nor did it specify the branches in which the teacher should be examined, but required that the certificate, when issued, should enumerate the branches in which the applicant was qualified to teach.

In 1845 another revision of the school law was made, and many new features were incorporated in it. The secretary of state became *ex-officio* state superintendent of schools. Among his various duties the statute provided that he should counsel with experienced teachers relating to the latest and most approved methods of conducting the common schools; he was required to advise the school commissioners as to the best manner of managing the schools—of constructing school-houses, and procuring competent teachers; to recommend the best text-books, charts, maps etc., and to bring about a uniformity of the same. Under this law—whose duties were those of secretary of state—the first state superintendent was the Hon. Thomas Campbell, who made a very efficient and useful officer. Many of the suggestions made by him in his report to the governor could be used with profit to our school system of to day.

The duties of Secretary of State confined his attention almost wholly to his office as the State developed, and the demands for a special officer to discharge the duties of this department became a necessity. Hence, in 1854, the Legislature passed a law making the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction a separate one. The duties to be performed were similar to those under the act of 1845. The office was to be filled by appointment by the Governor until after the election in 1855. The Hon. Ninian Edwards, received the appointment, and was the first to have the honor of framing a bill for the unification of the school system of the State.

Again in 1872, there was another general revision of the school law, since which time there have been but few important changes made. Of this last revision, we should do this history great injustice without the mention of the name of Hon. Newton Bateman, who has no superior in this country, as a an educator, or friend to the free-school system. Our Legislators, in the above mentioned revision, which caused our common schools to rank with the best in the land, gave the greatest heed to his judgment and counsel.

From the foregoing it will be seen there have been five marked epochs in the school history of Illinois—1825, 1841, 1845, 1854 and 1872. In the main we have a most excellent free-school system in our State; but there are changes that should be made in the law, which would prove wholesome to all concerned. We have special reference to the want of clearness in the language of the statute. The school law, above all others, should be the plainest in all its details, and so well arranged as to be intelligible to all who are able to read.

The permanent school fund of the State comprises: 1st, the school fund proper, being three per cent. upon the net proceeds of the sales of public lands in the State, one sixth part excepted; 2nd, the college funds, consisting of the above one-sixth part; 3rd, the surplus revenue derived from the distribution in 1836, of the surplus revenue of the United States; 4th, the seminary fund, derived from sales of lands granted to the State by the General Government; 5th, county funds created by the Legislature in 1835; 6th, township funds, arising from the sale of public lands granted by Congress for common school purposes.

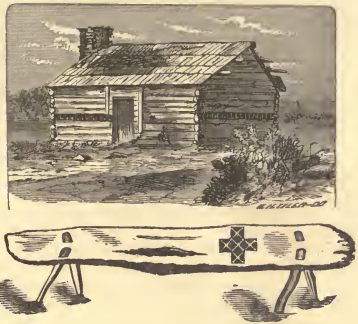
EDWARDS COUNTY.

THE EARLY SCHOOLS.

To establish and maintain a school in a new country, is and has been, one of the difficult problems of the first settlers. These inhabitants were backwoods hunters, whose cabins are several miles apart. Their mode of life requires no education in the scholastic meaning of the term. Their habits are independent of literary acquirements, and their children grow up without knowing how to execute the most simple sum by the rules of arithmetic, or write a word, or read a sentence. Yet some of these untutored men of the woods, by some complex reasoning of their own, are capable of reaching correct results with greater dispatch than those who have mastered the books. In a town or village, even in its infancy, a school may be established and maintained. If there be but a half-score of families, a school is easily assembled, and a suitable teacher procured. This was the case in Albion, in its earliest days, as it was here that the first school was taught, in what is now Edwards county. The teacher was Oswald Warrington, who had come to the county from England, among the first emigrants. This school was established in 1819, and was what is termed a private or subscription school. Mr. Warrington excelled in penmanship, and there were many of the young men of that early day, who owed their skill in writing to their first master, Mr. Warrington. He subsequently removed to Cincinnati and went into the mercantile business. The first regular or public school in Albion, was conducted by John Love, in an old building then situated, on the lot of Robert Curdling. Ex-Governor French, was also among the early teachers of the town. The first school building erected here, was situated on the ground now occupied by the Presbyterian church.

The first school taught outside of the town of Albion, was about three miles west of the village. The schoolhouse was the old style log building with puncheon floor, seats and desks, and a hole cut out in one of the sides to admit the light, which was called a window. The manner and means of building it were as unique as the structure. Four or five English farmers and two or three New Englanders, living in what was then considered a close neighborhood, none being more than a mile from the common center, met at an appointed time, some with oxen and others with axes. They went to a neighboring wood, (Congress land) where they prepared the logs and hauled them to the spot chosen for the site. The raising was performed by the united efforts of those interested in the school. It is said that it was at this school-house, that Ex-Governor Augustus C. French taught his first school. The first teacher in this schoolhouse was Isaac Coper, in 1820.

The first school-house built and the first school taught in French Creek precinct, was in 1821. The schoolhouse was a rude log building of the primitive style, and was situated in section 17, township 3 south, range 14 west, and within the northern limits of the city of Graysville. The first teacher was Daniel R. Jacobs, "and in his time was considered good."



In Salem precinct, although having territory among the first settled in the county, the pioneers were so few and scattered, that it was not until 1824, that a school could be established and maintained. The first school-building was erected in the above year, and was situated on the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 21. The building was of round logs and other appurtenances to match. It is claimed, however, that this building had a window of *real glass*, instead of the usual greased paper posted over the aperture to admit light. Prior to the building of this house, a school had been taught a year or so before, in a deserted cabin The first teacher's name that we are able to record in this part of the county, was a colored man, by the name of Sweat. Other early teachers were, Lothrop Rude and Daniel Abbey.

In Dixon precinct, the first school was taught in a log cabin, situated on the Churchill land, in 1824. The teacher was Daniel Bain, a transient person from some part of the east. He taught but a term or two, and afterwards migrated to some other portion of the State.

The first school in Shelby precinct was taught by a Mr. McCowen, in 1827. The place for holding the school was in a log cabin, located in the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 33, township 1 north. The next teacher was a man by the name of Moore. The first building erected for school purposes was in 1856. It was a frame building, and was situated in section 33, township 1 north.

The text-books of those times were such books as the family might have at hand, some read in the Testament, others in histories or biographies such as the family library could produce. There was no uniformity of books in the schools, and classification was not thought of. Each pupil was trotted up to the master's side and read or recited according to the book he might possess. In a few years, a partial system of text-books came into

use, and the cause of teaching received quite an impetus. The first real system of text-books was not introduced until about 1835. Among those used in the county were Pike's, Smiley's and Smith's arithmetics; Murray's, Smith's and Kirkham's grammars; the old English reader, and later, Goodrich's series; Morse's, and Mitchell's geographies; and above and beyond all as *the* text-book, was the old "blue back," Webster's spelling book. Sometimes we hear those of this more progressive age, condemning the "fogies," as they term the old people, because of their advocacy and desires of again placing the "blue back" speller in our schools. If "Young America" could compreheud the value, in its time, of this much reverenced, now abused book, they would surely be prepared to exercise the charity for the merits of an auxiliary, which, for the good it has served, cannot be supplanted by any other text-book which is now or shall in the future be placed in print.

The progress of the schools of the county has been of a slow but healthy growth. The sixteenth section of each township, granted under the stipulations of the admission of the State into the Union, have been disposed of, and the proceeds distributed to the various townships. The swamp land fund of five townships is yet in the hands of the county superintendent, and subject to his distribution of interest. The school, college and seminary fund in 1841, was $1,637.05, and the amount paid out for school purposes to that time was, $1,188.49, leaving a balance in favor of the county, $499 46. The following is a showing of the school affairs of the county for 1858, according to the biennial report of the State Superintendent for that date:

Whole number of schools in the county	47
Average number of months taught	6
Number of male teachers	36
Number of female teachers	23
Average salary of male teachers	$25
Average salary of female teachers	$15
Number of male scholars	1,166
Number of female scholars	896
Number of school-houses built in the year	11
Number of school-houses	25
Number of white persons under twenty-one	3,110
Number of white persons between five and twenty-one	1,762
Amount paid to teachers	$1,447
For building, repairing and renting school-houses	$1,454
Whole amount received for school purposes	$4,529
Whole amount expended for school purposes	$5,116
Number of colored persons in county under twenty-one years	34
Number of colored persons in county between ages of five and twenty-one	21

In 1867, we glean the following from the report of the County Superintendent to the State Superintendent:

White persons between the ages of six and twenty-one	2,614
Colored persons between the ages of six and twenty-one	32
Number of school-houses	47
Number of school districts	39
Number of schools in the county	44
Whole number of pupils in attendance	2,046
Number of teachers in the county	64
Amount of state and county funds	$2,878,21
Amount paid to teachers	$7,145.04
Total expenditures for the year	$14,285.87
Highest wages paid	$75.00
Lowest wages paid	$6.33

Again, in 1882, we glean from the annual report as follows:

Number of pupils between the ages of six and twenty-one	3,083
Number of school districts	43
Number of schools conducted in the county	48
Number of pupils in attendance	2,568
Number of teachers in the county	63
Number of school-houses	48
Highest wages paid	$84.00
Lowest wages paid	$16.00
Total amount paid teachers	$11,748.77
Total expenditures of schools	$15,794.66
Amount on hand due the county	$3,396.68

Henry Bowman was appointed the first school commissioner in 1838. Mr. Bowman died soon after appointment, when Henry I. Mills was appointed to fill the vacancy, which position he held until 1842. His successor was James Hean, who served until 1851. The following is a roster of school commissioners and superintendents to the present time: Cyrus Rice in office from 1851–61; Edgar W. Brandon from 1861–65. Subsequent to this date the name of the office is changed to "County Superintendent of schools." In 1865, Lothrop T. Rude was elected, and served until 1869, when Levinus Harris was elected, and has filled the office to the present time.

The following are the names of the present school treasurers of the county:

Township 2 south, range 10 east, E. H. Harwick.
Township 1 south, range 10 east, B. P. Reid.
Township 3 south, ranges 10 and 11 east, Thomas W. Gibson.
Township 3 south, range 14 west, C H. Spring.
Township 2 south, range 14 west, John Marriott.
Township 1 south, range 14 west, Orion Rice.
Township 1 north, range 10 east, Robert Marshall.
Township 2 north, range 10 east, M. L. Howe.
Township 1 north, range 11 east, H. A. Tietze.
Township 1 north, range 14 west, H. A. Tietze.
Township 2 north, range 14 west, J. A. Berry.
Township 2 north, range 11 east, E. R. Harrison.
Township 1 south, range 11 east, James Stone.
Township 2 south, range 11 east, E. D. Jacobs.

The first teachers' institute in the county was held at Albion in the fall of 1866, and was conducted but three days. This was under the instruction and management of L. T. Rude, County Superintendent, and Levinus Harris, present Superintendent. The number of teachers in attendance was about fifteen. With the exception of two years these associations have been kept up, and have been productive of much good to the teachers and school interests of this county. These associations have been mainly under the supervision of the present efficient County Superintendent, Levinus Harris. In 1880 a Normal Institute, of eleven weeks' duration was conducted by the County Superintendent and Charles Harris, there being about seventy persons in attendance. The year following, another Normal session was held for a term of eight weeks, the same parties conducting it. In the institute, all the common branches were taught,

also the "sciences," book-keeping, theory, and practice in teaching, and Latin. Among the assistants in these institutes was the popular educator, Professor James H. Brownlee, of Carbondale, who takes a prominent rank among the able educators of Illinois.

Monthly teachers' associations are held in different portions of the county, and much good is growing out of them. The grade for obtaining license to teach is well up with the times, and it may be truthfully be said that the present Superintendent of Schools, is discharging his duties in an efficient and conscientious manner.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

THE EARLY SCHOOLS.

From the best information, the first regular school taught in Lawrence county was in 1817, by George Godfrey. The school was conducted in one of the log houses situated within a fort built in Dennison township, during the time of the Indian troubles. Prior to this he had taught in Compton fort, at Allendale, Wabash county. A school-house was built in 1826, and situated in section seventeen, township three, range eleven. Chas. Martin taught the first school in it. Another early teacher in this precinct was Jeremiah Flemming. A school was taught in Lawrence precinct as early as 1818, Lakin Ryle being the first teacher. The school was kept in a deserted log cabin situated in section 34, township 4, range 12. Mr. Ryle taught in this vicinity for several years, when his health failed, and he was obliged to cease his labors. The first house built for school purposes, was in 1822, and was located in section 3, township 3, range 12. It was constructed of sound hickory logs, and was of the most primitive style.

A double log building, for both school and church purposes, was erected by the New Light or Christian denomination in Allison township, as early as 1818. Eli Harris was one of the first teachers. The house was named "Center" school-house, and is known as such to the present time. It has been remodeled and repaired from time to time, and is yet in a fair state of preservation, and used for school purposes. A school was taught in 1819 by John Martin, in a small pole cabin situated in section 18, township 3, range 12, Bridgeport precinct. About two years later, a log house was built for school use, not far from the above cabin, and was known as "Spring Hill" school-house. This being the first locality settled in the west part of the county, the children for several miles around, attended school in this house for quite a number of years. Another early teacher, of this portion of the county, was James Swainey.

The first teaching done in Luken township was in 1819, by Mrs. Clark. The school was conducted at her own house, situated in section 24, township 2, range 13. A log house was built in 1820, and located in section 24, township 2, range 12. In the spring of 1819, Agnes Carrie taught a select school of about fifteen pupils. The school was conducted in an abandoned log house in the door yard of her father, in section 30. The first school taught in Bond township was about 1820. A school-house was built in 1822, and was situated near what is now Pinkstaff station. About the same time, another house was built about two miles east of the station. These houses accommodated this entire settlement. In 1828 they united and built a house in the Dolahan neighborhood. The first teachers were, Lawson Childers, John Dolahan, and a man by the name of White.

Samuel Borden, a native of New Jersey, taught the first school in Russell township, as early as 1817. The school was conducted in a vacated cabin, situated in section 4, township 4, range 10. The first house built for school purposes was in 1822, and located in section 5, township 4, range 10. Petty precinct did not afford a school building until 1833. It was constructed of round logs, and was situated on the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 30, township 4, range 12. Washington Douglas was one of the first teachers.

To show the progress the schools have made within the last two decades, we here append a synopsis of a report of the condition of the common schools made in 1862, and also the statistics of similar items made in 1882.

For the year ending October 1, 1862, the following report is given.

Whole number of schools in the county	61
Whole number of pupils in attendance	2,922
Whole number of male teachers	62
Whole number of female teachers	26
Whole number of districts	57
Whole number of districts having six months school or more	45
Whole number of school-houses	50
Amount outstanding district debts	$ 725
Surplus in treasury belonging to districts	620
Highest monthly wages paid teachers	40
Lowest monthly wages paid teachers	7
Principal of county fund	1,383
Total amount received for school purposes	8,198
Total amount of expenditures	7,380

Report for the year ending June 30, 1882:

Whole number of districts in the county	67
Whole number of school-houses	70
Total number of graded schools	8
Total number of pupils enrolled	4,070
Total number of teachers in the county	113
Highest monthly wages paid	$ 75.00
Lowest monthly wages paid	12,00
Estimated value of school property	38,700
Bonded school debt	3,891
Principal of county fund	2,339.47
Total receipts for the year	32,837.54
Total expenditures	$26,908.54

The only Normal Institute held in the county was in the summer of 1880. The session was conducted six weeks under the efficient management of Prof. P. J. Anderson, aided by Prof J. H. Brownlee of Carbondale, and Prof. L. Prugh of Vincennes. Fifty-two teachers were enrolled, and much good grew out of this brief session. An annual Teachers' Institute of five or six days duration, is conducted by the county superintendent.

These meetings are held in various parts of the county, and, usually, are very well attended.

The following is a roster of the School Commissioners and County Superintendents since the office was established: Abner Greer was appointed Sept. 7th, 1836, and was removed at the June term of the commissioners' court, 1842, for failing to file his bond. William R. Jackson served from 1842 to 1844; A. S. Badollet, from 1844 to 1857; Luenberg Abernathy, from 1857 to 1861; John B. Saye, from 1861 to 1865; T. P. Lowery, from 1865 to 1869; O. V. Smith, from 1869 to 1873; F. W. Cox, from 1873 to 1881. C. H. Martin was appointed by the county board for the year 1882, when Mr. Martin was elected by the people for four years, and is thus the present incumbent.

We give below a list of the names and location of the present school treasurers:

N. H. Norton,	township	3,	range	10
T. J. Ford,	"	4,	"	10
William H. Higgins,	"	5,	"	10
Wesley Potts,	"	2,	"	11
E. Schmalbausen,	"	3,	"	11
Lee Warner,	"	4,	"	11
John B. Rich,	"	5,	"	11
A. B. Buchanan,	"	2,	"	12
Walter L. Gray,	"	3,	"	12
Samuel Stoltz,	"	4,	"	12
E. Rundle	"	5,	"	12
Stephen E. Morgan,	"	2,	"	13
C. B. Jones,	"	3,	"	13
C. H. Martin,	"	4,	"	13
David A. Watts,	"	5,	"	13

WABASH COUNTY.

THE EARLY SCHOOLS

The privileges for an education among the pioneer children were of the most meagre kind; yet the first settlers did what was within their power and means to give them the advantages of an education sufficient to meet the requirements of the times. This will be made manifest, when it is known that they, even in the perilous times of frontier life, surrounded by wild savages, did not neglect this important duty to their children. The first lessons were given in the forts by persons selected who were capable of giving the needed instruction.

The first regular school taught in the county of which we have any record, was in 1816. It was conducted in a deserted log cabin near Barney's Fort, in Friendsville precinct. The first teachers in this house were John Griffith and Betsey Osgood. A house was erected for school purposes in 1820, a quarter of a mile east of Friendsville. Its structure and appurtenances were of the usual style of those days, being constructed of round logs, puncheon floor, puncheon seats and desks, greased paper pasted over a crevice for lighting purposes, etc., etc. The village of Friendsville has performed a creditable part in the matter of higher education. For some years prior to 1866, Rev Samuel Baldridge had instructed pupils in the classics and other higher branches of learning in the church. In that year, through the efforts of Mr. Baldridge seconded by the friends of education, a building was erected for high school purposes, and till recently was occupied in that behalf by Mr. Baldridge himself. The school has turned out some apt and proficient scholars who have taken their places in business, or found their way into our colleges or seminaries. The building is a frame, 40x60 feet, and is surmounted by a bell tower, supplied with a bell. The public school of the village is in a prosperous condition. The school-house is a frame building 30x40 feet in foundation, and was erected about 1866. The schools of the precinct are generally in a prosperous condition, under the management of efficient teachers and are supplied with comfortable buildings and proper equipments.

The first school taught in Coffee precinct was as early as 1818, by William Townsend. He was a single man, and not only taught school, but conducted religious services in the settlement. The school-house was of the primitive style, and was situated on the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 10. Townsend taught in this house, and was succeeded by Reuben Fox. The latter became quite a fixture, and taught in the county for several years. The pupils who attended this first school were of the name of Arnold, Landsdown, Baird, Lovellette, and Degan, and were about twenty in number.

Reuben Fox taught school in Compton Fort, in Wabash precinct, probably in 1814 or '15. In this school James Stillwell received all the education he ever got. Robert Gibson, of Warren county Kentucky, a nephew of Levi Compton, visited his relations in the Timber Settlement, and taught school between the years 1815 and 1818. A log dwelling was converted into a school-house about the year 1820. It stood in Section 13, Township 1 North, Range 12 West. The first school was taught by Morris Phelps, who afterward became a Mormon preacher and emigrated to Utah. A log school-house was built about 1824, at the center of section 14, same town and range. Stephen Midget, now one of the judges of the county court, who lived in the neighborhood, at one time taught school in this building.

The first school house in Alleudale was built originally in old Timberville, and was moved to the former village. The present school-house is a handsome brick, two-story, three-room building, and was erected in 1879 at a cost, including furniture, of about $4,000.

Schools were conducted in Mt. Carmel as early as 1819. The first teachers were: Mr. Curry, Mr. Schufield,—and, a little later, Mrs. Joy became one of the prominent teachers. A school-house was not built until about 1823. It was a log building of small pretensions, and was situated on the lot now occupied by Charles Russell.

From this rude beginning the schools of this city have

grown to magnificent proportions. Her school-houses are large and commodious, well furnished and well supplied with the means of making study pleasant as well as profitable. They are now under the efficient management of Prof. J. W. Henninger, supported by an able corps of assistants, and are in a flourishing condition.

The first school taught in Lancaster precinct was in 1820, by a man of the name of Abbott. The cabin in which he taught stood on the west half of the northeast quarter of section 3. In 1822 a school building was erected on the present site of Lancaster. The first to teach here was Reuben Fox. A few years later the house was moved a half mile west to accommodate the settlers on Long Prairie.

A frame school building was built in the village in 1846. It served its purpose for a period of twenty years, but was outgrown by the numerical increase of pupils, and was superseded, in 1866, by the present frame two-story building erected at a cost of $1800.

Oliver Thrall was probably the first teacher in Bellmont precinct. A little later—1828—Alvin Kenner taught a school in section 32, township 1 south, range 13 west. The first house built for school purposes was in 1837, and was located in the southwest quarter of section 18, township 1 south.

The first school-house in the village of Bellmont was erected in 1874, and David Dean taught the first school in that year. The present house was built in 1881. It is a frame two-story building and cost, exclusive of furniture, $1921. The school is well equipped, and is under the efficient instruction of H. W. Van Senden.

Schools were not in vogue in Lick Prairie precinct until 1830. There were but few settlers, and, up to this time, they sent their children to the adjoining schools. William Townsend, before mentioned, was their first teacher. He was a Methodist preacher, and opened his school with prayer, and was considered an excellent teacher in his day.

School Commissioners and Superintendents—Gilbert C. Turner, elected 1833 to 1849. James Mahon, elected 1849 to 1853. W. M. Harmon, elected 1853 to 1882. Alfred P. Manly, elected 1882. The latter is filling the position of county superintendent with ability and satisfaction, and, through his attentive and careful management, the schools of the county have been gradually raised to a higher grade of scholarship.

The crude, old-fashioned school-houses and their belongings have passed into oblivion; and the neat, airy and cheerful ones of the present age are occupying their sites. The pupil of to-day listens with interest to the description given by his grandsire of the puncheon seats, greased paper for a window, and other peculiarities of the old-time school-houses when he was a boy. The manner of teaching has also kept pace with the age. Improved text-books have been auxiliary in aiding the teacher to classify his pupils and otherwise aid in the school-room economy.

The Mt. Carmel public schools, under the efficient management of Prof. Henniger, is a model of modern schools. It now has enrolled over four hundred pupils and graduates more or less every year. This year—1883—six students will be sent forth with the honors of having passed the examination necessary to graduate.

The following statistics will give a fair showing of the progress of school affairs in the last two decades. From the report made to the State Superintendent in 1861, we glean as follows: Pupils between the ages of five and twenty-one, 2760. Number of school districts, 52. Average number months school taught, 5–9. Number of persons under twenty-one years of age, 4048. Number of male teachers employed, 29. Number of female teachers employed, 44. Lowest monthly wages paid male teachers, $16.33⅓. Lowest monthly wages paid female teachers, $5. Highest monthly wages paid male teachers, $50. Highest monthly wages paid female teachers, $26. Total amount paid for school purposes $6,529.69.

The following are the same items for the year 1882: Pupils between the ages of six and twenty-one, 3326. Number of school districts, 52. Average number of months school taught, 6–9. Number of persons under twenty-one years of age, 4885. Number of male teachers employed, 51. Number of female teachers employed, 31. Lowest monthly wages paid male teachers, $22.50. Lowest monthly wages paid female teachers, $6.00. Highest monthly wages paid male teachers, $100.00. Highest monthly wages paid female teachers, $60.00. Total amount paid for school purposes, $19,926 86.

Unfortunately, but little has been done in the county in the way of institutes, which is so necessary for a well-organized corps of teachers and for the welfare of the public schools. In 1881 the teachers of the county organized an institute which met monthly and was continued for over a year, but, lacking a head, it collapsed and has not since been revived. A session of three days was held at Mt. Carmel in September, 1882, with very satisfactory results. Quite a large number of teachers were in attendance, and much good grew out of this short session. The schools of the county sadly need proper and judicious superintending; and, with the present Superintendent of Schools, Prof. A. P. Manley, it may reasonably be expected that a new era will open for the advancement of the schools of Wabash county.

CHAPTER XIII.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

EDWARDS COUNTY.

SKETCHES OF THE M. E CHURCHES.

BY REV. L. C. ENGLISH.

IN 1812 the Little Wabash Circuit was constituted, and John Smith was appointed preacher-in-charge, and Peter Cartwright was the Presiding Elder. The region now embraced in Edwards

county formed a part of this circuit, which was then included in the Tennessee Conference. Changes in names and bounds have been made, but the Minutes show a regularly appointed preacher to this region from that date to the present. The first societies were organized in private houses, and but little record of them is to be obtained. About 1825 a class was organized at the house of George Michels, sr., one and a half miles southeast of Albion, of which he was the leader; services were continued here till about 1854, when the members were put into other classes. The first quarterly meeting held in Albion was in 1831, in the old court-house. James McKean and John Fox were the circuit preachers, and George Locke was the Presiding Elder. The first class-meeting is thought to have been held at the house of C. Schofield, about that time. From about 1840, public services were held in a Union church until the M. E. church now occupied was built. Before 1836, a class was organized in the neighborhood of Old Union, near where Simpson chapel now stands. Among the first members were the families of James Dewherst and Cavy Lambert. In 1837 a class was formed at the house of Joseph Robinson, half a mile N. E. of Pinhook. Luther D. Morgan, from Terre Haute, Indiana, was the leader. John Fox was the preacher in 1837, and S. P. Burr in 1838. In 1840 Jacob E. Reed orgauized a class at the house of John Brown, near Bone Gap, consisting of the following members: John Brown and wife, James Hocking and wife, John Hocking and wife, Richard Hocking, Ann Gould, David S. Rude and wife. John Brown was the first leader.

The following are the M. E. churches in the county at this time:

Salem.—This church is in the N. E. part of the county at Bone Gap Station, on the P. De E. R. R. A good frame house was built in 1848, and occupied till about 1870, when a larger and more commodious house was built, in which a large and prosperous church and Sabbath-school meet every Sabbath. Here are the largest M. E. Church and S. S. in the county. This society embraces some of the most wealthy men in the county, who contribute liberally to the support of the church.

Mt. Pleasant.—This church was built about 1856. It is three miles west of north from Albion, near James Michels. His family and a few others constitute the small society here. A small Sabbath-school is superintended by James Michels; the church and school are almost wholly supported by this family. Being near other larger churches, it is not likely that either will ever be numerically strong, but they are doing a good work for some who perhaps otherwise would not be provided for these important things.

Albion.—This church was also built about 1856. It is a small frame, and is still in good condition, and is occupied by a small but prosperous society and Sabbath school. Among the first members were the families of George Michels, sr., Charles Schofield, John West, —— Boothe, Robert Jacques and Joseph Wheeler; several of these families were from England, and the others from the Eastern States. The present membership is about seventy. They are devoted to Methodist doctrine and usages, and liberally support the church.

Asbury—This is a small brick church; was built about 1866. The society was organized by Henry Manifold, about 1859, at the house of John Marriott, who was the first leader. Three other persons, viz: Nancy Marriott, Thomas Marriott and Mary Marriott made up the class. Soon after, John Goodbourn, a brother-in-law of the Marriotts, joined their number. This church is in Frazier prairie, seven miles north of Graysville. Being near other churches, the society and Sabbath school are both small.

Fortney—This church is four miles north of Graysville, built about 1870. Before 1840, a class was organized at the house of Frederick Botrammel, from which time regular circuit preaching has been continued sometimes meeting at the house of John Fortney, who was the first leader, and sometimes at the school house until the building of the church, which is a good frame building. The people are largely indebted to Susanna Marriott, an English lady who walked through the country and solicited most of the money with which it was built. From this humble beginning there is now a prosperous church and Sunday-school.

Simpson Chapel.—Was built in 1871. It is about four miles S. W., of Bone Gap. It is the result of the increased wealth and numbers of older societies. Here is a faithful and promising membership and a very good Sunday-school. It is surrounded by a church-loving and church-going people. The congregation is made up largely of young people, the children of Christian parents, some of whom have passed away. But their mantel has fallen upon their children, and from them the church has much to expect in the future.

Brown's Chapel is five miles N. W. of Graysville. The original name was Mt. Pleasant. The first society was organized by Rev. —— Walker, in 1836, at the house of William Brown, who was a native of Maine. It consisted of the following persons: William Brown and wife, Archibald Melrose and wife, John Scot and wife, Ishmael Blackford and wife, Anthony Wilkinson and wife and Esther Harper. William Brown was the leader and steward. From this time services were held at his house until 1849, when the society built a log church, which was occupied until about 1878. Since that time they have met with Mt. Zion Society until Brown's chapel shall be completed, which is being built. It will be a good frame church. Pastors from 1837 to 1844, were Taylor R. Allen, J. E. Reed, J. H. Hill, William Cummings, A. Bradshaw, J. H. Dickens and John Shepherd.

Mt. Zion, is five miles S. W. of Albion, and in Boltinghouse Prairie. The society was organized June 17, 1867, by William Bruner. The class consisted of seventeen members: Charles Baxter was appointed

leader and James Roosevelt was steward. Since that time regular services have been kept up at an old log Union Church. There is a membership of about sixty-five. A beautiful site for a church is deeded, and a good frame church is to be built this year. A Sunday-school is kept up through the summer. Situated in a rich farming country with a new church, a prosperous future may be expected for this society.

A small class was organized at Curtisville in the N. W., corner of the county in 1879, which meets in a school-house.

Most of this county is embraced in the Albion circuit which was organized in 1851.

The pastors from that date have been as follows:

1851, A. Campbell; 1852, J. Shepherd; 1853, J. N. Haley; 1854, J. Glaze; 1855, J. Glaze; 1856–7, A. B. Morrison; 1858-9, H. Manifold; 1860-1, L. C. English; 1862, J. Glaze; 1863, D. Chipman; 1864, W. J. Grant; 1865–6, V. D. Lingenfelter; 1867–8, J. C. Green; 1869-70–71, J. B. Ravenscroft; 1872, T. A. Eaton; 1873, J. W. Lowe; 1874, S. Brooks; 1875–6–7, W. Tilroe; 1878–9, C. W. Sabine; 1880–1, J. B. Ravenscroft; 1882, L. C. English.

The following is a list of the official members:

C. Baxter, H. Breckner, J. Brown, E. Clark, J. Copeland, J. Curtis, J. B. Curtis, S. N. Dalby, J. Ellis, T. Gawthorp, J. Goodbourn, A. A. Gould, D. Gould. I. Gould, J. Harms, J. Hallam, T. Hodgson, J. S. Jack, D. Lambert, D. B. Leach, Geo Leach, Geo. Machin, J. Marriott, T. Marriott, Geo. Michels, E. Michels, J. Michels, M. Michels, H. C. Porter, A. Rude, R. Rude, Z. Shurtleff, A. Shurtleff, W. Stanley, C. Woodham.

The number of members is about six hundred.

The value of church property is about ten thousand dollars.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

BY REV. B. HUTCHINS.

Services connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church were held very early in the history of this settlement in Edwards county at Albion and at Wanborough. George Flower, in his history of "The English Settlement," says "a native of the Island of Guernsey, Mr Benjamin Grutt, read the Episcopal service in a room in Albion set apart for a public library. This religious worship commenced in Wanborough and Albion in the early part of the year 1819," He also says, "If I remember correctly, it was in the following year, 1820, that the Rev. Mr. Baldwin, an Episcopal missionary, preached several sermons in Albion and gathered the Episcopal members together and organized a church designated St. John's Church. Mr. Pickering was an active promoter, and gave efficient aid to this early Episcopal organization.

The Rev. Amos G. Baldwin, in his organization of St. John's church, sixty years ago, was encouraged, it is believed, by William Pickering, Judge Wattles, John Woods, Benjamin Grutt, Daniel Orange, James Carter, William Funks, David Hearsum and others.

Taken from "Two Years' Residence in English Prairie, Illinois, by John Woods, 1822.

"In 1820 it was agreed to have public worship at Wanborough, and Sunday, 25th of April, divine service was first held in a log cabin that was built for a school, room. Prayers from the services of the Church of England, with a few omissions, were read by one of the inhabitants, and a sermon by another. This meeting was well attended, and has been continued every Sunday in the forenoon at 11 o'clock; and those of the Church of England and Quakers both attend it.

At Albion there is a place of worship in part of the market-house, in which divine service is performed every Sunday in the forenoon. Prayers and a sermon are read by one of the inhabitants. I twice attended. The service was from the Church of England with some variations. I think they style themselves Unitarians."

It may have been within two years later that Mr. Baldwin came, say in 1821 or 1822, when he tarried six weeks in the house of Mr. John Woods, Sr., who had previously read the service of the Protestant Episcopal Church himself.

The Rev. Dr. James Craik, late Rector of Christ Church, Louisville, Kentucky, in his little book entitled "Historical Sketches of Christ Church, Louisville," says: "One devoted minister had visited Louisville two years before the commencement of this enterprise (namely the beginning of the church in 1823.) The Rev. A. G. Baldwin traveled as far as this point and possibly beyond. He preached in 18_0 or thereabouts."

It may be proper just here for the writer to mention his own connection with the church services in Albion, and what induced him to come out here in the spring of 1838. He had read in some printed document or missionary report, that the Rev. Amos G. Baldwin, in his missionary tour had visited Albion and had organized St. John's church, that the church people of St. John's church had looked in vain for a missionary to come to them on account of the inability of the Board of Missions to provide either man or money; that they had tried to get a minister or rector themselves but for the like scarcity could not effect it, Mr. Pickering calling upon the Rev. Dr. Milner, Rector of St. George's church, New York, with a view to accomplish this desired result. The writer also read that in the lapse of time the Missionary Board became strengthened enough to do something for Albion, but the answer came that it was "too late, they had all gone over to infidelity."

It was in this situation of things that the writer resolved to come out himself, and so in March, 1838, the Rev. B. Hutchins and his wife came from Philadelphia by Louisville, Ky., and New Albany, Ind., to Albion, Illinois. This visit is substantiated by Mr. George Flower, for he says: "In 1838 the Rev. B. Hutchins visited Albion as a missionary prospecting in the inter-

ests of the Episcopal cause. During his short visit Mr. H. held two or three services in the court-house, but not being able at that time to secure a dwelling house left, and went to Vincennes." It was at Vincennes, Ind., that the Rev. B. H. remained more than five months, where his first daughter was born, yet during that period he visited both Albion and Centreville once or oftener in each month for Sunday services. There were two brothers from Ireland, George and Joseph Williams, who with their families constituted the Episcopal church at Centreville, Wabash county. The Rt. Rev. Philander Chase, D. D., Bishop of Illinois, was written to by these brothers to provide church ministrations for them. On my coming out in March, 1838, a letter from Bishop Chase came into my hands directing me to visit and officiate in Wabash county. Accordingly I did.

Three years after this I removed from Philadelphia to Albion, bringing with me my wife and two children and my father also. A revival and reorganization of St. John's church soon followed, and some who were present when Mr. Amos G. Baldwin made his visit about twenty years previously rallied round the church banner, and remained true to it till they died. Removals and death had lessened the number, yet William Pickering, James Carter, John Tribe, Samuel N. Dalby and others were found still living. Benjamin Grutt, in Church de St. Esprit, New York, was one with us in spirit and by letter. Children and grandchildren of the early members of the church were baptized in families. Divine services were held in the old court house and a Sunday-school instituted.

At a public meeting of the friends and members of the church held 28th March, 1842, present, Rev. B. Hutchins H. J. Hutchins, David Hearsum, F. B. Thompson, M. D., Joel Churchill, John Brissenden, James Carter, Sr., John Richford, Joseph and Robert Williams, Bryan Walker, W. C. Mayo, H. Ronalds, George Ferriman, H. J. Hutchins, Chairman, George Ferriman, Secretary, the following resolutions were offered and carried.

Resolved, That we organize a Protestant Episcopal Church in this village and proceed to the election of nine vestrymen.

Resolved, That the title of this church be St. John's Church.

Resolved, That the charter of incorporation proposed be adopted.

Resolved, that the following persons be elected vestrymen—viz.: Henry J. Hutchins, Joseph Williams, George Ferriman, John Pichford, James Carter, Sr., David Hearsum, Joel Churchill, Robert Naylor and Samuel N. Dalby.

Before proceeding further with this history it may be right and proper to state, as was probably the case that William Pickering, Benjamin Grutt, John Woods, sr., Daniel Orange, Judge Wattles, with James Carter, sr., John Tribe and Bryan Mather it may be also, were the early friends of the church, at the time of Mr. Baldwin's visit.

In September, 1842, the corner-stone of a brick church was laid on a lot given by George Flower and his wife Eliza Julia, on the 10th of May, 1842. The Rev. B. B. Kettehetty, Rector of St. James' church, Vincennes, Ind., Rev. B. Halstead, Rector of St. Stephen's church, New Harmony, Ind., and Rev. B. Hutchins, Rector of St. John's church, Albion, were the three officiating ministers. Within the stone a tin box was placed containing records and papers. Rev. B. B. Kettehetty laid the stone with the usual words and ceremony in the name of the Holy Trinity. Two of these ministers yet live. B. Halstead in Mississippi and B. Hutchins here, while a son survives his father B. B. K. bearing the same name and ministry.

We next come to the building of the church. This was accomplished before June, 1843; and on the 24th and 25th day of June was consecrated by Bishop Philander Chase, and on the same occasion fifteen children and adults were baptized and twenty-four persons were confirmed. The building had a vestry room, attached to it, and was furnished within with the chancel fixtures of Reading Desk, Baptismal font, Pulpit and communion table or altar. The structure was free from debt.

Very soon after an addition was made in front of brick also, being a tower with vestibules, gallery and belfry, having likewise a bell and organ. It, like the main building, was left free from debt. A Bishop's chair was placed in the chancel. And now began with the House of God a succession of seven ministers all in Priest's orders continuing to this day, the first and the last together, the one as Rector in charge, the other kindly considered as Rector Emeritus. The names of the seven are, Hutchins, Brittan, Comings, Clatworthy, Ryatt, Morratt, and Humphries and only one of these, Brittan, taken away from earth.

During Rev. William Morratt's 2½ years service the church was remodelled at the chancel end and enlarged and beautified, and the chair brought forward and a superior organ provided and a new lecture and reading desk, and inner railing substituted to correspond with the new and ornamented frame work. Likewise a new chandelier for the main building or nave of the church, and a large coal stove were bought and put up. Rev. Mr. Morratt's ministry was attended by these improvements. It is too soon to make mention of the beneficial change of the present Rector, the Rev. Henry Humphries.

The baptisms have been four hundred infants and adults. Confirmed one hundred and fifty persons, young and old. The Holy Communion has been administered monthly and on the principal festivals, while within the last three months it has been administered weekly and on all the festivals, major and minor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

BY CHARLES WARMOTH.

Long Prairie Church. — This church of regular Baptists, now situated in Shelby Precinct, was constituted with eight members, in the month of July, 1825. The members then were Isaac Greathouse, George McCown, Margaret McCown, Jonathan Shelby, Thomas Carney, Sarah Clark, and Margaret Sams. At the December meeting, 1825, the church elected Elder Elias Roberts as her pastor, who served them until July, 1828.

At the September meeting of 1826, we find an act, setting apart Friday before their communion, as a day of fasting, and that they engage in feet washing, on Saturday before their communion. The latter, they still practice.

On the first Wednesday in October, 1827, John Miller was ordained to the full functions of a Gospel minister. The first ordination of a minister in this church. The said Elder Miller was chosen pastor of the church, in July, 1828.

In April, 1830, Jacob T. Dunavan was excluded from the church, at his own request, on the plea that he did not believe he was worthy to be in the church. In September, 1830, Lot Sams was elected treasurer of the church.

In April, 1831, Elder Richard Gardner was elected pastor of the church, as successor to Elder Miller. The Doty family, whose names have been very prominent in this church, came to this country in the year, 1831.

Up to this time, the church was very prosperous, and held their regular meetings, and at almost every meeting accessions were made to the church. Almost all their actions seem to have been in the spirit of Christian love and brotherly affection, and they drew the line of discipline very rigidly. They did not allow their members to say anything to wound the feeling of a brother, without calling on such offender to account for it. The evil of tattling and talebearing, which is so common, and yet so annoying to churches and communities generally, met with very little encouragement by this church in its early history. They seem to have been very familiar with the admonition of our Lord: "Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven." Jonathan Shelby was the first clerk of this church, and he served until his successor, Thomas Carney, was elected, in October, 1833. Elder Jeremiah Doty was elected pastor in 1834.

At the January meeting, in 1835, we find an item of business on record that reminds us of a custom, that perhaps but few will remember. That was the heinous practice of teachers treating their schools to whisky, or other ardent spirits.

The third item of their business at the meeting above-named reads thus; "That the church forbids the trustees of schools, that may be taught in the meeting-house, allowing the teacher, or any other person to bring treats, or any kind of spirits to be drank in the meeting-house."

Felix Potter was ordained to the work of the ministry in June, 1835.

Fetherston Doty was elected clerk of the church in April, 1842, as successor to Thomas Carney, who, about that time, or shortly afterwards, left this country, and emigrated to Missouri.

C. S. Madding was ordained to the work of the ministry, in October, 1843.

In January, 1854, W. H. Pullen was elected clerk of the church.

Thomas A. Rogers was elected clerk, in 1859, and in March, 1861, Samuel T. Doty, his successor, was elected. For a time, during the war, there was not much business of importance in the church. They had no house to meet in, and had no regular pastor, and the result was, when they met, it was at some school-house or some brother's residence, and often without a preacher, so their congregations diminished to a great extent. In 1867, Lemuel Potter was ordained to the work of the ministry, and arrangements were made with the Missionary Baptists, for the use of their house to hold their meetings in, and in a few years the church revived again, and had quite a number of accessions, under the ministry of Elders Felix Potter, J. D. Jones, and Lemuel Potter. Yet the church had no duly elected pastor, from the time of Elder Jere. Doty's death, which was in 1861, until about the beginning of the year 1868, when Elder David S. Ford was elected pastor of the church.

In March, 1870, Elder Lemuel Potter was elected pastor of the church, and in March, 1872, Harrison C. Bell was elected clerk, and in May following, Elder Felix Potter was elected pastor of the church.

In August, 1873, H. C. Bell was ordained to the work of the ministry, and in November following, he was elected pastor, and S. T. Doty clerk of the church.

At the March meeting, 1878, Ciney Greathouse and Lot Potter were both ordained to the full functions of Gospel ministers.

In July, 1882, Charles Warmoth was elected clerk of the church, and is the present clerk, and Elder H. C. Bell is the present pastor.

In the year, 1876, the church built the house they now meet in.

Thus, we have given the most important events in the history of this church, for about 57 years, and find that in that time she has had eight pastors, and has ordained seven ministers. Elder Jeremiah Doty served as pastor the longest of any other one man, and S. T. Doty served them as clerk, first and last more than any other one man. In looking over the names of the most prominent members of this church, many years ago, we find the familiar names of Lot Sams, Thomas Carney, David Greathouse, John Bell, Henry Warmoth, Jonathan Shelby, and many others, among whom is J. R. Misonheimer, who, it is said, never failed to fill his seat without assigning the cause for such failure. In the year 1866, the writer of this article joined this church, and it has only been a little over 16 years; but in that short time

the grim monster, death has taken all the male members that were in the church when we joined but one. Jesse Potter is the only male member of this church now that greeted us with the hand of fellowship at that time. But, where are all those dear ones, whose names are so familiar, and yet whose faces we never see?

CHURCH OF CHRIST.

BY M. T. HOUGH.

The Church of Christ, sometimes known in history as the Disciples, or Christian Church, has, under the blessing of God, grown to a position of considerable influence in the United States and other countries. For nearly 65 years these disciples have been pushing the claims of the Bible and the Bible alone, and many readers of this history of Edwards county may desire to know something of the results of their labor, and their present condition and prospects. Their numerical strength in the United States is estimated at nearly 700,000, and they have a considerable membership in Canada, England and Australia. They are a missionary people, and as God gives them ability they begin to reach out toward foreign lands more fully. They now have missions in France, Sweden, Denmark, New Zealand, India and the Sandwich Islands.

Some of the Disciples of Christ have become quite prominent as authors of religious books, and they publish weeklies and other papers which rank among some of the ablest religious journals of the country. Their publications are, besides many books, about a dozen weeklies, eight monthlies, one quarterly, and a large circulation of Sunday-school literature for the children.

Their colleges and universities are nearly thirty in number.

The principles of the church began to be advocated in Edwards county as early as the year 1827, by Elder Amos Willis, who was the first preacher of the Church of Christ in the county. In advance of his neighbors, he embraced the principles of the Religious Reformation of the nineteenth century, headed by Alexander Campbell, Walter Scott, B. W. Stone, et al. After a life of much usefulness, Brother Willis was called to the enjoyment of that rest which remains to the people of God, on the 5th day of January, 1840.

List of preachers now living in the county, and who spend all or a part of their time in the ministry: J. C. T. Hall, Alfred Flower (at present pastor of the church at Paris, Illinois), Caleb Edwards, Wm. Flower, E. C. Stark, J. J. Ballard and the writer.

ELDER J. C. T. HALL.

This exemplary preacher of the gospel, now in his 65th year, was born in England, but came to this country in 1821. He and his co-laborer, Elder A. Flower, have done more ministerial work in the county than any others. The subject of this brief sketch, though he has lived more than three-score years, is still quite vigorous, preaching every Sunday, often riding horseback from three to ten miles to his regular appointments. The writer called on him a few weeks ago at his residence in Albion, and found him preparing to mount his horse for a three miles' ride west of the town, where he and Eld. Edwards were holding a series of evening meetings. The influence and value of a mother's prayers and Christian training are exemplified in the life of Elder Hall. From his earliest recollection his mother taught him to pray, and it was the influence of his mother's prayers that turned his mind and heart to the gospel of the grace of God. In company with others, he went to New Orleans on a flat boat in 1837, and during this trip his inclination to Universalism was severely shaken by the extreme wickedness and wretched demeanor of some of the company. He said to himself: If such vile persons are to form a part of the companionship of heaven, I don't want to go there. Then this thought flashed up in his mind: May-be you are not fit to go to Heaven yourself! On his return home he resolved to give himself to the Lord and His service, and accordingly in the spring of 1838 he made a profession of his faith in Jesus the Christ, and was baptized by Elder Amos Willis in the running waters near Little Prairie church. Some two years after this he began to preach, and has preached continuously, on Sundays, ever since. His labors, in the main, have been confined to Edwards county, and the influence of his work will be felt long after the Master calls him to that home above for which a life of piety and good works has so eminently fitted him, through the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ. But may it please the divine Father to spare him for many more years of usefulness in this county, the field of forty-two years' labor already.

ALFRED FLOWER.

This tall, straight, dignified Christian gentleman is of English parents, though born in this county. He is the father of the noble Geo. E. Flower, who has been pastor of the church at Paducah, Kentucky, for eleven years. It is an invaluable gift to leave the world such a preacher. But space forbids further mention of his name here.

Eld. Alfred Flower removed from his home near Albion to Paris, Ills., a few months ago; and, therefore, the writer can not obtain the facts of his ministry, suitably condensed, for a place in this sketch. The main field of his labor during a ministry of almost forty years, has been Southern Illinois, and no other man has sacrificed so much to establish and build up the cause of Christ in this part of the State. His name is familiar in almost every household. Whether laboring in town, city or country, Bro. Flower maintains the same dignified bearing. He has an analytical mind, is logical in all his sermons, and capable of stating his positions with great clearness. Hence, he is an excellent teacher. He preached his first sermon in Albion many years ago; and, before moving to Paris, a short time ago, he de-

livered an able and appropriate sermon to the brethren here.

CALEB EDWARDS.

Bro. Edwards was born in Brighton, England, in the year 1832, and came to the United States when he was about twelve years of age. He came from Cincinnati, Ohio, to Edwards county, Illinois, in 1848, and is now living on a farm 2½ miles south of Albion. He confessed faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, and was baptized by Eld. Alfred Flower in 1850. Fourteen years afterwards (1864), he made his first effort to preach, since which time he has been preaching every Sunday, confining his labor mostly to Edwards county. His popularity in the county was such that his friends urged him to announce himself as a prohibition candidate for this legislative district, in the fall election of 1882,—having received the nomination at the Olney Prohibition Convention. He was, however, defeated.

Little Prairie Church.—This church, situated three miles west of Albion, was the first church of Christ organized in the county. About the year 1823, a church of the Christian connection was organized at the house of Alan Emmerson, near where Little Prairie church now stands. Alan Emmerson and Amos Willis of the Christian Connection, William Hall an Episcopalian, Joseph Applegath a Baptist, William Clark a Quaker, James Cooper an English Baptist, and perhaps others, united their efforts and built the first meeting house in this community. It was a frame, covered, ceiled and weather-boarded with clapboards, and plastered with "Post oak clay." It had a brick chimney and fireplace. These men and their families worshiped together in this mud plastered house until about 1837, when they merged into the present Little Prairie church of Christ, mainly through the influence of brother Amos Willis, who was a preacher first in the old Christian Connection, but embraced the principles of the church of Christ in advance of others in his neighborhood. From the time they organized the church of Christ in the year 1838 till the present they have met regularly on the Lord's day to "break bread" in memory of their dying Lord and engage in other acts of worship befitting that memorial day, the day of Christ's resurrection. The first Elder of the church was Alan Emmerson, and the first Deacons were Joseph Applegath, Thomas Gill, and William Hall. Amos Willis was their first preacher. Alan Emmerson, an Elder, often encouraged them by words of instruction and exhortation. Though most all the original members of this church "rest from their labors their works do follow them." The church has enjoyed the occasional labors of J. M. Mathes, John O'Kane, William Jarrott, B. K. Smith, Joseph Warren, Moses Goodwin and others. The following brethren have held successful protracted meetings for this church: Alfred Flower, Elijah Goodwin, William Jarrott, John O'Kane, B. K. Smith, Willie Flower, and perhaps others. The regular preachers have been, Elijah Goodwin, M. Goodwin, A. Flower, C. Edwards and Elder J. C. T. Hall, who has preached for them almost continuously a part of the time for the last twenty-six years. He and brother Caleb Edwards are their present preachers. Three or four other churches in the county have been organized by members from this church, still it is one of the strongest in the county.

Present membership one hundred and fifty. Elders: James Pearcy, Charles Clark, and George Colyer. Deacons: George Green, Wright Wills and John C. Bunting. The chapel they now occupy is a frame, valued at $600. Seating capacity 250. Sunday-school six months in the year, with Charles Clark as superintendent. The Sunday-school closes its six months' work each year with "the annual pic-nic," which is always a very enjoyable occasion.

Albion Church.—The first meeting-house built in Albion was the old brick Christian Chapel, now refitted and occupied by Mr. Waggoner as a residence. After the completion of this house of worship, the Albion church of Christ was organized, August 4th, 1841, under the ministerial labor of Elder Elijah Goodwin, who was invited to preach here by Daniel Orange, a wealthy Englishman who lived on a farm three miles south of Albion. Mr. Orange was in Cincinnati at the famous Campbell and Purcell Debate, and being convinced that the position held by brother Campbell is the doctrine of Christ, he gave himself to the Lord Jesus the Christ and was baptized, upon a profession of his faith in Christ, by brother D. S. Burnett. On his return from Cincinnati brother Orange interested himself in establishing the church of Christ in this section, and especially in Albion. He was the first Elder of the church.

Charter members: Daniel Orange, Elizabeth J. Orange, Elizabeth S. Orange (Mrs. Alfred Flower,) and John B. Orange.

Four weeks after the church was organized, Alfred Flower, Charles Burns, and Sarah Burns were added to their number. The church increased in number and financial and moral strength till it ranked among our best churches in southern Illinois.

This church, in common with many others, has passed through some serious troubles, all of which were healed during a very successful meeting held by brother George E. Flower, of Paducah, Ky., some four years ago. There were more than fifty additions at this meeting, and the church was again united, causing rejoicing in the camp of spiritual Israel. The church to-day numbers one hundred and ten members, and exerts a good influence in the town and vicinity. But it is capable of doing a grander work still for the Master than it is now doing.

The first preacher employed by the church was Elijah Goodwin, at a salary of $50 for one fourth of his time, and the last one employed is the writer at a salary of $675 for all the time. The following is a list of preachers in the regular order of employment with the church: Elijah Goodwin, Alfred Flower, George Morral,

Caleb Edwards and Alfred Flower, (both same year, half the time each,) A. R Gilchrist and M. T. Hough.

Since writing the above I have been told that Daniel Bulkley and Fred. Applegath also were regularly employed at one time by the church.

Some of the most successful protracted meetings of the church were held under the preaching of P. K. Dible, William Jarrott, Benjamin F. Franklin, John O'Kane, W. B. F. Treat, and George E. Flower.

Their present house, a frame 32 by 70 feet, situated on the northeast-corner of the public square, was built in 1867 and remodeled in the year 1878. Present value of church property $2,500. Seating capacity 500. Number of members, December 29th, 1882, 110. Elders: W. L Orange, J. C. T. Hall, Caleb Edwards, Eli Bunting and J. Q. A. Wilkinson, Deacons: Jas. T Craig and Alfred Davis.

Sunday-school is held at 2½ P. M., each Sunday in the year. Joseph White, superintendent. Number of scholars in the Sunday-school about 80.

The writer will here add that he has resigned the pastorate of the Albion church of Christ, and he prays that the great Head of the church may bless them in all present and future work and labor of love.

West Salem Church.—This church now worshipping in the town of West Salem, situated in the northeast part of Edwards County, was organized Aug. 15th, 1858, by the union of the Long Prairie congregation and the congregation worshipping at Bro. Barney's. The preaching brethren present were J. C T. Hall, Anderson Walken, a speaking Elder of the Marion congregation and D. F. Mounts. After some discussion the following preamble was adopted:

"We whose names are hereunto annexed, being immersed believers in the Lord Jesus Christ, do mutually and voluntarily associate ourselves together in a congregational capacity to be known as the congregation of the Lord at West Salem, taking the Christian Scriptures as our only rule of faith and practice, and taking no name as a church name, but such as they authorize." This was signed by the following 29 names as charter members: Mathew Rice, Jas. F. Barney, Asa Pixley, Sr., Franklin Mills, Blashell Foster, Wm. Foster, Lucy Foster, David Reich, Henry Holoman, D. S. Reed, Nancy Reed, H. G. Auldridge, W. F. Foster, Charles S. Foster, Annie M. Foster, Jane Mills, Susan Barney, Sarah Clodfelter, Sarah Marks, Mary A. Foster, Amanda Smith, Catharine Easter, Coles Barney, Jacob Easter, Michael Clodfelter, J. A. Ferry, Chas. Reich, B. F. Bristow, and Sallie Bristow. The first elders were Wm Foster, Sr., Wm. Crawford and Robert Roby. The appointed deacons were Blashel Foster, Elias Reich, Mathew Rice, and Franklin Mills.

The building in which these brethren and sisters organized themselves into a church is still standing, and is being used as a store and post-office. James Kinner did much to start the work in West Salem, and Blashel Foster rented a house to hold services in, put a stove in it and paid the preacher's salary mainly for one year. It takes such sacrificing spirits to inaugurate the work of the Lord in many places. May they be rewarded.

First Elders.—Wm. Foster, Sr., Wm. Crawford, Robert Roby.

First Deacons—Blashel Foster, Elias Reich, Mathew Rice, Franklin Mills.

R. S. Crawford was the first clerk of the church. Jas. C. T. Hall, M. Shick, G. W. Morrall, E. Lathrope, J. W. Stone, A. Flower, J. W. Sumner, J. Mullins, and E. C. Stark, have successively been employed as regular preachers of the church. Brethren E. C. Stark and D. J. Ballard are members of West Salem congregation, and have preached there often. Jane Clodfelter, immersed by Bro. Ballard, was the last person to unite with this church. The elders of the church now are E. C. Stark, B. F. Mills, and Blashel Foster. Deacons: Wm. Hibbert, W. E Foster, J. D. Ballard, and Isa Pixley. The church numbers 125 members at present. Value of church property $800. Seating capacity 300. Their Sunday-school is evergreen.

Curtisville Church.—About thirty-two years ago the gospel was preached in the Curtis neighborhood by such Christian ministers as Moses Goodwin, Stephen Phelps, J. C T. Hall, *et al.* The first meetings were held at the residence of John Curtis on the same farm where he now lives. The church was organized at his farm residence about 1854. Among the charter members were the following: John Curtis, Mahala Curtis, Montgomery Mountz, Sarah Mountz, Hannah Curtis, B. F. Mountz, a young preacher living in the neighborhood, Frances Mountz, Mary Mountz, and Elizabeth Stafford. This congregation continued to meet at John Curtis' residence, till their number grew to 50 or 60. They often met in the grove, in pleasant weather, enjoying the preaching of Stephen Phelps, J. C. T. Hall, Wm. Curtis and Moses Goodwin. Many were the seasons of rejoicing in this temple of nature, in these earlier times.

A few years after this first organization at Curtis', the congregation at West Village built a house of worship, and the Curtis congregation, having no house, concluded it would be better for them to unite with West Village. Hence they became a part of that church, remaining with them till the year 1878, when they again reorganized in the school-house near where the church now stands, with 25 or 30 members, under the evangelical labor of J. W. Stone. The elders are Jno. Ryon, Geo. Gumbrell and David Allen. Deacons: Frank Curtis and George Ely. Their present house, a frame, 30 x 36 feet, was built in 1878, at a cost of $900. Its sittings are 250. The new organization has employed successively the following named brethren to preach for them: J. W. Stone, and W. T. Gillespie, Eld. Luther, J. F. James, and they have just employed Eld. Logan, of Wayne county, as their preacher for 1883. J. W. Stone and J. F. James have held successful protracted

meetings in this new church. The numerical strength of the church at present is 70.

West Village Church.—In a note to the writer brother Morris Colyer, Clerk of West Village church, says: "This church was first organized at Mr. Alan Emmerson's farm residence and afterwards met in the schoolhouse, near the farm of James Bunting, Sr. The history, so far as this congregation is concerned, is not known to me, but can be gathered if a little time is allowed."

In reference to the present organization, brother Colyer further says: "On May 29th, 1858, an organization was effected at what is known now as the West "Village Church." It was first called the Village Church, being near the village creek. When the new organization was formed on the east side of the prairie it was named the "East Village Church;" consequently the other (the one being sketched) gradually came to be known as West Village Church."

It will be seen from the history of Curtisville church given above, that it united with this church, and was a part of it for many years, the West Village people having built a house, previous to their organizing, in which all could meet. This house was opened for worship about May 29th, 1858. The names of the charter members, as far as we can ascertain, are as follows: Jas. Bunting, Sr, Sophia Bunting, George Bunting, Uriah Baily, Eliza M. Baily, John Curtis, Thomas Gill, Eliza Gill, Eli Bunting, Caroline Bunting, B. P. Reid, C. S. Reid, Mary Humphreys, Daniel Bond, Martha Bond, Hannah Curtis, Mahala Curtis, Nancy Curtis, S. Shelby, Sarah A. Shelby, Louisa Ground, Mary Edwards, Esther Mitchell, Frances Campbell, Cordelia Edwards, Elizabeth Kenner, W. H. Kenner, W. H. Reid, Wm. Campbell and Jas. Kenner. The board of officers was, Elders—George Bunting, Uriah Baily, and Jas. Kenner; Deacons—Emmanuel Bunting, John Curtis and Thomas Gill.

"As to the preachers employed," says Brother Morris Colyer, "there is no record until 1873. Up to this time however, there had been preaching by James Kenner, D F. Mountz, J W. Sumner, Daniel Bulkley, J. C. T. Hall, *et al.*, of whom I am not informed at present. Since 1873 the following preachers have served the church more or less as regular preachers, occupying one and sometimes two Sundays per month: Fred Applegath, E. Lathrop, J. C. T. Hall, J. W. Stone and Caleb Edwards. Brethren Hall and Edwards have preached each once per month for the past two years, and are both engaged for 1883.

Principal protracted meetings. April, 1864, G. Morrall preacher; additions 26. During 1865-'6, meetings were held by J. W. Sumner and D. F Mountz, resulting in thirty or thirty-five accessions. Records incomplete for 1865-'6. September 1, 1871, E. Lathrop, preacher; additions 20. Brother Lathrop held another meeting in December, 1873, resulting in seven additions to the church. March, 1878, J. W. Stone, held a meeting in which there were twenty-three conversions and three other Christians added—twenty-six in all. William and Benny Flower held a series of meetings in the month of November, 1879, which resulted in eleven additions to the church, and J. F. James held a meeting October, 1881, resulting in six additions. The clerk of this church says, "I cannot speak with certainty of the first two years of the church at present, but in August and September, 1859, there was a meeting with twelve or thirteen additions It appears from the list that Fred Applegath and Jason Bunting were among the converts." The church numbers at present about ninety members and twenty "dry bones." Will these last ever be made to live? The present elders are George Bunting, B. P. Reid, and Jason Bunting. The deacons are Thomas Gill, George May, George Gumbrel, and Sylvester Bunting.

West Village Chapel is a frame house, erected in 1858. but not plastered until about 1865, and is valued at $700. Seating capacity 2:0. In this audience room the church holds Sunday-school from six to eight months in the year. Average attendance about thirty. Interest good. Superintendent, Morris Colyer. This sketch is incomplete, but if it inspires the brethren to put their records in a more complete and permanent shape for the future it has not been written in vain.

Shiloh Church.—Is eight miles north of Albion, in the southwest corner of Salem Township. The first meetings in this neighborhood were held in James McKinsey's barn, but the church of Shiloh was organized at the residence of William Crawford, about 1862, with twenty charter members as follows: William Crawford, Priscilla Crawford, Robert Roby, Mary F. Roby, B. T. Bristow, Sallie Bristow, Samuel Crawford, Satire Crawford, Nancy Crawford, Elizabeth Crawford, John Bridwell, Harriet A. Bridwell, James R. Roby, Priscilla Roby, Joseph Vandever, Jane Vandever, Sallie Rogers, A. J. Byford, Julia A. Byford, and possibly others. At the time of organization they appointed as elders William Crawford and Robert Roby. The deacons of the church appointed at the same time were B. F. Bristow, J. R. Roby and W. F. Crawford. This organization has gradually increased till it now numbers 125 members.

A large per cent. of the people in Shiloh community are from the State of Kentucky, and they know how to entertain their preacher and all others who visit them in genuine Kentucky style. The neighborhood is sometimes called "Little Kentuck." This community and church has enjoyed the ministerial labors of J. W. Sumner, Franklin Mountz, J. W. Stone, and J. C. T. Hall. Elder J. C. T. Hall has preached for them for the last five consecutive years, and is re engaged for the year 1883. The present elders of the church are Robert Roby and B. T. Bristow. Under their efficient management and the preaching of Brother Hall, the church is harmonious, and wields a good influence in the community. Their meetings are feasts of brotherly love. May it ever be so. The church maintains a Sunday-school six months in the year. Scholars, forty.

Their house of worship is a frame structure built on the old style—pulpit in front between the two doors—and is valued at $500. Seating capacity 300.

East Village Church.—This church, three miles north of Albion, the county seat of Edwards county, was organized of members mostly from West Village Church. William Woods held meetings in the Montgomery school-house in this neighborhood about the year 1864. They built a meeting-house in 18—, and after its completion a meeting lasting four weeks was held in it by Joshua Sumner, and the church organized with fifteen charter members.

Official Board.—Elders.—Isaac Smith, J. F. Tread. *Deacons.*—C. W. Smith, Jacob Mason.

The regular preachers for this congregation since the time of its organization have been J. Sumner, Daniel Burkley, Dr. F. Mountz, J. C. T. Hall, Elder Lathrop, J. W. Stone and Caleb Edwards, who is just at the close of his seventh year's work.

The East Village chapel, a frame, is 36x40. Value of church property $600. It will seat comfortably 250 or 300 persons. The church numbers thirty members. No Sunday school.

There are some excellent members in East Village church, but the number is so few, and the distance from Albion and West Village churches is so small, that it seems to the writer that it would be better for the cause if these brethren would all agree to unite with either the West Village or Albion congregation.

Marion Church.—The Marion Church is in Shelby precinct, northwest part of the county, on the west bank of Sugar creek, and near the old town of Marion. The work was inaugurated in this community by Moses and Elijah Goodwin, J. Standish and Cornelius Aids. Their first meetings were held at the residence of Quinton Nicks, and it was here the church was organized, under the labor of Moses Goodwin. The meetings were held for some time after they organized, from house to house, but mainly at the house of Niles A. Shelby, the same house now occupied by his son, William Shelby. The first elders of this congregation were William Foster and N. A. Shelby; and the first deacons were Quinton Nicks and B. F. Park. The following names were enrolled in this organization: William Foster, Lucy Foster, Niles Shelby, Malinda Shelby, Quinton Nicks, Susan Nicks, B. F. Park, Elmira Park, W. Prichet, Elizabeth Prichet, D. Nicks, Orpha Nicks, B. Kinyon, Eliza Kinyon, and perhaps others. They organized in 1843. Hence this is one of the oldest churches in the county. It has been privileged to enjoy the occasional preaching of E. Goodwin, B. K. Smith, Elder Dibble, *et al.* Elder George Morrall was sent out as a preacher first by Marion church. The preachers regularly employed by the church have been M. Goodwin, A. Walker who was a resident preacher, Stephen Phelps, W. Courter, C. Aids, G. Morrall, A. Flower, M. Shick, J. Sumner and William T. Gillespie. Brother G. Morrall was their last preacher. The resident preachers have been Anderson Walker, and William Woods. W. T. Gillespie, a preacher, now lives near the church. The church now numbers 130. Elders: C. B. Root and J. M. Walker. Deacons: Jordan Walker and Stephen Stone. The church holds Sunday-school six months in the year. Number of scholars is forty.

The church edifice is a frame 26x38 feet. Seating capacity 250. Value of church property $450.

Marion church numbers some grand men and women, and it has the ability to accomplish much toward the salvation of men. May the great Head of the church bless them to the good of humanity and His own glory.

Bonpas Church.—The facts here recorded were given to the writer by Elder J. C. T. Hall, from memory. Hence the history of this church is necessarily very incomplete. The church is situated on the eastern border of the county. Elder Amos Willis did the pioneer work in this neighborhood, and organized the church about the year 1838. Elijah Goodwin, M. Goodwin, A. Flower, J. C. T. Hall, and Elder Tremble have preached considerable for them. Monthly preaching has been the rule in this church. Membership, sixty-five. Their Sunday-school is spasmodic. Their church edifice is a frame, valued at $700. Sittings 300.

Olive Church.—This church, situated about half way between Albion and Grayville, is the youngest organization of the Church of Christ in Edwards county, being effected under the ministerial labors of Brother C. Edwards, 1879, who did the first preaching in this neighborhood. But the first successful series of meetings here were held in the month of February, 1879, by Brother E. Lathrop. Brethren J. F. James and Caleb Edwards have since that time held a very successful protracted meeting. The church now numbers thirty members, with F. Wick as elder, and J. Scott and J. J. Wick as deacons. They have a neat little frame chapel, built in 1878, at a cost of $550. Seating capacity 200.

SUMMARY.

Number of preachers living in Edwards county, seven. Churches, ten. Value of church property, $8,310. Total seating capacity, 2,600. Total membership of the county, 945.

In conclusion I would say to the brethren of the county, that I am conscious of the fact that the above history is incomplete and perhaps will fall far short of rendering satisfaction to all; but the writer has taken no little pains to collect all the above facts and statistics. Most of the church records have been very imperfectly kept, and if this sketch stirs up each church to put its history in a more perfect and permanent shape, it has not been written in vain.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

BY REV. ISAAC B. SELF.

Albion.—The Cumberland Presbyterian Church is a growth of the present century. It originated in the remarkable revival of religion which began in 1797, to

develop itself in the extensive region known as the "Cumberland Country," embracing a considerable portion of northern Tennessee and southwestern Kentucky.

The organization was effected on the 4th day of February, 1810, at the house of Rev. Samuel McAdow in Dickson County, Tennessee. The distinctive doctrinal feature of this body is the middle ground between extreme Calvinism, and Arminianism. It is *Presbyterian* in its form of government. The name "Cumberland" is retained because that was the name of the Presbytery, and of the country, where the gracious revival sprang up, in which the church was born. In 1815, three years before Illinois was constituted a State, Cumberland Presbyterians had entered the Territory and carried the glad tidings of salvation to its scattered inhabitants.

The first congregation organized in this State was "Hopewell," now Enfield, White county, by Rev. D. W. McLin, June 8th, 1819. Among the first ruling elders elected was James Miller, whose daughter Sarah was in after years one of the first members of Albion congregation.

Shiloh congregation, in White county, was organized not long after the one at Enfield. Here in November, 1822, the Lord most graciously blessed the labors of Rev. Woods M. Hamilton. Among those converted at this meeting, was Alexander Stewart, a ruddy Scotch lad sixteen years of age, who joined the church at Shiloh, November 22d, 1822, and who in the Providence of God, became the father of the church in Albion.

Attending a Cumberland Presbyterian camp-meeting at Enfield, young Stewart saw Miss Sarah Miller, referred to above. At once he was impressed with her suitableness as a life companion, and sought an introduction. This acquaintance continued with increasing mutual pleasure, until January 19th, 1825, when they were united in marriage. In 1827, this young couple moved to Albion, Edwards county, which place they found almost entirely destitute of any religious interests, and in fact much avowed infidelity was found, and oftentimes decided opposition was manifested towards professing Christians and Christianity. The first sermon by a Cumberland Presbyterian minister was delivered by Rev. James Alexander, who visited the place on invitation of Brother Stewart, in 1832. He preached in a small school house which stood on West Main street, on the lot now occupied by Richard Curdling's harness shop. In the midst of this service, a number of persons of the baser sort to show their contempt for the worship of God, gathered outside and threw stones at a terrible rate upon the building. This, is said to have caused quite a commotion for a time. But the minister was finally enabled to proceed, and finished his discourse without further interuption.

Either in 1835 or '36, Brother Stewart, in connection with Robert Brown, Wm. Hall and others, organized a "weekly meeting" which was held in the counting-room of Joseph Clark, a young man, (not then religious, but who afterward became so, and united with the church at the organization of the Albion congregation,) who did business for a number of years in a log building which formerly stood on the ground now occupied by the western half of the "Craig Brick." This meeting, for prayer and the study of the Scripture, was continued, with increasing interest during the week, until in the fall of 1837 or 1838, it was thought proper to make an appointment for Sabbath. By consent of Walter L. Mayo, then clerk of the county court, the court-house was obtained for the purpose. The first service was conducted by Brother Stewart, who was filled with fear and trembling at the presence of a large number of the most intelligent and sceptical portion of the community. Lifting his head in prayer to God for help, in a trembling voice he announced the hymn:

"Jesus! and shall it ever be,
A mortal man, ashamed of thee."

Reading it through and then "lining it out" as was the custom, the hymn was sung. Its cheering words were blessed to his encouragement, and he proceeded with the services to its close; reading a sermon of some selection, not now remembered. To the surprise of the little band the unbelieving portion of the audience treated the service with great respect, and seemed pleased at the idea of having Sabbath services in the town. On the next Sabbath, service was again held with an increased attendance and interest on the part of the community. Brother Stewart at this time read a portion of "Watson's answer to Paine's Age of Reason." At the close of this service a leading sceptic approached him, and shaking hands, thanked him for inaugurating this Sabbath service, saying "You know I don't believe in Christianity, but this will have a good effect on the community, and will cause the people to brush up and put on clean clothes once a week any way;" thus bearing an unwilling testimony to the power of the Gospel; and to the fact that godliness and cleanliness are intimately connected.

These Sabbath services were continued in the court-house until 1841, conducted by members of different churches, who would read sermons, extracts from good books, or comment upon the Scriptures as seemed best at the time. As opportunity offered the services of any minister passing through, or that could be induced to visit the place, were secured. In 1841 or '42, it was decided to build a "Union church-house," which was done by the contributions and energetic efforts of a faithful few, members of various churches. This was a brick building 26x50, standing back from the street, east of the court-house, and the building is now occupied by H. Wagner as a dwelling. Revs. John Porter, Woods M. Hamilton, Wm. Finley and Joel Knight pioneer ministers of the C. P. Church frequently visited Albion, preaching in this brick church. Finally the way being open for an organization of a church of their choice, Brother and Sister Stewart made a request to this effect. And on the 23d day of May, 1843, Albion congregation

of the C. P. Church was regularly organized by Revs. Woods M. Hamilton and Wm. Finley, with the following members: Alexander and Sarah Stewart, by letter from Shiloh congregation; Samuel E. and Jennet Prichard, Joseph and Jane Clark on profession. Brother Stewart was at that time elected and ordained ruling elder, which position he has filled ever since. Rev. Wm. Finley served this congregation as pastor from its organization until 1851. There is no mention made of salary, and the only record as to any engagement is that Rev. Wm. Finley was employed Nov. 25th, 1846, one-fourth of his time for one year. For the next two years he labored as much as he could. Mention is also made of his conducting and assisting in meetings from time to time as late as 1855. Rev. James Gaston supplied the congregation for a short time before and up to September 1st, 1851, when Rev. J. T. Borah, (now of Mississippi) was employed one-fourth his time until some time in 1854.

In the spring of 1854, it was decided by the members to build a church house of their own. This was a neat frame 50x26, with cupola and vestibule, and costs from eight hundred to a thousand dollars. This building was dedicated June 18th, 1854, by Rev. Wm. Finley, Rev. J. T. Borah, then the pastor, and Rev. E. T. Senserman assisting in the services. It stood just east of the residence of Charles S. Stewart and is now a part of his front yard. At the erection of the new brick, the house was sold and moved to where it now stands occupied by Garland Biggers as a dwelling.

May 1, 1855, Rev. John W. Woods, (now of Mattoon, Illinois,) was engaged to labor with this congregation for one year, at a salary of $350.

At a meeting held by Rev. William Finley, at Wanborough, near Albion, in December, 1849, Thomas Smith joined the C. P. church, coming from the Independent church, Kendall, England. Some few years after he placed himself under the care of Presbytery as a candidate for the ministry. In due time he was licensed and ordained, and in April, 1857, application was made to Presbytery for his services as pastor of this church. Said request being granted, it was renewed from time to time, and Brother Smith continued in charge of the church until some time in 1864. He then enlisted in the Federal Army, and the congregation was supplied with occasional preaching, by Rev. Charles Low, of the Baptist church, and by Rev. James M. Hamon and Henry Cooper, of the Moravian, until in November, 1865, Rev. B. H. Blackwell was employed for six months.

April 25, 1866, Rev. Thomas Smith was re-engaged for one-half his time. He continued his labors until September 26, 1867, when he asked to be released, and another minister was employed. The records show several very interesting meetings under the pastorate of Brother Smith. His separation from the C. P. church, and union with the Presbyterian, was regretted by this congregation, who, however, follow him with good wishes in his new congregation.

November 20, 1867, Rev. R. J. P. Lemen, was employed as pastor, and so continued at a salary ranging from seven to eight hundred dollars, until the spring of 1870, when he resigned to accept an appointment from the Board of Missions. Soon after Brother Lemen entered upon his labors here the Lord most graciously blessed his work, and a precious revival was enjoyed by the church. Forty-nine persons, on a profession of faith in Christ, united with the congregation on one day; and thirty more, by letter and experience, joining during his pastorate.

In September, 1870, Rev. J. R. Lowrance was employed as pastor, at a salary of one thousand dollars, and house rent free. He entered upon his duties November 2, 1870, and continued to serve the congregation, very much to their satisfaction, until August, 1874, when he resigned, and moved to Lincoln, Illinois, in order to obtain better facilities for the education of his children. Recently he has moved his family to Gorden City, Kansas, where he hopes to establish a C. P. church.

September, 1874, Rev. William Wilson took charge of the congregation, at a salary of seven hundred dollars a year, and house rent free. He continued in this position for three years, though not receiving so large a salary after the first year, when he moved to Minnesota, and afterwards entered the Congregational church.

At this time, September, 1877, Rev. William A. Hyde, of Tennessee, visited the congregation, and accepted its pastoral care, agreeing to accept the free will offerings of the congregation as pecuniary remuneration for his services, which arrangement was continued during his stay, and resulted very satisfactorily. Brother Hyde's pastorate was a very successful one, some sixty members being received on profession during the first six months.

Soon after he took charge of the congregation, he began to press the importance of a larger and better church building, which had before been discussed by the session. Under his energetic leadership the people entered into the matter most heartily, and the present handsome edifice was erected. This is a substantial brick, 60x40 feet, with vestibule and cupola additional, and cost completed, four thousand five hundred dollars. It is heated by a furnace, and is well supplied with comfortable seats, a bell and organ. It was built by Elias Weaver, contractor, who has perhaps built more houses in Albion, than any other one man This, his last contract, stands as a monument of his continued faithful, honest labor, good taste, and workmanlike execution.

The following notice of the dedication of this building is from the *Albion Journal* November 23, 1878:

"The New Cumberland Presbyterian church was dedicated to the service of God on last Sunday, November 17th, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the seats of the capacious building were more than comfortably filled, while others had to be brought in from the old church to accommodate those who were unable to get a seat. At about half-past ten, Rev. W. J. Darby,

of Evansville, Ind., Rev. J. E Jenkins of Princeton, Ind., and Rev. John Woods, of Mattoon, former pastor of the church at this place, ascended the rostrum. After reading an appropriate chapter of Scripture, and a prayer by Rev. Woods, Dr. Darby announced his text to be found in the 132nd Psalm, 8th verse:

"Arise, O Lord, into thy rest; thou, and the ark of thy strength."

Probably, no more appropriate piece of holy writ could have been chosen for the occasion. The sermon was delivered in a very impressive manner and was listened to with great attention. Dr. Darby's manner of delivery, distinct articulation, and flow of eloquence made a very favorable impression upon his hearers. His dignified appearance in the pulpit was in keeping with his calling and commanded the admiration of his audience."

Very much to the regret of the congregati n Brother Hyde resigned the care of his church, on account of poor health, in the spring of 1879, and accepted a call to a Mission church, at Colorado Springs, Colorado. He has since gone to Texas, where with his wonted earnest faithfulness he is laboring for the Master.

October 1, 1879, Rev. G. W. Eichelberger of Pilot Grove, Missouri, was called to the pulpit of this church, for time indefinite, and salary the contributions of 1st and 3rd Sabbaths of each month. In addition to the usual pastoral work, Brother Eichelberger succeeded in organizing a Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society among the ladies of the church, which is still in successful operation. He also established a Children's Missionary Band, which was the means of raising considerable funds for charity at home and abroad. Under his management arrangements were made for the purchase of the neat brick building standing on the adjoining lot, west of the church, as a parsonage. This was to be paid for in ten yearly installments. One payment made and the remainder secured by reliable subscriptions. He continued to serve the congregation very acceptably, until October 17, 1881, when he resigned with a view of further prosecuting his studies in some of the Eastern Colleges.

Just before the departure of Bro. Eichelberger, from Albion, Rev. Isaac B. Self, who was then traveling as Financial Agent of Lincoln University, visited this church. Finding them about to be left without a pastor, at their request, he agreed to supply them with preaching until the next spring. This arrangement extended, in the spring, for six months, when in September, 1882, the relation having proved mutually agreeable, the congregation extended the call indefinitely, agreeing to pay a salary of nine hundred dollars per year, and free use of the parsonage. This was accepted, and the Albion Presbytery, at its fall session, was asked to ratify the arrangement by regular installation, which was done, and an account of which is here given, as taken from the Albion *Journal* of September 22, 1882.

"Rev. I. B Self was installed last Sunday morning as permanent pastor of the C. P. church, at this place, in the presence of a large congregation. Mr. Self has been in charge of the C. P. church here for about one year past, and his labors, both in the church and Sabbath-school work, have been so eminently satisfactory to the congregation that they unanimously called upon him to accept the permanent pastorate of the church. After expressing his willingness to the church to do so, the church made known its wants to Albion Presbytery at its recent session, and Revs. E. T. Bowers, of Enfield, and J. W. Elder, of Flora, were appointed to install him as such. They attended to that duty last Sunday morning, Rev. E. T. Bowers preaching the installation sermon, from Acts 20: 24—'But none of these things move me, neither count I my life dear unto myself, so that I might finish my course with joy, and the ministry which I have received of the Lord Jesus, to testify the gospel of the grace of God.' From this text he delivered an able and impressive sermon upon the call to the ministry, after which the charge was delivered after the authorized manner of the C. P. church by Rev. J. W. Elder."

The records show that two hundred and ninety-seven members have been received by letter and experience into this congregation since its organization. Of these nearly one-half have been lost by death and removal, leaving one hundred and fifty members as the present strength of the congregation.

The following are the officers, with the date of their ordination:

Elders.—Alexander Stewart, May 23, 1843; Levinus Harris, November 24, 1867; George Bower, November 24, 1867; Charles S. Stewart, July 9, 1871; John Walker, June 20, 1875; H. P. Craig, April 10, 1881.

Deacons.—Edwin Stewart, March 17, 1878; Lucius Harris, March 17, 1878; John Batson, July 7, 1880; Wm. Curtis, April 10, 1881.

Henry Edwards and Otis T. Macomber were elected and ordained Ruling Elders in February, 1855. The former serving until February, 1869, when he resigned, and the latter until his death, March 16, 1881.

Joseph S. Keadington also served the congregation as elder from July 9, 1871, until June 16, 1875, when he ceased to act at his own request; Bedford E. Harris, from June 20, 1875, to March 17, 1878, and James Davidson, from July 7, 1880, to July 26, 1881, served as deacons. Their removal from the State caused their resignation.

Trustees.—Alexander Stewart, Thomas Smith and Henry Powell were elected trustees soon after the election of the first church-house, in 1854, to hold the church property in trust for the congregation, which was deeded to them, and their successors in office. Various changes have been made in this board through death, removal and resignation, but the vacancies have been regularly filled. The present trustees are, James Churchill, Robt. Curdling, Sr., John Walker, Alfred Tribe and Henry P. Craig.

Sabbath-School.—The first Sabbath-school organized

in Albion, was a "Mission School," under the auspices of the American Sunday-School Mission, in what was then the school building of the village; a log house 16x18 that stood on the lot just east of the residence of Charles S Stewart, and on which afterwards the first C. P. church was erected. Father Stewart was the first superintendent, and for years in succession held that office. The "Union" feature was continued until 1867 or 1868, when, under the direction of Rev. R. J. P. Lemen, the school assumed a more distinctly denominational form, and has since so continued, though teachers and scholars from other churches find a welcome to its sessions and have always, more or less, been found there. A good school well supplied with books, papers, blackboards, maps, etc., has been maintained under the superintendency of different persons. At present Morris Emmerson, Superintendent; John Batson, Assistant; Edward Craig, Secretary and Treasurer, and Mrs. Ollie M. Smith, Organist, are the efficient officers, under whose care the school, we trust, is accomplishing much good in sowing the good seed of the word of God in the hearts of the children and youths, who are the hope of the church for the future. Twenty teachers and one hundred and fifty scholars constitute the enrolled membership, with an average attendance of more than three-fourths of this number.

Clerk.—Father Stewart served as clerk of the session, from the organization until February 20, 1868, when he resigned, and Elder George Bower was elected, which position he still fills very efficiently. To his well-kept minutes from 1868, and scraps of history which he had transcribed from the former record, the present writer is greatly indebted for much of the information as to facts and dates contained in the above.

Albion is the only congregation of this denomination known to the writer in Edwards, Wabash or Lawrence counties. There are members living in each, but not sufficiently strong for an organization. There are a number of families connected with the Albion congregation living near Bethel, and also some near Wanborough. At the former place there has been, for years, regular preaching once or twice a month by the pastor in Albion, in the Union Brick church. The present pastor preaches there at 3 P. M. every second and fourth Sabbath. A very interesting Mission Sabbath-school is also maintained at this point, members of the C. P. church being found active in its work both among the teachers and scholars.

Conclusion.—With some trouble, but also with a great deal of pleasure, has this history been gathered. Father Stewart, though in poor health, and at a "ripe old age," yet has a vivid recollection of many of the scenes of the long ago, and it has been peculiarly pleasant to gather them from him. The writer is sure he but echoes the sentiment of every member of the church, and of the community as well, when he says that to Father Stewart more than to any other person is this congregation indebted for its present prosperous condition, and for whatever good it has ever been enabled to accomplish.

CONGREGATIONS OF UNITED BRETHREN.

(*COMMONLY CALLED MORAVIANS.*)

BY REV. G. F. OEHLER.

To write the history of these congregations, one must begin in the State of North Carolina.

In the year 1751, a purchase of 100,000 acres of land, lying in the present State of North Carolina, was effected by the Brethren's church, of the British Parliament. The object which Parliament favored, was to establish colonies in the wilds of that State, around which the scattered settlers could gather, and to preach the Gospel to the Indians.

In 1753 the first colonists started from Bethlehem, Pa.; soon other Pennsylvanians followed, while some families came direct from Germany; they settled on the land that had been purchased, and which lay along or near the Yadkin river, in Stokes, Davie and Forsythe counties, called, at that time, Dobb's Parish.

The German language had not been brought by those alone who came from Germany; the Pennsylvanians also spoke it; hence, this was the familiar language of the settlers. Divine services were held in it, as one congregation after another was formed, and it continued to be used, even by those who were seized by the "Westward, ho!" spirit, and sought homes in the wilds of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Many of these could speak English in only a very imperfect way.

In the year 1829 some of these seekers of new homes found their way to Edwards county, Illinois, and by 1840 they numbered some twenty families. They were not all Moravians, nor were they all conversant with German; but the Moravian ritual had become dear above any other to them, and the German language prevailed. The leading spirit among them was Joel Rothrock, a thorough Moravian, who presided over their religious assemblies. But this was not sufficient; their desire was to have a pastor. Through correspondence between them and the authorities of the church, it was arranged, in the year 1843, that Rev. Martin Hauser, a North Carolinian, and well acquainted with many of the Edwards county Brethren, should make them a visit. Physically, Brother Hauser was a strong man, who had been reared amidst the hardships of frontier life; spiritually, he even surpassed his strength of frame, for he was filled with divine life, and with an invincible zeal for the spread of the Redeemer's kingdom.

On the 20th of March, of the year 1843, in company with Mr. Francis Eberman, he left his home in Hope, Bartholomew county, Indiana, 185 miles from West Salem. They came by water as far as Evansville, and thence made the journey on foot, being compelled to traverse part of the distance through snow. In the evening of the 25th, they arrived at Joel Rothrock's, and the next day, at 11 A. M., Rev. Mr. Hauser

preached, in a little school-house, on the text, "I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ." The same evening he preached at Adam Hedrick's. In the four days' stay which he made, he preached four times, discussed church matters, formed fifteen church members into a society, and examined the surrounding country. This done, he started on his return home by way of Mt Carmel, Princeton, etc. The good work had now been commenced, and the brethren continued to meet regularly for divine service.

On the 8th of May, 1844, Brother Hauser started on his second visit to Edwards county. This time Brother Daniel Brunner accompanied him. The journey, made overland, consumed nine days; some of the nights were spent in the woods, camping out. A busy visit of eight days followed; during that time Bro. Hauser preached eight times, baptized nineteen children, confirmed twelve adults, held various church meetings, wrote out the discipline for a congregation, and then organized a congregation of thirty-five members. The ceremonies of organization took place in Peter Hinkle's barn, on the 25th of May; here fifteen members subscribed to the church rules, and thirty-five souls partook of the Lord's Supper. On the same occasion, a Board of Trustees was elected, consisting of Joel Rothrock, Adam Hedrick, Charles Wolk, Peter Hinkle and Solomon Reich.

The next important step was the building of a house for worship. The site for it was not fixed upon without considerable anxiety; an offer on the part of Joel Rothrock, at last, however, settled the point; this was an offer of forty acres of land at $2.00 an acre, the price he had paid for it. The purchase money was furnished by the Provincial Elders' Conference, at Bethlehem, Pa., who took, in return for the same, a deed in trust for the West Salem congregation. Aided, to the extent of several hundred dollars by other Moravian congregations, a frame building 30 x 40 feet was commenced. By the 14th of March, 1845, the frame-work was completed. In the following May Brother Hauser again appeared on the scene; on this occasion, the first anniversary of the organization of the congregation was celebrated, and all the former Trustees were re-elected.

On his return home, Brother Hauser entered eighty acres of land for Brother Charles Kluge, in behalf of the Executive Board of the Moravian church at Salem, North Carolina, of which Board the latter gentleman was president. This purchase, together with others made by the same Board, and by the Board that resided at Bethlehem, Pa., made a sum total of 200 acres owned by the authorities of the church. The Kluge purchase of 80 acres is the land on which West Salem was afterward commenced.

No ministerial visits were made for a year, but divine services were, nevertheless, regularly held. When, however, early in 1846, the church building had been nearly completed, the two reverend gentlemen, Herman I. Titze and M. Hauser, were invited to be present and dedicate it. As Brother H. I. Titze has served in these congregations longer than any other minister, it is but proper to say that he is not only a German, but a thoroughly educated Moravian, who had been a theological professor, but with a kindness and modesty of heart that could not be fully appreciated in what were then the wilds of America.

By these two heralds of the Cross was the little frame structure dedicated to the worship of the Triune God, on the 31st of May, 1846; the services were held in both the German and English languages.

Previous to this holy act a town was surveyed on the land belonging to the Salem Board, and lying west of the church edifice; the town received the name of New Salem. In after years, when a post-office was established in the place, it was discovered that there already existed a post-office by that name, in the State; hence this was changed to West Salem, and has since been so known.

In the autumn of this year logs were made ready to build a parsonage, as the desire for a resident pastor now became very strong. The following year their desire was gratified by Bro. Martin Hauser's being appointed by the proper authorities to serve this little flock On the 15th of August, 1847, he was introduced to his new charge, and preached his first sermon from the text found recorded in Matthew vi. 33.

Not long after his arrival Bro. Hauser began to look up places where the Gospel was not being made known, and many such were found on every side. At a number of these, both within and outside the boundaries of Edwards county, he visited at regular intervals, and preached the good news. As other denominations came in, however, one after another of these outposts was relinquished, until only one remained, namely, that at Olney, Richland county, Ill. The summer of 1849 gave a great impetus and new life to the congregation. Some fifty persons arrived direct from Germany, many of whom had received their religious training and education in the Moravian congregations of Germany. The new arrivals were poor but robust young people, who at once united with the congregation. This addition was highly beneficial to Bro. Hauser's charge, in many ways; the Moravian usages and ritual were more strictly observed, and while the retired, quiet, easy going North Carolinians were roused and quickened, the strict ritualistic Germans in turn grew more modified in their views. Up to this time there had been few Germans in the congregation, and the German language had been made use of on only comparatively rare occasions; but now it became very necessary to conduct a large proportion of the services in this language. Since 1849 Germans have continued to arrive direct from Europe, until, at the present time, more than a hundred families have settled in and around West Salem, giving the settlement a decidedly German character.

In the autumn of 1851, at his own desire, Bro. Hauser was relieved of his charge, Bro. Edwin T. Senseman receiving the appointment as pastor, on December 1st

of the same year. The congregation, having a church building, a parsonage and a town with an increasing number of inhabitants, found it necessary to take another step forward. On May 13th, 1854, an educational society was formed, the aim of which was to erect a church school building, in which the children of citizens as well as those of Moravians could be educated. To assist them in this laudable enterprise, the executive board at Salem, N. C., made the following offer: If the congregation would refund the cost and expenses incurred by it for the 160 acres of land which had been laid out in town and other lots, and which had by this time grown very much in value, a deed for the 160 acres of land should be made over to the congregation. This offer was of course gladly accepted, and it was at once resolved upon to build a suitable school-house. But the carrying out of the project was interfered with for the time being, partly by the failure of the crops in the year 1854, and partly by the unusual amount of sickness and great number of deaths of this same year. The pastor's wife was among the latter number. A visiting bishop was also taken with the disease that had carried off so many others, and died on the way to another station The pastor himself was brought low with the prevalent sickness. Of the 84 inhabitants of the town 42 were sick and 12 died.

At a provincial synod, held at Bethlehem, Pa., in the beginning of September, 1855, it was decided, with the consent of the Salem provincial synod, that the West Salem congregation should henceforth be under the control of the executive board, residing at Bethlehem, Pa. At about the same time Bro. Senseman received an appointment to fill the pulpit of the New York city congregation, while the place left vacant by his removal was occupied by the Rev. John Henry Eberman, who, as well as Bro. Senseman, was a master of both the English and the German languages.

November 14th, of the year 1856, saw the two story brick school-house building, measuring 21x40 feet, and which had been begun two years previous, so nearly completed that school was commenced in it. The plan of making it a boarding-school, which had been entertained, was dropped. As a day school, in charge of the two efficient teachers, Rev. John Eberman and Rev. Herman I. Titze, the project prospered. The admission fee for non-Moravian children was per quarter, for boys, each five dollars; for girls, each four dollars; Moravian children at half these rates.

This praiseworthy work was scarcely under way when breakers appeared in the congregation. The flock consisted of members of two nationalities, who, though belonging to the same church, had received somewhat different religious educations. Of these, the Germans adhered more strictly to the ritual, while the Americans, per force of circumstances, were rather lax. The former, who were now in the majority, insisted on holding all the services, which had become so hallowed to them in their Fatherland, and demanded that the German language should be more frequently used at the services. On the other hand, the ministers, being Americans by education, naturally preferred the Engli h language, and threw their weight in with the minority. Under these circumstances, it was plain to all that the wisest course for the congregation to adopt was to separate into an English and a German organization. This was done by mutual agreement, and the German division began its separate church life on the 1st of January, 1857, with Rev. H. I. Titze as pastor. The division was not strictly defined, nationally, since some of the German-born remained in the English congregation, and *vice versa*.

This separation rendered necessary a partition of the church property. This consisted of forty acres of land and many town lots, the gifts of the two provincial boards. On the forty acres of land was the church, the parsonage and the grave-yard, while on one of the town lots, facing the public square, stood the school-house. It was agreed that the German party should divide this property into two equitable parts, and that then the English would make their choice of one of these. The latter chose the southern half of the forty acres, and with it the school house and lot on which it stood, which formed one of the portions as made out by the German element. The remaining lots, quite a large number, had been divided equally previous to this.

By synodical enactment, however, this property would not revert to the church in the event of either congregation's ceasing to exist or leaving the Moravian church. At the time of separation the numerical strength of the two congregations was about 165 communicant members; by the end of the year the English congregation numbered seventy-four, while the German amounted to something near a hundred. The English body used the school-house for divine service, temporarily, with the ultimate object in view of converting it into a parsonage. For this and other reasons the Moravian high school ceased to exist. The arrangement of the school-rooms was, however, so inconvenient for the holding of divine worship that the project of building a church received new impetus week by week. On the adjoining lot presently a foundation was laid, upon which in due time was reared a neat brick structure, measuring 36x57 feet, and on the 13th of August, 1859, it was dedicated as God's house. The cost of the building was beyond the means of the little flock, but the Moravian congregations at other points came generously to her assistance. In the meantime other denominations of marked proselyting proclivities appeared on the ground. Of these, the Evangelical Association, commonly called Albright's, worked so energetically that many members of the German congregation were won over to their church; the shock to the church they left was very great; but in spite of it she survived and eventually prospered. A little later a shock of a different nature convulsed the entire nation and thrilled this little community. The firing on Fort Sumter, on the 12th of

April, 1861, aroused the inhabitants of this little village, and called forth sentiments of strongest loyalty. Nor was the loyalty shown by sentiments alone; for very many of the able-bodied promptly responded to the call for defenders, not a few of whom sacrificed their lives for the Union of the States. In course of time the congregation became self-sustaining, that is, they paid their ministers' salaries; for up to this time they had been assisted in this by the church authorities. This entitled them to lay representation in the Moravian synods, which convene every three years.

Another step forward was the formation of missionary societies for both native and foreign lands, which annually contribute about $125. But this is only a small proportion of what is given by the two congregations; for in addition to the many calls for help, to which there is always a liberal response,—help for raising church buildings in other congregations, for distress among sister churches,—there are five stated collections for benevolent objects, which amount annually to hundreds of dollars.

The Sunday-school work was commenced as soon as suitable accommodations could be provided, and has since been energetically carried on, until at the present time the scholars of the two schools combined number 280 or more. There now remains little more to be said on the subject in hand. Both congregations are well organized, having resident pastors. Their numerical strength has been slow, yet steady, since each has almost doubled the membership with which it began its existence, the English numbering 128 communicants, and the German 190. Their character and their influence on the community is such as to warrant the prediction, that having done well in the past, they will do better in the future; that good work for Christ's kingdom will be done, and their number will be increased.

The names of the resident pastors are: of the English congregation, Rev. Robert W. Herbst, and of the German, Rev. G. F. Oehler.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

BY REV. M SPECK.

This church, the Evangelical Association of North America, was founded by Jacob Albright in the year 1800 Through ignorance, it is by some called Albright church; perhaps by reason of J Albright being the founder of it. Doctrine and church government are principally after the method of the Methodist Episcopal church. About thirty years ago, several families, by the name of Nichel, Bernhart and Guyot, members of the Evangelical Association, emigrated from Wabash into Edwards county, and located in Shelby precinct, near the Little Wabash. Shortly after the arrival of these families, they were visited by the itinerant, Rev. P. Burgener, who was at that time traveling on Olney mission. Hereafter this place was taken up as a regular appointment for preaching, a class organized, and Mr. M. Bernhart elected leader, at whose house, for a number of years, religious meetings were held. Whereas, the services were conducted exclusively in the German language, and the German population there but small in number, and besides that, widely scattered (consequently) the little flock increased but slowly. This is the foundation or the beginning of the work of the Evangelical Association in Edwards county. In the year 1854, Rev. P. Burgener received an invitation to come to West Salem and preach the Gospel, to which he gladly responded. This invitation was given by Mr. Joseph Barth, of West Salem, formerly a member of the German Methodist church, at St. Louis, Mo. he having a special attachment for a like church at West Salem. In the month of August, 1854, Rev. P. Burgener delivered his first sermon in Mr. J. Barth's cooper-shop, to a large and attentive assembly. A few weeks after, when he preached the second time, an organization took place, and the following persons were received as members of the church: Joseph Barth and wife, George and Michael Koehler. Henceforth West Salem was taken up as a regular appointment. In the month of September, the Indiana Conference held its annual session, at which a change of ministers took place. Rev. B. Ruh was appointed as successor of Rev. P. Burgener. The first protracted meeting was held in West Salem, in the month of May, 1856, in the private dwelling of Mr. John E. Altner. Ministers officiating at this meeting were as follows: S. Dickower, presiding Elder of Wabash district, W. Bockman, of Mt. Carmel Circuit, and B. Ruh, of Olney Mission. The meeting resulted in the conversion of a number of souls; five persons united with the church; a class was formed, and Mr. John E. Altner elected to serve as their first class-leader. This being the first revival meeting here caused a great deal of sensation among the German population. In the fall, at the annual conference session, West Salem was attached to Mt. Carmel Circuit, Indiana Conference. This field of labor was supplied by the ministers Joseph Fisher and Christ. Wessling. The work still continued to prosper, but under existing disadvantages of not having a suitable place of worship, the little church did not succeed so well, and the increase was not as large as it would have been otherwise. A special remarkable year, in the history of the Evangelical Association at West Salem, was that of 1858, when the Rev. John Fuchs, N. Batholomews and C. Kohlmeier were traveling this circuit. These brethren conducted a protracted meeting in the month of July, which lasted ten days. As the attendance of this meeting was great, the old cooper-shops and private dwellings, the usual places of worship, were too small to accommodate the people, therefore a vacant store was rented, then the property of Mr. David Hedrick, in which the services were held. During this meeting, a great revival took place; many souls were converted to God, and united with the church. Eye-witnesses declare that they never saw the power of the Holy Spirit so visibly demonstrated as during this meet-

ing. It proved to be a blessing to the church, and its exerting moral influence a great benefit to the surrounding community. In the fall of the year, another protracted effort was made, resulting in much good; quite a number of souls were saved and added to the church. The meeting was held in Mr. H. Busefink's furniture shop Shortly after this meeting, the brethren received an invitation to hold a series of meetings, four miles northeast of West Salem, at the house of Mr. Christ. Witte. Here too, the power from on high manifested itself to the salvation of many souls, who were received into the church; after the organization of a class, a regular appointment for preaching was established. When the work continued to prosper, the necessity of a proper place of worship was deeply felt. The country then new, and money scarce, the question arose with the members how will we proceed in the erection of the edifice. In the spring of 1859, steps were taken and arrangements made towards building a church, for which purpose a lot was donated by Jacob Mark. At a council meeting, a proposition was made by Rev. J. Fuchs, that each male member should subscribe five dollars, in cash, and twelve days' work to this enterprise, which was carried by a unanimous vote. With great cheerfulness the brethren set to work, and with their united effort completed the building by the next fall.

In October the church was dedicated by Rev. M. W. Steffy, then presiding elder of Wabash district, assisted by Rev. J. M. Kronmiller, of Mt. Carmel Circuit, and C. Wessling, from Olney. The church is a frame building, 26x40 feet, costing about $700. Having thus succeeded, it gave the work a new impulse, and caused the hearts of God's people to rejoice. The moral and spiritual culture of the youth were now especially considered and attended to. A Sunday-school was brought into existence, which was well attended, and proved a blessing to all connected with it. This school has largely added to the upbuilding of the church.

A good many of its first scholars are now the leading members of the church, and the Sunday-school is still in a prosperous condition, and promises well for the future. Rev. John Hoffmann, was appointed preacher in charge, G. G. Platz, presiding elder of Olney district. The circuit not having a parsonage, a house was rented in Lancaster for temporary use. In December, 1849, at a quarterly conference, the necessity of building a parsonage was discussed; a committee of three was appointed to project a plan and select a site for the same. The committee reported as follows: The building shall be erected at West Salem; size of the building, 32x18 feet, 13 feet high, 1½ story, with necessary outbuildings.

At the next quarterly conference, the plan of the building was reconsidered, and it was resolved that it should be 27x28, 1½ story high. The house built of brick and completed in 1870; the entire expense amounting to $800. In the year 1861, a revival took place among the young people, Rev. Wm. Wessler having then charge of the circuit. After the outbreak of the great rebellion, many of our young men, prompted by their patriotism, responded to the call of taking up arms in defense of their country, to help to crush the rebellion. As they enjoyed the privilege of a number of them being together, they kept up their religious services in the army and retained their religion, returning as Christians. From 1863 to 1865, Revs. H. L. Fisher and Parker traveled on the circuit. From 1865 to 1875, the following brethren have traveled on this work: Rev. C. Glaus, J. Miller, J. Berger, J. Hoffman, C. Wessling, C. Heim, and B. Uphaus. There is no great success to report, under the administration of these brethren; nevertheless, the work continued to prosper. A great aid in the Sunday-school is the good, sound and extensive literature of the Evangelical Association, comprising the following in music, "Jubeltoene," "Hosanna," "Evergreen," "Happy Songs," and "Sunday-school Songs." The "International Lesson," the "Sunday-school Teacher," the "Blackboard," with its illustrated lesson; "Der Klien Kinder Lehrer," "Christlicher Kinderfreund," "Laemmerweide," "Sunday-school Messenger," and "My Lesson." Besides the above Sunday-school literature, the church publishes a good variety of other religious periodicals, such as: "Der Christlicher Botschafter," "Living Epistle," "Das Evangelische Magazin," and "The Evangelical Messenger." All the periodicals mentioned, excepting two, are published weekly. All the Sunday-schools of our church in Edwards county, have, from the beginning to the present time, been well supplied with the needed Sunday-school material. "Botschafter and Messenger," the main organs of the church, are especially adapted for the family circle. These are first-class papers, and have a large circulation, not only among the members of our church, but also in other denominations. Soon after the establishment of the church in the county, different auxiliary mission societies were founded, who nobly contributed to the missionary cause, both for the foreign and home mission. In 1868, West Salem, and the other appointments of the county, were taken from Mt. Carmel Circuit, and the West Salem Circuit was formed, including the following appointments: West Salem, Wittis, Little Wabash, Lancaster, and Timber Settlement.

From 1875 to 1878, Rev. C. Mattheis, formerly a citizen of West Salem Precinct, traveled on West Salem Circuit. At this time the work was enlarged by adding the Grayville appointment. There being too much labor for one man, Bro. M. was assisted by a colleague, Wm. L. Luhring; their success was very good, resulting in the conversion of about eighty souls. The following three years, C. Wessling and Finkbeiner, succeeded the above-mentioned brethren. At this time, it was deemed necessary on some parts of the circuit, to commence laboring in the English language, and this part of the work was especially assigned to M. F. Finkbeiner, who successfully discharged his call at the different appointments, and it was his privilege to organize and establish

the first English classes of the Evangelical Association in this county.

In the spring of 1879, at a meeting, a resolution was passed to erect a church in Shelby precinct, at Little Wabash; to be located on the land of Mr. F. Gaedecke Immediately after passing this resolution, steps were taken to proceed. During the same meeting, subscriptions were taken up, to which the people contributed very liberally. The contract of the building was let to Mr. H. Busefink, of West Salem; to be a frame structure of 24x40 feet, and 13 feet high, for the amount of $700. During the summer the house was finished. This church is a neat building, an ornament to that part of the country, and speaks well for this society. It was dedicated by H. L. Fisher, P.r. Elder, in November, 1879. The meeting was protracted, and good results obtained; according to their confession, about 30 souls were converted, and 28 united with the church. A good Sunday-school is connected with this congregation, conducted in the English language. The congregation of this appointment consisted of part German and part English members, and, accordingly, the services are conducted in both languages. The prospect for the future is promising, as the people are energetic and zealous in good works. In 1881, the southern Indiana annual conference was held at West Salem. Bishop T. H. Bowman presided during the session. There were ministers present, about 30 in number; the conference was good, adding to the cause. The missionary meeting, which was held Sunday afternoon, April the 3d, met with good success, the result being $578 10. At this conference, Rev. M. Speck was appointed to the circuit, who has successfully labored up to this time. This denomination has also a church situated in Grayville, Edwards county, Illinois. With a quiet congregation, and a promising Sunday-school, the church is located in Edwards county, and belongs to the Grayville circuit.

The statistics of circuit, now consisting of the two appointments, West Salem and Little Wabash, are as follows:

1. The membership, 143.
2. Three churches valued at $2500.
3. One parsonage at $800.
4. Three Sunday-schools.
5. Containing about 360 scholars.
6. Officers and teachers, 40.
7. Libraries, three.
8. Containing about 400 volumes.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

BY J. SCOTT DAVIS, SUPPLY PASTOR OF SUMNER CHURCH.

To insure accuracy, the records of each church should be searched. This has been done by that Prince of Statisticians, Rev. A. T Norton, D. D., of Alton, by whose labors I have his permission to profit on this occasion. Besides, my five years' residence in the county enables me to present a sketch of our Church, which will I trust, accord with the facts.

For forty-eight years, Lawrence County has rejoiced in the sky-blue light of Calvinism, shed by the oldest and largest Presbyterian Church in the county. "Pisgah," suggestive of ecstatic views of the Promised Land, was organized March 15, 1835, with 32 members.

Then come seven others: Shiloh, Lawrenceville, Union, Hopewell, Bridgeport, Gilead, and Sumner.

Pisgah, from its organization to 1851, sixteen years, was blessed with the prayers and labors of that minister, Isaac Bennet, whose soul was on fire with love to his Redeemer; and who, like his Master, was never so happy as when seeking and saving that which was lost.

Then came ministers Wallace, Leffler, Saye, Mack, Ross and Smith. The last will soon enter his ninth year of pastoral work; and under him, assisted by Rev. C. S. Armstrong, Synodical Missionary, occurred the greatest revival known in the Church, adding about fifty to the membership.

Under Rev. Thos. Smith's devoted labors, the church is *edified* in every sense of the word.

Next comes Shiloh church; not long-lived but filling its destiny. It was organized in 1841, by that worker, wise, earnest and untiring, Rev. Isaac Bennet, with thirteen members. Of these, two, John and James Wright, were chosen Elders. The school-house which this church used for religious services, was one mile south of an old village-site called Charlottesville, ten miles northwest of Lawrenceville, and near Crawford county. The church seems never to have had more than fifteen members; and as we might expect, after the Lawrenceville church was opened, the Presbytery dissolved the Shiloh church, May 2, 1851, and added its members to Lawrenceville.

This Lawrenceville church, at the county-seat, was organized August 12, 1848, with twenty members. Unfortunately, the records of the church were burned, being in a physician's office, when it was destroyed by fire. By a series of providences, the church became weakened, until at last the substantial brick building was sold, and the organization given up. Meantime the valuable bell, of pure bell-metal and clarion tone, was generously given to Sumner.

Fourth on the list, comes Union Presbyterian Church, organized June 17, 1854, by Rev. John Crozier, with twelve members. God has been very good to this church. The four Elders, H. M. Wagner, Henry Goodman, J. H. Fee, and John N. B. Hardy, are stalwarts; firm, energetic and ready for every good work. The Deacons, George Westall, and Casper Legg, are conscientious and efficient. The Sabbath School is a model. The weekly prayer-meeting is well attended, and all take part—young and old, male and female, Collections are taken for all the Boards. Membership, seventy. Ministers consecutively: Lilly, Crozier, Saye, Mack,

Ross, Smith, and Davis. Our prayer is: "Father, through us glorify Thy Name."

Hopewell Church was situated three and a half or four miles northwest of Bridgeport. It was organized by Revs. John Crozier and John B. Saye, May 15, 1858, with sixteen members. It had a log building for a place of worship. It was named Hopewell at the suggestion of that embodiment of hopeful energy, Rev. J. Crozier. But its name did not save it. It has mostly been absorbed by the Bridgeport church. In 1867 its name had disappeared from the minutes of the General Assembly and its roll of churches.

Bridgeport, though sixth in time of organization, is second in numbers. It was organized by Revs. John Crozier and John Mack, and Elder Thos. Buchanan, May 7 and 8, with 24 members. First minister, Rev. John Mack. Next Rev. R. G. Ross, by whose untiring work, a house of worship was built for $2,700. In the winter of 1881 and 1882, the Synodical Missionary, Dr. Armstrong, labored in connection with the pastor and congregation, in a protracted meeting, resulting in 25 members added to the church, and the church itself greatly edified.

Gilead church, on the county line between Lawrence and Richland, five miles south of Hadley, was organized by Rev. S. C. Baldridge, February 13 and 14, 1870, with eighteen members. It has been regularly supplied, at various times, by each of three ministers: S. C. Baldridge, C. C. Bomberger, and J. S Davis. The site of the building consists of one acre, and was bought for fifteen dollars. The house of worship is of wood, 26x40, finished inside with ash and walnut, and is a perfect gem of good taste, embowered in its grove of native trees. It cost $1,500, and was dedica ed December 4, 1870, by Rev. S. C. Baldridge, who preached the sermon.

Sumner, the largest town in the county, was last to have a Presbyterian church, but the ground had been thoroughly worked by other denominations. On the 9th of June, 1878, by direction of the Presbytery, Rev. S. C. Baldridge preached, and after the sermon organized a church of nineteen members. At a subsequent meeting, the church decided to elect their officers for a specified term of service, not to be less than three years, and Elders and Deacons were accordingly chosen.

Two years after, Mr. Jacob May offered us a lot and one hundred dollars, if we would build a house of worship. This timely and generous offer, afterwards more than made good, saved our little band from extinction. By the blessing of God, the help of other Christians, including the Board of Church Erection, and by putting our own shoulder to the wheel, and our hands deep into our pockets, with more help fro n Mr. May, we have a building, neat and commodious, costing, besides the bell —a present from Lawrenceville—$1,725, lighted brilliantly by two six-burner Bailey Reflectors.

Our Elders are John McCord J. S. Brookie, John C. Wagie and Dr. Wm. B. Bedell. Our Deacons, S. M. McClure, Wm H. Orr and Samuel C. Craig. Our Sabbath School numbers over a hundred members, and pays its own expenses. Our weekly prayer-meeting is well attended, and all take part; young and old, male and female. We contribute to all the Boards. A weekly Children's Meeting, conducted by Mrs. Davis, is winning and training more than two scores of the younger ones for Christ. Our membership is thirty-eight. We look up to the hills, fro n whence cometh our help.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

BY REV. J. R. WRIGHT.

The first church of this name in the United States which we have any history of was organized in Manakin Town, North Carolina, on Christmas Day in 1793; the members were in most part seceders from the Methodist Church, and they called themselves Republican Methodists for a short time; but at a subsequent meeting dropped this title and took the more general name Christian.

Their rise in the east was in the year 1800. The first church organized was at Lyndon, Vermont, September, 1800; and at Bradford, Vermont, 1802; at Piermont, New Hampshire, in 1803.

In the west, in Kentucky and Tennessee, great revivals of religion broke out in the year 1800 and 1801, from which a number of churches were formed. They have some good schools and colleges. Antioch College, of Yellow Springs, Ohio, Union Christian College, of Meron, Indiana, and a theological school in New York, are the principal of their institutions of learning. At present they number in the United States, Canada and New Brunswick about 1500 preachers, with a membership of nearly 300,000.

They were the first to edit a religious paper, *The Herald of Gospel Liberty*, published September 8, 1808, by Elias Smith, N. H.

Center School-House.—The early settlers of Lawrence county were in most part a religious people. One of the first preaching places was at Center school-house, in Lawrence county, about the year 1817. Daniel Travis was among their first preachers at this point. They grew rapidly until they became a strong church. Wm. Adams, of Russellville, was one of its oldest members. This church had several pastors, some of whom were men of good ability, who were fully up to their day in intellectual power.

Spring Hill, two miles southwest of Bridgeport, was built as early as 1820, and used as a school-house. This house was open to other denominations. The cemetery still marks the spot where the old veterans of the cross worshipped. Their first preachers were D. Travis, and William Kinkade, the latter one of the oldest resident preachers of the county. Of those who visited this point, were Revs. James Hughes, J. Rodgers, David McDonald and Elijah Gooden.

Law's Camp-ground—Six miles northwest of Sumner, where there was a flourishing society for several years,

and where the Southern Wabash Christian Conference was held for several years. John Laws, one of the leading members of the society, fed and otherwise entertained the meetings held there. He killed beeves, cooked large quantities of different kinds of provisions, set a long table out doors, hauled wagon loads of hay and corn out, and invited all present to eat and feed. But from removals by death and other causes, the society is only an object of the past. This was between 1838 and 1854. Their preachers were Nathan Woods, William Ramsey and others.

Bethlehem.—Organized in Lawrence county, seven miles south of Sumner, at Emsley Wright's, in the year 1840, which has been and is yet an influential church. They held their meetings at E. Wright's until after his death in 1855, when they built a house of hewed logs, which they used till 1868, when they built another house, which is a good substantial building.

Aunt Kate Wright (as she is called) was one of the first members of the church, and she is the only one now living of the first. She says she did not hear a sermon for three years after she moved to this State till Rev. William Ramsay preached at their house, and soon after effected an organization which has stood through all the trials, and is yet a strong society. Their pastors were Ramsay, Guard, Andrews N. Wood, William Hole, J. Wood, William Wood, M. G. Collins, W. M. Markwell and S. L. Cheek, the present pastor, 1883. The principal families were the Moores, Wrights, Bells, Ridgeleys, Borekmans and others who have been leading families in the church. They number about 130.

Guard's Point—Four miles south of Lancaster in Wabash county, Illinois. This was a prominent society for several years but has become extinct. Another church east of Friendsville, in Wabash county, passed out of existence. Some of the Pools were members of the society.

Another society near McClary's Bluff which flourished for a few years is now only in the memory of a few in Wabash county.

Sumner.—This church was organized February 1, 1860, by Elder D. Griffin, of the Miami Christian Conference of Ohio. John Judy, Sr., was elected deacon, Skilliman Judy, treasurer, and Bolivar Judy, clerk. N. Summerbell visited the church in July of this year, and five were added. Elder Austin Hutson, of Fort Branch, Ind., became pastor of the church in 1861, and continued till his death, which occurred October 16, 1869, excepting part of the years '62 and '3. Up to that time the number of members were 208, and Sumner Christian Church was the leading church of the vicinity. Elder Hutson preached his last sermon in Sumner from "I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ," on Sunday night the first Sunday in October, 1869, and died on the 16th. President T. Holmes, of Meron, Ind., preached the funeral sermon of Elder Hutson in the Christian Church in Sumner, Nov., 1869, to a large audience, who mourned the loss of a worthy pastor. The church had no regular pastor but for a short time till October 27, 1878, when M. G Collius was installed and reorganized the church. Elder Collins served as pastor until September, 1881. J. R. Wright, of Sumner, has been pastor of the church since September, 1881. Some of the principal families are the Judys, Wohers, Bells, Burgess', Thompsons, Basdens, Andersons and others.

The resident preachers are D. L. Moore, of Sumner, Ill., James B. Wright, of Sumner, Ill., J. C. Hughes, of Chauncey, Ill., J. R. Wright, of Sumner, Ill. This is the old Christian Church, called by some New Lights. It is not Christian (or Campbellites).

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

BY J. L. GRIFFIN.

This religious body is generally known in Illinois, by the name "Christian Church." But to distinguish it from another body in the county, called by the same name, we have used the name applied in the east, and in many other places.

Some of the older congregations in Lawrence county were organized at an early day—perhaps forty years ago, or more. Some of the pioneers of the church, have preached in the county. We call to mind Elijah Goodwin and Maurice R. Trimble deceased; and Joseph W. Wolfe, and John S. Howard, who are living.

Most of the congregations are comparatively young. There are only three that can be called old churches. There are eleven organized congregations in the county, with a membership, in the aggregate, of over one thousand. The value of church property, a fair estimate, will reach eleven thousand dollars.

The following as nearly as we can ascertain, is the location, membership and value of church property, of the churches in the county.

1. *Russellville*—Situated in the village of Russellville. The membership is about 120. The value of church property is $1,500. The house is new and good.

2. *Rising Sun.*—Situated in Russellville township. It is a country congregation of recent organization; the house is new; membership, about eighty; value of church property, 900 dollars.

3. *Pleasant Ridge.*—This is a country congregation, situated in Bond Township. Church property, new and good; value about 1,300 dollars; membership, about 100.

4. *Hillsboro.*—Situated in Bond township. This is a new country congregation. Membership, about eighty; value of church property, about 1000 dollars.

5. *Prairie Hall.*—A country congregation in Petty Town. Value of church property, about 1 000 dollars; membership, about 100. This is also a new congregation.

6. *Sumner.*—This church is in the village of Sumner, and is known there as the "East Christian Church." Membership, from 75 to 100; value of church property, 1,200 dollars.

7. *Bridgeport.*—Situated in the village of Bridgeport. Membership of the church, about seventy-five; value of church property, 1,200 dollars.

8. *Pleasant Hill.*—This is a country congregation near the village of Bridgeport. Value of church property, 1,200 dollars; membership, about seventy-five.

9. *Mount Zion.*—This is a country congregation. The house is old, and not very good. A new one is contemplated. Value of church property, 500 dollars; membership, about 100; situated in Lukin Township.

10. *Centreville.*—Situated in Allison Township, and near the post office of that name. The church property is valued at 1,200 dollars; membership, about seventy five.

11. *Lawrenceville.*—This church is in the village of Lawrenceville, the county seat of county. It has a membership of from 150 to 175; value of church property 1,200 dollars; one of the oldest churches in the county. The house will soon be put in a good state of repair.

The following is the post-office of the officers of the various churches:

1. Russellville,	P. O.	Russellville.
2. Rising Sun,	" "	"
3. Pleasant Ridge,	" "	Bird's Station.
4. Hillsboro,	" "	" "
5. Prairie Hall,	" "	Sumner.
6. Sumner,	" "	"
7. Bridgeport,	" "	Bridgeport.
8. Pleasant Hill,	" "	"
9. Mount Zion,	" "	"
10. Centerville,	" "	Allison.
11. Lawrenceville,	" "	Lawrenceville.

Most of these congregations maintain meetings every Sunday in the year, and evergreen Sunday-schools.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

BY D. M'CORMICK.

Brief history of Chauncey circuit Methodist Protestant church, south Illinois district.

Chauncey circuit was organized at the Munn schoolhouse in the year 1853, by Wm. James.

Among the first members in the first organization was, J. B. Stout, Andrew Mushrush, Eliza Stout, Christina Mushrush, Christian Loas, Jacob Waggoner, Isabel Loas, Maria Waggoner, Richard Bach. Society began building a house of worship in the village of Chauncey, in the year 1861, which building was soon completed. The second organization in Lawrence county was effected by H. Duckworth, and called Pleasant Hill church. This was effected during the fall and winter of 1866 and 1867 with sixteen members. Chauncey circuit had a membership of one hundred and fifty in good standing.

The names of some of the pastors having served Chauncey from its first organization are: William James, J. H. Williams, H. Duckworth, A. L. Reynolds, D. B. Russell, S. A. Long, Rev. Buckner, G. E. Sanderson. Chauncey circuit has grown to be a large and popular circuit in the church, and among its members are some of the best men in southern Illinois.

Bird Station circuit, south Illinois district. This congregation was organized by J. H. Williams, at the McNee church some time in the year 1857. The second congregetion was organized at the Ford schoolhouse, in the fall of 1859 by W. H. Farris, with about thirty members. The following are the names of some of them: John Bird, Louisa Fritchey, Mrs. Waggonseller, Allen Gosnel, Isaac Beetle, Robert Ford, Philip Miller, and Mary Ann Cochran. The above two classes were then connected with Chauncey circuit, but in the fall of 1861 they were taken from that circuit.

In the interim of 1859 and 1861 the Cochran congregation was organized by W. H Farris. Then the Bethel Ford and Cochran classes were called the Liberty circuit. W. H Farris continued to preach for them until the fall of 1862 In the fall of 1862 John Brainard came on the work and left about the 1st of April, 1863. Then the work was left without a pastor until the fall of 1864. These being the trying times of civil war, the circuit became almost extinct. In the fall of 1864 W. B McCord came on the work and preached to the people in this distracted state, with but very little reconciling influence He left the work in the fall of 1865. W. H. Farris took charge in the fall of 1865. With much hard labor he succeeded in reconciling many existing difficulties. Rev. Farris left the work in the fall of 1866, Rev. John Anderson, succeeding him. After much labor, Anderson succeed in re-organizing the Ford class and other parts of the work. In the fall of 1876 he organized the Higgins class at the Higgins school-house. Then he organized five other appointments to wit, Porterville, Dogwood, Baily, Brush creek and Liberty, making nine in all. In the spring of 1867 the Ford class succeeded in erecting a rude log meeting-house, called the Liberty chapel, which was never finished, and was finally sold for ten dollars, and the land reverted to the original owners. In the spring of 1868 the Ford congregation and the Higgins congregation were united and called themselves the Liberty class and secured the Otterbein U. B. chapel to preach in. In the fall of 1869 John Anderson left the work after three years of hard labor, and was succeeded by W. H. Farris. it being his third term. He remained until the fall of 1871, and was succeeded by Rev. W. N. Middleton, who not being satisfied with his salary, left in about one month, which left the work without a pastor until the spring of 1872. At which time by legal action R. Wright began work as a supply, remaining only until conference in the fall of 1872.

He was succeeded by S. H Chiddix. He labored on the whole work for about one year. During brother Wright's administration St. Paul's meeting-house was

built, and was dedicated November 12th, 1871, by John Anderson.

S. H. Chiddix continued on the work, but in the fall of 1872 Porterville, Dogwood, Baily, Brush creek and Liberty were set off and called Oblong mission. At the same conference by request of the Quarterly conference the name was changed to Russellville circuit. In the fall of 1872 Sand Ridge congregation was organized by S. H. Chiddix. During the summer of 1873 Hillsboro congregation was organized by S. H. Chiddix, and left the work in the fall of 1873, and was succeeded by J. D. Farbin. In the fall of 1873 Mt Zion congregation, formerly Bethel, was detached from Russellville circuit and added to Chauncey circuit. J. D. Farbin left the work in the fall of 1874, without much success.

William Murray came on the work in the fall of 1874, and left in the fall of 1875 with little success. During the years 1874 and 1875 Grace church was built. I. H. Vandyke, served with great acceptability for about six months, until the spring of 1876. Miller Burdett served one year, with some success and acceptability during 1877 and 1878, and was succeeded by R. Right in the fall of 1878, who did much good and left the work in the fall of 1879 and was succeeded by C. H. Felts, who served with good success two years, and was succeeded in the fall of 1881, by D. B. Turney, A. M., who left the work in the fall of 1882 and was succeeded by D. McCormick, the same fall, who is the present incumbent.

M. E. CHURCH.

BY REV. JOS. VAN CLEVE, A. M.

To write a complete and correct history of Methodism in this county is an enormous task. From confused traditions, indefinite recollections and insufficient documents, little that is satisfactory can be obtained. I have therefore undertaken, merely to sketch the origin and briefly outline the progress of the church, which I here represent.

The M. E. Church has had its existence in the county less than three quarters of a century. Within that time the membership has grown to nearly two hundred times its original number, the number of classes has increased from one to seventeen, and such has been the advance in the demands of the work and ability of the church, as to require three divisions of the original circuit.

The first organic pastorate over any part of Lawrence county, was that of Charles Slocumb, who was appointed to the Mt. Carmel circuit in 1819. His circuit embraced the territory now included in the six counties of Edwards, Wabash, Lawrence, Crawford, Jasper and Richland. In the winter of 1818–19, nearly a year before the appointment of Slocumb, the first Methodist society in Lawrence county, was organized. The following named persons were members of that society: Jacob Schrader, Catherine Schrader, John Ruark, Mary Ruark, James Rawlings and his wife, Nancy Keneipp and Elisabeth Schrader. The organization was effected by two local preachers, Stone and Wallace, from Indiana. They held a protracted meeting at Jacob Schrader's, and formed a second class, consisting of children. As this was deemed an evanescent childish excitement that would soon die away, Samuel Schrader, then about fifteen years old, was appointed leader. But the class survived, formed the nucleus of the future circuit and gave cast and character to the Methodism of Lawrence county. Near the spot where this meeting was held stands Bethel church, and there the descendants of the Schraders remain its earnest and faithful supporters.

In 1820, a local preacher by the name of Dollahan settled north of the present town of Lawrenceville on Brushy Fork creek, and began preaching in that neighborhood. This was the beginning of a movement that culminated in the organization of a society and the erection of Dollahan Chapel, which still maintains a precarious existence amid manifold difficulties and tribulations.

Not many years later there was a society organized at Walnut Grove, over on that neck of land which lies between the Embarras and Wabash rivers. There was also, in a very early day, a society at Russellville, on the Wabash a few miles above Vincennes, but by deaths and removals, both have faded out and left no accurate traces of their history.

By the increase in the dimensions of the work, and the multiplication of the number of societies, it was found necessary, in the year 1834, to divide the charge, that part lying from Lawrenceville north taking the name of Palestine circuit and the southern part continuing as Mt. Carmel circuit. They entered upon their separate existence; Mt. Carmel under the pastorate of A. McMurtry, and Palestine under J. Chamberlain. For two years under the care of various pastors, the work went on in this shape The laborers are now dead, and most of them forgotten, but "their works do follow them."

In 1844, the Lawrenceville circuit was formed from parts of Mt. Carmel and Palestine circuits, and John Shepard was appointed Preacher in charge. In this form the Methodist organism began to have more definite relations to Lawrence county, the present territory of the county being about the same as that covered by the circuit. Under the Lawrenceville circuit the work gradually assumed its present formation, the societies at Bridgeport and Sumner were formed, and many organizations sprang up in the surrounding country; and so nearly was the whole territory of the county occupied, that under this circuit Methodism may be said to have assumed its permanent and crystallized form. The following are well known and remembered names of pastors of Lawrenceville circuit: T. C. Lopas, J. Thatcher, Jacob E. Reed, John T. Johnson, J. Glaze, David Williamson, J. Holt, A. B. Morrison, J. W. Nall, R. J. Nall, C. D. Lingenfelter, O. H. Clark, T. N. Johnson, E. Lathrop, V. D. Lingenfelter.

In the year 1875, the Lawrenceville circuit was divi-

ded and from it were formed the Sumner and Bridgeport circuits. Since this division the Sumner circuit has been served by the following pastors: W. B. Bruner, C. W. Sabine, Wm. Tilroe, A B. Morrison and John Leeper. During the same period the following pastors have served the Bridgeport circuit: J. H. Hill, Eugene May, C. W. Sabine and J. Van Cleve.

The principal societies in Lawrence county are: Bethel organized 1819, Zion organized 1823, Lawrenceville ganized 1827, Sumner organized 1859, and Bridgeport organized 1861.

The first Methodist church in Lawrence county was erected at Bethel, in Lukin township, in the year 1831, the second at Lawrenceville in 1843.

This church, which began in 1819, with eight members in the present county limits, now has within the same boundaries, 14 churches, a membership of 1218 and church property valued at $19,300.00.

The Colored M. E. Church.—As the existence of this church has been brief, so must its history be. In the year 1881, the Rev. E. Mason organized a society of about a dozen members, in the town of Lawrenceville. Rev. Mason was pastor in Evansville, so that this branch of the church, like the other received its first impulse from Indiana. It has been hitherto worked rather as a missionary appendage, but is soon to be erected into a distinct pastoral charge. In the year 1882 the colored society in Lawrenceville purchased the property owned by the First M. E. Church, repaired it, and are now occupying it as a house of worship. In the winter of 1882–83, a second colored society was organized in the country north of Lawrenceville. The colored M. E. church in Lawrence county is vigorous and promising, having within a year more than trebled its membership and acquired property worth $600,00.

WABASH COUNTY.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

BY REV. W. R. CROUCH.

In giving a sketch of the Christian Church in Wabash county, Ills., it will be necessary to go back to the organization of what is now known as the New Light Church,—inasmuch as their first teachers were imbued with the principles of the Reformation, having heard Walter Scott in Ohio, before coming to this county. And on this account, when the principles of the Reformation began to be fully unfolded by Morris Trimble, the members of the old order, almost without exception, accepted the teaching of the new, and there was really no division —but a continuation of the same membership, the same organization, the same discipline,—the Bible as the rule of faith and practice. Simply accepting the additional doctrine as Bible truth, that with proper heart preparation, immersion is to the penitent believer for the remission of past sins.

BARNEY'S PRAIRIE CHURCH.

The first Christian Church in Wabash county, Illinois, was organized in the year 1816, on the east bank of Crawfish creek, under the spreading branches of a white oak tree, on what is known as the Eli Wood Tract of Land. The tree is still standing and vigorous to this date. The organization was effected under the direction of Elder James Poole and William Kinkade. This was a central place between Barney's Prairie and Timber Settlement.

This also was the first church of the old Christian order in the county. There is in the possession of the church a very complete and satisfactory record of names, organization, church meetings, church discipline, etc., from the beginning to the present time. Their discipline shows a great reverence for the Word of God and a commendable determination to square their lives by the divine rule. The Barney's Prairie Church has been the source of Christian Churches in Wabash county,—as, in the organization of almost every other, they have drawn upon her for members. Some of the charter members are: James Pool, Angelina Pool, Peter and Jemima Keen, and Daniel their son, of sainted memory, Joseph Wood, Sen. (the first deacon), and Leah his wife, Enoch and Daniel Greathouse, Jacob Shadle and wife, Seth (the first elder) and Mary Gard, James (first clerk) and Susan Fordyce, Joseph and Abigail Preston, Jerry Ballard and wife, Mrs. Barney, Job Rixley and wife, Philo and William Ingraham, Mrs. Ransom Higgins, Mrs. John Higgins, Mrs. Wm. Brown, Mrs. Levi Couch, George and Catharine Litherland, Charles W. and Charlotte McNair, William and Cynthia Courter, Eber Putnam, John and Henry Shadle, Therim Taylor, Samuel, Leafy and Trifosa Putnam, Olive and Hannah Chaffee, Ira Keen and Priscilla Wood. In 1819 the record shows a membership of 71; in 1823, of 103; showing a steady and healthy growth.

The principles of the Reformation were first fully unfolded to the people of Wabash county in the year 1833,—the first sermon being preached in the brick school-house north of Friendsville by Morris Trimble, a very fearless and talented minister of the Gospel. From the first, Elder James Pool and Elder William Courter accepted fully the issues involved; so that by the year 1836, with the help of additional visits from Eld. Trimble, almost the entire church had been carried over into the Reformation, peaceably and quietly in the spirit of the Master, for the union of the people of God upon the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ Himself being the chief corner-stone. From this date we read in the church record that individuals as of old received the fellowship of the church upon the confession of their faith in Christ, and baptism into the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost.

Their first house of worship was erected one-half mile east of Friendsville, in which also schools were taught. For a great many years their meetings have been held in a beautiful grove one mile east of Friendsville, fami-

liarly known as the Stand, where they held their meetings in the open air, in the shade of the trees in pleasant weather, at other times in the neighboring school-houses and dwelling-houses, until the erection of their permanent house of worship about the year 1845. In those days, at their big meetings, when many had come from a distance, it was the custom of George Litherland, John Buchanan, and Ira Keen in particular, to give a general invitation to the whole assembly to accompany them to their homes, for food and provender for themselves and their horses. During these times, in a two days' meeting, it was common to get away with a large hog. a dollar's worth of sugar and coffee each, and other things in proportion, at Ira Keen's. The women, sometimes so anxious and hurried in the preparation of refreshment for others, as to return to afternoon service forgetting to eat a morsel themselves.

This has been given me as an actual occurrence in the experience of the Widow Charlotte J. Wood, daughter of Ira Keen, sometimes feeding fifty and sixty people.

Among the honored members of this church, worthy of mention, Eld. Ira Keen and Aunt Nelly will ever be remembered by the public as big-hearted and hospitable souls, who fed the people and went very far towards supporting the ministry. Daniel Keen, also, intelligent, pure-minded, liberal, capable and spiritual—one of the best men it has ever been my privilege to know—was not only a member of this church in its infancy, but afterwards, also, for many years.

Joseph Ballard, the quaint old farmer-preacher, godly in spirit, seemingly everywhere present ready to lend a helping hand to the cause. William Ingraham, who by his godly walk and holy conversation—his desire that all should be at peace among themselves—his aptness and skill in the settlement of difficulties—won for himself the soubriquet of peace-maker. "Blessed are the peace-makers, for they shall be called the children of God."

Joseph Wood, jr., belonged to the second generation. Capable in means and natural ability, pure in heart, sweet-spirited in life—a pillar in our Zion—he fell early at his post. We mourned his loss, feeling that scarcely none could take his place. But the Lord gave us another in the person of his brother Ira, whose soul was touched with the melodies of a better life; and feeling at the same time the solemn responsibilities of the hour, he became at once an efficient ruling elder and sweet singer. For volume and melody of voice combined, as a leader in song among the hosts of Israel, Elder Ira Wood has never been excelled in Southern Illinois. His active Christian life extended through a period of about fifteen years, which was also the period of the church's greatest prosperity. Who can estimate the power of sanctified song, when coupled with an earnest effort to bring the energies of the soul into submission to the will of God?

Others might well be mentioned, but space will not permit. The church has a neat, commodious house of worship erected on the site of the old Stand. The present membership of the Barney's Prairie Church reaches two hundred. Eld. James Pool, their first pastor, was a godly man and excellent teacher,—labored extensively at home and other points at a great sacrifice, and at the last fell asleep in the bosom of the church, honored and loved by all.

PERSONAL MENTION OF MINISTERS WHO HAVE LABORED FOR THE BARNEY'S PRAIRIE CHURCH.

William Courter, Sen., the earnest worker and eloquent preacher. Elijah Goodwin, the silver-tongued orator and mighty in the Scriptures,—the peer of any, perhaps equalled by none. And Moses, also, his brother. Cornelius Ades, a most exemplary man—a good reasoner, who did great good for the cause.

William Courter, Jun, a native of Wabash county. Possessing a limited education, but with a soul full of faith, he has labored unceasingly, and none has been more serviceable to the church. His appeals as an evangelist were all but irresistible, and thousands have been brought into the fold through his efforts.

Eld. James McMillen, a product also of our county, prudent, cautious and correct,—a systematic reasoner, a true man of God, reasonably successful as an evangelist, has left his impress upon the church for good. Elder W. B. F. Treat, the eloquent preacher, the logical speaker and irresistible debater, now living in Bloomington, Ind., has also represented his district in the State Senate one term. Alexander Wells, an excellent teaching preacher. Thomas M. Wiles, a very efficient and successful evangelist and teacher,—a great worker, and a favorite with many. Bro. Wm. C. Black has also labored with success and is counted by all as one of our strong men.

These have all preached for the Barney's Prairie church regularly, and for other of our churches in the county, and are and have been good, worthy men of God. Elder W. F. Black, the greatest living evangelist among our people, has held protracted meetings for this church in the past three years, resulting in 120 additions. In the meantime he has held three other meetings in the county at the following places, with additions as annexed: Mt. Carmel, twenty; Allendale, twenty; Keensburg, eighty-six. W. R. Couch also, the writer: "By the grace of God I am what I am," has labored in the cause in this and Johnson and Marion counties, Indiana, and my readers all know me.

Coffee Creek Church.—Daniel Keen having settled on Coffee Creek a church was organized in his house on Saturday before the fifth Sabbath in August in the year 1819, consisting of seven members, viz.: Thomas Thompson, Nancy Thompson, Daniel Keen, Polly Keen, Wm. Arnot, Eli Reed and Dennis Sayles. This church has been fairly prosperous, and from its organization has scarcely ever been without regular monthly preaching. It may as well be mentioned here that it is the custom of all our churches to meet every first day of the week for exhortation, prayer and breaking the loaf.

This church has enjoyed the teaching of Joseph Was-

son, Elijah Goodwin, James Pool, William Courter, Jr., Cornelius Ades, James McMillen, James Hall, Alfred Flower and his sons, Erastus Lathrop and W. R. Couch. Alfred Flower is a self-made man, a fine speaker, a successful preacher, a wonderful historian and during his long life has given himself unreservedly to the cause of Christ. In this church none are more esteemed than he. Dr. Bristow also as a minister and Christian physician, an eminent worker in the Sunday school and temperance work, is worthy of personal mention. Elder Lathrop also was one of God's true noblemen, and one of our best and most deserving preachers.

Personal mention of members.—Among those who have passed on before, James Ashford, Alexander Compton and Joseph Ballard in connection with Daniel Keen will ever be remembered as standing among the pillars of the church. Among the living, Baker Keen, large-hearted and capable, has been the strong stay of the church, and its ruling elder for twenty-five years, and his house the preacher's *home*. Having the confidence of the people, he has been called to represent his district in the State Legislature. William Keen, now associated with Baker in the government of the church, generous to a fault and liberal. Through their efforts a neat and commodious house of worship has been erected in the pleasant village of Keensburg at a cost of $2000.

The Coffee church will hereafter be known as the Keensburg church. The house was completed in the year 1882, and dedicated by W. F. Black on the second Sunday in August, 1882. Here also Elder Black held one of his great meetings in which eighty-six were added. In connection with this meeting at Rochester Ferry on the Wabash in the presence of more than 1500 people, fifty-one of his converts were immersed in fifty minutes by W. R. Couch. The church now numbers 160 members, and is in a very prosperous condition.

Elder James, a very excellent preacher and successful evangelist, now located at Olney, has labored for this church with much success.

The Lick Prairie Church.—This church was first organized in the year 1830 by Elder Joseph Wasson, of the old Christian Order, in the house of Adam Baird. Elijah Goodwin and Moses also did efficient service in establishing the cause at this place. John W. Baird, Adam, Samuel and Andrew Baird, Eli Moore, Thomas and William Hill, John Steward, the Brattens, Samuel and Eben Putnam, with their wives respectively, were among the first members of this church. Their first house of worship was a log structure, erected one-half mile north of the present site in the year 1831. They occupied this house for fourteen years, when they erected another log house one mile south of the present site.

The church was very prosperous during the occupancy of these houses, peace and harmony prevailing, and great numbers being added. Early in their history a Bible class was organized, out of which grew the Sunday-school, and has continued to be a regularly organized institution to the present time. In the year 1853 their membership had outgrown their old house, and Daniel Keen, Eli Moore and Samuel Baird were chosen a building committee for the erection of a new one, which they built, 35x50 feet. This was a union house, and occupied by the Universalists one-fourth of the time. Elements so conflicting were not peaceful, and after twenty-eight years of confusion, the old house becoming unfit for use, it was pulled down, and in 1881, the year of failure in crops, a neat frame 28x40 feet, was built by the disciples and called the Garfield Memorial Christian Church, and dedicated by W. R. Couch.

The church now numbers seventy-five members, and in their new house have taken on new life, and bid fair under the leadership of Albert Sapp, Peter Fisher and Nelson Woods to have at least a prosperous season.

Church of Christ—At Lancaster, Wabash county, and State of Illinois. The following is a record of a body of believers in the Lord Jesus Christ, coming together for the purpose of forming a church to be known as the Church of Christ, of Lancaster, State and county aforesaid, on the third Lord's day in October, 1842. By mutual agreement the following named persons were chosen to act in the capacity of elders and deacons:

For Elders—William Ridgeley and Robert Johnson. For Deacons—Horace A. Woodward and John Higgins.

Charter Members.—William Clark, Horace A. and Sophia Woodward, Hiram R. and Polly Couch, William S. and Ann E. Ridgeley, Joseph and Sarah Gard, John Higgins, Andrew Knight, Ebenezer Couch, Lydia McMillen, Martha Jones, Sarah Russel, Nancy and Elizabeth Lewis, Maria Courter, Sarah Bryant, Phœbe Knight, Warren and Tamar Winders.

Elijah Goodwin was probably the first to preach the doctrine in the vicinity, preaching in Woodward's barn and old Uncle John Higgins' house, Moses Goodwin sometimes accompanying him. Morris Trimble and H. A. Haywood, the eccentric but gifted preacher, sometimes preached among them about this time. James Pool, present at their organization, continued to be their regular pastor until Preacher Ades came into their midst. The most, perhaps all of the charter members of the church, were converted under the preaching of Goodwin and Trimble, at the old stand, on Barney's Prairie. In addition to ministers mentioned before in connection with other places, this church has enjoyed the labors of F. M. Shick, W. H. Hardman, and W. N. Littell. Beginning with twenty-two members, located in a village of churches in the midst of great opposition, they now number eighty. No more honorable or true membership can be found anywhere.

Adams' Corner Church.—We take the following statements from the records of the church. At a meeting held at Allen R. Jackman's on the fifth Saturday and Sunday in June, 1851, it was decided, for the convenience of that portion of the Barney's Prairie church, residing in that neighborhood, that a church be established in that vicinity.

Soon after this a union house was built at the Adams' Corners, in which their regular meetings were held until the erection of their present house of worship upon the site of the old one, which had previously burned. Though the untiring efforts of William Courter, their ruling elder, this congregation has grown into a strong and influential church, now numbering over 200 members In fact this is the banner Christian Church of the county. Elder George Morrall preached for this church for three years with great success.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Among those who have passed over the river we may mention Samuel McIntosh, Allen R. Jackman, Isaac Smith, Wm. Smith, John Litherland, and Mrs. David Adams. Among the living are Wm. Courter, William Preston and wife, who seem never to grow weary in well doing, and Ira Smith, who was for many years one of the honored elders of this church. Among the younger members there is a host of grand noble men and women whose souls have been touched by the love of God, whose names, we trust, are in the book of life.

CHURCH OF CHRIST AT MT. CARMEL.

A record of the Church of Christ, meeting for worship in Mt. Carmel, Wabash county, Illinois, which was organized December 14, 1862, by Elder D. D. Miller, evangelist for the Christian Missionary Society of the State of Illinois.

The brethren and sisters in Christ, by mutual consent, enrolled their names as members of the church of Christ, subject to the Scriptures as the rule of faith and practice: John A. Morgan, Aurelia Morgan, Lucy Dunning, Mary Abby, Virginia Abby, Mary Ann Turner, Sarah Ann Sturman, Phebe Sturman, Abram Utter, Elizabeth Utter, Julia Hughs, Judith Titus, Daniel Titus, Robert E. Wright, Remina Wright, Mary E. Redman, Susan Wirth, William Sturman, Susan Beck, America Young, Charles Redman, Mary L. Utter, Amy Utter, Lydia Simonds, Kate Newman, Mary Simonds Zeuriah Titus, Alice Wright, Elizabeth Gordon, Maria Sherrar, Madison Tuniks, A. Walter and wife.

The following officers were elected in 1862: John A. Morgan and Charles Redman.—Elders.

Amos Walter and Daniel Titus—Deacons.

Church trustees chosen in 1863 were, John A. Morgan, R. E. Wright, A. Utter, Charles Redman, and Daniel Titus.

The church was built in 1864, and cost, besides what was done free, a little over three thousand dollars. Present membership is eighty-seven, and officers are as follows: Chester F. Putnam, Charles Redman, and Jas. S. Wilson—Elders.

R. E. Wright, F. M. Baird, and R. S. Gordon, are the Deacons.

The church-house is all paid for, and the church out of debt. The church building is on Cherry street between 8th and 9th strects.

The foregoing has been furnished by the kindness of R. S. Gordon:

CHURCH OF CHRIST AT BELLMONT.

BRO. COUCH,

Dear Sir:—Yours of February 1st, came to hand this evening, and I will say in reply that the first sermon ever preached here by one of the brethren, was preached by Bro. E. Lathrop, in the latter part of the year 1875. He was preaching at the Lower Bridge church, on the Bonpas, and came here one night on his way home. After that he returned a few times, until the spring of 1876, when he organized a church on the 2nd day of May, 1876. After that he returned at irregular intervals, while he lived. The little church, consisting at first of thirty-four members, having no meeting-house, had many ups and downs, mostly downs, and in the course of two years ceased to meet. But the indomitable spirit of progress was not dead, and in the latter part of 1878, the members bought the M. E. church, (the Old Silvam meeting-house) and moved it to town and re-erected it, and held the dedication services in September, 1879, Bro. Wm. Holt, officiating. Since that time the church has met regularly to attend to the ordinances of the Lord's house. During this time there has been regular preaching only about six months. Meetings have been held by Holt, James, Black, Little, and Couch. The present membership is eighty-six. In much haste,

Yours fraternally,

N. BRISTOW.

SHILOH CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Was organized November 2, 1870, by Erastus Lathrop, of Olney. The following are the names of the charter members: John Brown, Jarvis Crackle, John Henderson, G. W. Bussell, Thomas Dukes, J. R Newman, Sarah Rotramel, John Rotramel, Jermelia Garner, Hannah Newman, Alice Newman, Maria Brown, Almira Bussell. This church, after doing well for a season, has, to a great extent, declined.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST

At Kitchen Bridge, is one of the old churches of our county. It has usually had regular preaching, and still has, but I have not been able to get any definite information concerning it.

We formerly had a church known as the Church of Christ, at Friend's Grove, but it declined, being situated within a few miles of the Lick Prairie church. The whole membership of the Christian church, in Wabash county, Illinois, reaches nine hundred at the present time.

M. E. CHURCH.

In 1818 three Methodist ministers then residing in the State of Ohio came to the then "far west" for the purpose of founding a town, as described in a circular issued shortly afterward; "at the confluence of the Wabash, White and Patoka rivers." Two of these, Rev. Thos.

S. Hinde, a local preacher, and Rev. William McDowell, who had served seven years as an itinerant preacher, were the proprietors of the town site, while the third, Rev. William Beauchamp, who had faithfully served the church in the active ministry and as editor of a religious paper, came in the capacity of a surveyor. While busily engaged with this new enterprise, upon which (it would appear from the original articles of association and town plat) they embarked with great faith and zeal. Such men could not be forgetful of the interests of the church, and it was, in fact, a part of the original plan to found a place which should be distinctly marked by its moral and religious character. Hence we find in seeking a name for this new town in the wilderness, they selected a Bible name, suggested not only by the natural surface of the town site, but also by the meaning of the very name—Mt. Carmel—signifying "the garden of the Lord." Such it was their ambition to make it. As evidence of their activity and their devotion to the interests of the church with which they were connected, we find from the records that in 1819 was established Mt. Carmel Circuit, embracing all the country from Terre Haute, Indiana, to the mouth of the Wabash river, and extending into the interior of Indiana and Illinois—a territory which now includes five districts. But "there were giants in those days," who knew not weariness or fatigue in the service of their Master, and though the circuit was immense in extent, and the difficulties in traversing this new circuit were formidable, there were men ready to say, "Here am I; send me." Accordingly, we find that in 1820 Charles Slocomb was the first to enter this new field of labor, and preach salvation to the straggling settlers wherever they could be found. He was followed in 1821 by Robert Delap, in 1822 by Samuel Hull, in 1823 by Wm. McReynolds, in 1824 by Thomas Davis and Samuel Basset, and in 1825 by John W. McReynolds. Such had been the growth of the new town, and of the membership of the Methodist church, that in the latter year they proceeded to erect a house of worship, and earned for themselves the honor of erecting the first *brick* church in the State of Illinois. This building, creditable to their efforts and liberality, continued to stand as one of the old landmarks in the community until destroyed by the cyclone of 1877—though it had long since ceased to be used for church purposes. In the following year, 1826, John W. McReynolds was returned to Mt. Carmel circuit, and continued his faithful and efficient labors, until the fall of 1827, when he was succeeded by Rev. Aaron Wood. The year 1827 is noted in the local church history as being the time when an annual Conference was first held in Mt. Carmel. The Illinois Annual Conference, in whose bounds Mt. Carmel circuit was then included, convened at this place, and was presided over by Bishop Roberts. There were assembled at this Conference many men, mighty in faith and power, whose names are remembered with reverence and honor in the Methodist church. Few, however, survive to this day. Among the survivors prominently remembered is Adam Wood, who at this Conference received his appointment to the Mt. Carmel circuit, and labored so faithfully and acceptably that in the following year he was returned to the same field. This devoted servant of the Lord, though ripe in years, continued to labor actively, and is now traveling a circuit in northern Indiana. In the years 1824–1828, Rev. Chas. Holliday served in the capacity of Presiding Elder, of the district in which Mt. Carmel was included, and in the latter year the General Conference, recognizing his fitness and qualifications, elected him to the position of book agent at Cincinnati, Ohio. His successor in the Presiding Eldership was Geo. R. Locke, who continued to discharge the duties of Elder for the full term of four years.

In 1829 Rev. Aaron Wood was succeeded in the circuit by Revs. John Miller and A. F. Thompson, who labored together one year, when in 1830 Rev. John Miller was returned to the circuit with Rev. John Fox as his colleague. In 1831, John Miller, having served the full limit of time permitted by the rules of the church, was assigned another appointment, and Rev. Jas. McKean with Rev. John Fox were assigned to Mt. Carmel circuit, and continuing one year, were followed in 1832 by Rev. James Massey, in 1833 by Rev. Wm. S Crissey, and in 1834 by Rev. A. McKinstry. In the latter year Mt. Carmel was again the seat of the Annual Conference, with Bishop Roberts as Presiding Officer. At this session of the Conference Mt. Carmel was made a station, and Rev. P. W. Nichols was appointed pastor-in-charge, while Rev. Michael S. Taylor, who had succeeded Rev. Geo. Locke as Presiding Elder, was continued in that position, and remained Presiding Elder until 1837. Rev. P. W. Nichols was succeeded as pastor-in-charge of Mt. Carmel church by Rev. Jas. Hadley in 1836, and the latter in 1837 by Rev. A. L. Risley. In the latter year Rev. Hooper Crews was made Presiding Elder of the district. It was about this period that the growing interests of Methodism found "the little brick church in the corner" too limited for their needs, and the question of building a larger edifice was actively discussed. At a meeting held for the purpose of considering the matter, it was resolved to build a church capable of seating fifteen hundred people. After further deliberation, however, a committee was appointed to procure plans, etc. for the new building. This committee, however, did not appear to regard so large a structure as required by the needs of the church, for at a subsequent meeting they reported that they thought "a building 50 x 70 with an end gallery" would be sufficiently large to accommodate the congregation. After procuring subscriptions to the amount of several thousand dollars, and after considerable material had been purchased, the effort to build was abandoned, as, we suppose, the effects of the great financial panic began to be felt and defeated their designs. In 1835 Rev. J. M. Massey was appointed to Mt. Carmel; in 1839 Rev. W. C. Cummings. In 1840–41 Rev. John Van

Cleve, with Geo. W. Robbins as Presiding Elder in 1840, and Barton Randle as Presiding Elder in 1841. In 1842 Rev. Jas. H. Dickens. In 1843 Rev. Robert Ridgeway. In 1844–1846 Rev. C. J. Houts, with Rev. John Van Cleve as Presiding Elder. Some time prior to the latter date Lebanon, Stonis, Riggs, Rochester, Centerville, Pleasant Ridge and Newley were regularly designated preaching places in Mt. Carmel circuit within the bounds of Wabash county. At the first four of the places mentioned, Sunday-schools were organized, and at several of these places there have grown up quite strong societies which have become established on a permanent basis. In the Fall of 1846 Rev. E. H. Hibbard was sent to Mt. Carmel, and was followed in 1847 by Rev. E. G. Falcuier, and in 1848 Rev. S. Elliott received the appointment. During the term of the latter there was a gracious revival, and the church was largely increased in numbers. As a result of this revival and growth in membership, we find the question of building a larger house of worship again agitated, and a resolution to build was passed by the Quarterly Conference. This resolution was carried into effect, though the active work of building was somewhat delayed, and in the course of a couple of years a commodious brick structure, two stories in height, was erected, and is still used—being the main building of the present church edifice. This structure, in honor of Rev. Wm. Beauchamp, one of the pioneers of Methodism in this county, was called Beauchamp chapel. In 1849 Rev. John Birland was appointed to Mt. Carmel. In 1850 Rev. J. W. Caldwell received the appointment; at the same time Rev. Norman Allyn was made Presiding Elder of the district, succeeding Rev. Wm. M. Taylor, who received the appointment of Presiding Elder in 1847. In 1851 Rev. Wm. Cliffe was sent to Mt. Carmel as preacher-in-charge, and was returned to the charge again in 1852. In the following year the Southern Illinois Annual Conference, which had now been organized, held its session at Mt. Carmel with the late Bishop Scott as presiding officer. At this Conference Rev James Leaton received the appointment to Mt. Carmel, and was succeeded in 1854 by Rev. Nelson Hawley, in which year also Rev. Wm. Cliffe, whom we have seen had served two years as pastor-in-charge at Mt. Carmel, received the appointment of Presiding Elder of the district, which position he continued to fill until 1858, when he was succeeded by Rev. R. J. Nall. Rev. Hawley was re-appointed to the charge in 1855, and during his two years of service did much to promote the spiritual interests of the church. In 1856 Rev. A. B. Nisbett was appointed to Mt. Carmel, serving one year, and was succeeded by Rev. J. P. Davis, who served two years, when at the Conference of 1859 Rev. A. B. Nisbett was again returned. At the session of Conference held in 1860, Rev. R. J. Nall, who was then filling the position of Presiding Elder, received the appointment to Mt. Carmel, and A. B. Nisbett was assigned to the district. In the following year Rev. G. W. Compton received the appointment to Mt. Carmel, and was again returned in 1862, but remained only a part of the year, when he resigned as pastor-in-charge to accept the position of chaplain in the army. The vacancy caused by Rev. Compton's resignation was filled by Rev. D. Chipman, local preacher, who, by appointment from the Presiding Elder, continued to supply the place of preacher in-charge during the remainder of the Conference year. In 1863 the Southern Illinois Annual Conference again convened at Mt. Carmel with Bishop Baker as presiding officer. At this session of the Conference Rev. Hiram Sears received the appointment to Mt. Carmel, and was re-appointed in 1864, and during his two years of service, labored with abundant success. At the Conference of 1865, and again in 1866, Rev. A. B. Morrison was assigned to Mt. Carmel. In the latter year the Sunday-school connected with this charge received a donation of $800 from the Mt. Carmel Division, Sons of Temperance, which fund has since been increased, and the interest arising from it serves largely to defray the expenses of the school. In 1868 Rev. G. W. Hughey was assigned to Mt. Carmel, and Rev. L. S. Clifford was appointed Presiding Elder, succeeding Rev. N. Hawley, who had received the appointment in 1864. At the Conference held in the fall of the following year, 1869, Rev. Hughey was returned to Mt. Carmel, and Rev. R. H. Massey was chosen Presiding Elder. During the pastorate of Rev. Hughey the church erected their present brick parsonage at a cost of about $3,000. In the fall of 1870 Rev. T. A. Eaton was assigned to Mt. Carmel, and having been returned to the charge by the Conference of 1871, continued faithfully to discharge his duties until the fall of 1872, when at the annual Conference held in that year Rev. B. R. Pierce was asisgned to Mt. Carmel, who was also re-appointed in 1874, at which time Rev. W. T. Davis was assigned to the district as Presiding Elder. Under the leadership of Rev. Pierce the church undertook the work of enlarging and remodeling their building, which they successfully accomplished at a cost of over $7,000, notwithstanding the fact that the financial panic which occurred shortly after the work was commenced exercised a very depressing influence. The success of their efforts was due largely to the wise and prudent labors of the pastor, who labored untiringly until success had crowned his efforts, and in the summer of 1874 he witnessed the reopening of the building for worship with appropriate services conducted by Rev. Bishop Bowman. The year 1874 was also marked by the annual Conference again holding its session at Mt. Carmel, with the venerable Bishop Scott as presiding officer. It was at this session of the Conference that the late Dr. Eddy delivered his last address save one, for only a couple of weeks later he joined the church triumphant. At the same session of Conference the pastor assigned to Mt. Carmel was Rev. W. J. Grant, who served one year, and in the fall of 1875 was succeeded by Rev. J. L. Wallar, who continued as pastor-in-charge until the fall of 1878, when

Rev. Herdman was assigned to Mt. Carmel. After two years' service in this charge Rev. Herdman, in accordance with the usage of the Methodist church, was sent to labor elsewhere and Rev. J. Earp was by the Conference of 1880 assigned to Mt. Carmel, and like his predecessor was appointed to the same charge again for the second year. In the fall of 1882 Rev. R. M. Carter was appointed to Mt. Carmel, and at this date is rendering effective and acceptable service as pastor-in-charge.

While we have so far followed mainly the history of the Methodist church in Mt Carmel, we have seen that the interests of the church in other localities were not neglected. Whenever and wherever a few settlers are found in new localities, there will be heard the voice of the Methodist preacher, ministering unto their spiritual needs. Among the earliest Methodist organizations in the county, outside of Mt. Carmel, was the society organized in 1825 or 1826 in a hickory-pole cabin on what is now the Alfred Rigg farm. This society was organized by Rev. John McReynolds and others. Of the the original members of this society all are now dead excepting one. Services were held in private dwellings and school-houses until 1858, when the society, under the ministry of Rev. A. B. Nisbett, erected a neat and commodious house of worship to which was given the appropriate name, "Bethel." The society continued to prosper and grow in numbers so that in 1880, realizing the need of a larger and more convenient house of worship, and the village of Bellmont growing up in the immediate vicinity, the society determined to erect a new house of worship in that vilage. A suitable site having been donated by a member of the Mt. Carmel church, the society proceeded at once to put their resolutions into execution, and now have an elegant frame church 34 x 60, erected at a cost of about $2,000, and a membership of about 125.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

BY SAMUEL C. BALDRIDGE.

The Presbyterian churches in Wabash county, in the order of their organization are:

1. *Wabash.*—Organized March 5th, 1822, by Rev. D. C. Proctor, with 5 members. Number now enrolled 78. Ruling Elders: Henry Thompson, J. R. Corrie, Wm. Greenhood, Charles Anderson and Wm. Hershey.

2. *Mt. Carmel.*—Organized May 5th, 1839, by a committee of Palestine Presbyterians consisting of, Revs. S. Bliss and Isaac Bennet, with 11 members. Number now on roll 43. Ruling Elders, Hon. Robert Bell and R. T. Wilkinson, Esq.

3. *Friendsville.*—Organized August 29th, 1857, by a committee of Palestine Presbyterians consisting of, Revs. J. Crozier and S. C. Baldridge. Elders, Hon. James McDowell and S. W. Bliss, with 28 members. Number now on roll 82. Ruling Elders, J. P. McNair, Esq., G. C. Kingsbury and M. D. and A. A. Gould.

4. *Allendale.*—Organized February 26th, 1867, by a committe of Palestine Presbyterians consisting, of Revs. S. C. Baldridge, W. H. Smith and John Mack. Elders, Thomas Buchanan and H. Thompson, with 9 members. Number now on roll 15. Ruling Elder, Isaac F. Price, Esq.

Presbyterian Pioneers.—Among the settlers who began to come into the country at the close of the war of 1812, was Thomas Gould, Esq., who settled in Timber settlement. He reached there in the spring of 1816, with a large family. He was from New Jersey, but had emigrated to Springdale, Ohio, near Cincinnati, and from there to Illinois. They came to Evansville by a flat-boat, sold it and came across by wagon. It may give us an impression of the state of things then, to know that Evansville was a group of cabins, with not one shingle roof in it. In his house the first sermon by a Presbyterian preacher was delivered. The preacher was the Rev. Samuel Thornton Scott, pastor of the Indiana church, Knox county, Indiana. He afterwards came frequently. He would aim to reach Squire Gould's early in the afternoon, and the boys would be put on horses and sent out to invite the neighbors to meeting, and by early candle-light the house would be full. By and by William Crane, a sweet singer, who was chorister for many years to the Presbyterian congregation, came and settled in the neighborhood. He also had a large and most interesting family, and they could everyone sing like nightingales. Then came the McClains, Cisels and Pitmans, etc., all of cordiai Presbyterian preferences, and most excellent citizens. But no church was organized in this rich and fallow field until 1867. A Sabbath-school was opened about 1824, in Squire Gould's house, and was maintained with varying fortunes, but with considerable usefulness for years. The school was especially useful in teaching many to read, parents and children often sitting together in one clase. The Bible Society gave Squire Gould the liberty of giving Bibles and Testaments as a reward for committing Scripture to memory. The poor and the diligent were thus supplied in a very destitute field.

The next Presbyterian pioneer to the county was Cyrus Danforth, Esq. He came from New York state in the summer of 1817. He started for Terre Haute, Ind., but God who appoints the bounds of our habitation stopped the voyagers in their keel-boats at the Grand Rapids, by the low waters. Afraid of sickness on the river, he took his family out on Barney's Prairie to await the rise of the stream. Once there on the gentle height that swelled up from the lovely plains around, all said, we shall never find a fairer land than this. And Mr. Danforth stopped, and bought the great tract of land, still in the hands of his descendants, at Friendsville. He had four sons and two daughters. Mr. Danforth was a man of God; of unflinching devotion to his convictions, and of heroic mold. His views were not borrowed, nor would they even take hue from the sentiments prevailing around him.

Policy was never thought of apparently. Truth was truth, and right was right and duty was duty. In breadth of views and comprehension of the great questions of that day, in church and state, he was wise beyond his generation. His speech was slow and measured, his words weighed before uttered and spiced with more than Spartan terseness, but what he said was oracular. For years he and his family stood alone in the community, but by and by the impulsive, and whole-hearted Charles W. McNair came, and the Knapps and the Wardels, and in 1829, John F. Youngken, who became his son-in-law, and Dr. C. W. Miller, and in 1837, William R. Wilkinson. The next Presbyterian pioneers, were two New Englanders, Stephen Bliss and George May. They settled on Decker's prairie. They were both graduates of Middleburg college, Vt., Mr. Bliss in 1812 and his friend in 1814. They were men of judgment, candor, industry and of pleasing manners, thorough Christian gentlemen. What added to the interest of this new establishment, was, that in 1820 Mr. Bliss walked back to Boscawen, N. H., and married his affianced, Miss Elisabeth Worcester, daughter of Dr. Noah Worcester, of Brighton, Mass, and cousin of Jos. Emerson Worcester, LL D., the lexicographer. They came to the cabin under the five whispering oaks, in June 1821. It was graced with no luxuries when they set up housekeeping, but it was bright with intelligence, thrift, taste and sweetest piety. Wordsworth's plain living and high thinking was realized there. God meant much for this untamed wilderness, when he planted such a stock as that on Decker's prairie.

The work of the Presbyterian church in this county, may be said to have begun in earnest with the coming of Messrs. Bliss and May, April 11th, 1819. They opened a Sabbath-school in their cabin and later a Prayer meeting, the first Monday in each month—the monthly concert of New England. But more still was in store for them. On Friday, March 1st, 1822, a stranger stopped at Mt. Carmel to lodge. In the night his horse was injured in the stable, so that he could not travel the next morning. The stranger began to look around to see why he had been stopped. He inquired about the people in town and county. Heard of some Presbyterian families settled on the prairie to the north, and set out at once to visit them. Some sort of a trail led him to some cabins, and he knocked at one of the doors. It was Mr. Danforth's. As he caught sight of the faces, and the air of things, he stalked right in shaking hands with each he met, and exclaiming, I feel quite at home here, I am on Presbyterian grounds I know. His enthusiasm was reciprocated, as he introduced himself. It was the Rev. David Choate Proctor of Conn. a Missionary of the Conn. Missionary Society. What a feast was this interview to these exiles, a rill from the New England hills. The next day they took their noble guest up to Mr. Bliss. And there, in that house of prayer shrined in the wild, rank wilderness, that home of puritan piety and simplicity, with those rare guests, the Presbyterian church in this county was born. Three of these men were graduates, and Mr. Danforth was peer of either in wisdom and sterling worth.

The organization of the "First Presbyterian church of Edwards county was effected on Tuesday, March 5th, at the Danforth school-house, a log building standing on the edge of a swale a half mile east of D.'s cabin. The members were Mr. Bliss and Mr. Danforth and their wives, and Mr. May. In August Mr. Bliss, who had studied Divinity with Dr. Samuel Wood of Boscawen, N. H., received a license to preach from the Hopkington Congregational Association. He was abundantly qualified, but of such an humble and conscientious spirit, that he hesitated for a year to take this step. But August 3d, 1823, he preached his first sermon in that same log church and school-house, by the edge of the swale. The Danforth school-house is thus strangely identified with the origin of the Presbyterian church. Mr. and Mrs. Gould united with the church that day.

The Presbyterian churches, out of Mt. Carmel, are in the neighborhoods where these good men lived, Bliss, Danforth and Gould.

Some notice of the ministers longest in charge, will close this sketch. Rev. Stephen Bliss was for many years the only Presbyterian preacher in the county. He was born at Lebanon, N. H., March 27th, 1787. Graduated at Middleburg College, 1812. Studied Divinity with Dr. Samuel Wood, of Boscawen, N. H. He taught with great acceptance in central New York until 1818, when he and his friend George May left with broken health, and came to Decker's prairie, found the mild air and cheap land they were hunting, and settled. The accomplished May died August, 1822. August 3d, 1823, Mr. B. began to preach. 1824 he was nominated by the anti-slavery party for the State Legislature. His judgment moderation and ability turned all eyes upon him in this crisis. In the furious campaign he took no part, but was elected. By the election of 1824, Illinois was made a free state. He returned from Vandalia in January. In April, 1825, he was received by the Salem Presbytery as a licentiate and was ordained August 4th, 1825. He labored in the same field during all his ministry. He died December 6th, 1847. He was a clear, calm, instructive preacher, sound in the faith, a most upright, humble, godly man. He was a leader everywhere by his weight of character. (See life of Rev. Stephen Bliss, A. M.)

Rev. Isaac Bennet was the next to enter this field as a settled minister. One freezing night in March, 1831, he came to Mr. Bliss. From this time on, these two good soldiers of Jesus Christ were indissolubly joined as father and son in the Gospel. He took the field in Lawrence county and labored there with great success for 17 years. He was a truly great preacher, mighty in the Scriptures, of a logical mind, a good scholar, a close student, a man of remarkable piety, given to the word of God and prayer. His zeal, his unselfishness, his devotion to Gospel work were remarkable, but it was all of grace—Nobody owes as much to Christ Jesus as I do—

he often said. For a full estimate of this minister, see "Life of Rev. Stephen Bliss and his colaborers."

Rev. Joseph Butler, A. M., appeared in this field in the spring of 1838. In 1832, when Mr. Bliss surrendered Lawrence county to Bennet the Evangelist, a colony was coming into Edwards county. They were from Massachusetts. They had gone first into West Virginia and bought land on the Cheat river, a fine, enterprising people. Some years after, some one disputed their titles, and their smiling farms and villages were wrested away from them. Some bought their lands again, but the most fled to the West and finally settled in Edwards county, 17 miles southwest of Mr. Bliss. In 1833 they invited him to preach for them, and in 1835 the Shiloh Presbyterian church was organized there. They flourished under his ministry, until in 1838 they were able to employ Mr. Butler. This gentleman was of a most vehement temperament, of strong convictions, of utter fearlessness, of great honesty of speech, and void of all tact. He knew no way of opening a door, but beating it in with a sledge. He was one of the most solemn preachers. He could drive his hearers to despair, but he could not persuade. He had no gifts for the pastorate. And yet he was a very pious and able minister and labored incessantly over much of southern Illinois, and not without blessed fruit. Oh solemn, stern, single-eyed, holy brother, thou canst never be forgotten.

Rev. Robert H. Lilly came to Mt. Carmel in 1839. He came on the call of the church. From the time the town was made the county seat, there had been Presbyterian families. In 1838, the State scheme of "Internal improvement" being in operation, Mt. Carmel was made a terminus of the railroad running across the State to Alton. The town sprang into new life, immigrants poured in, and among them families of Presbyterians. In 1838, they erected a brick church edifice, the finest one, at that time, in southern Illinois. May, 1839, Mr. Bliss, who had supplied them for years occasionally, and Mr. Bennet organized a church of eleven members, who soon called Rev. Mr. Lilly, of Kentucky, who was installed Pastor June, 1840. He was a sound theologian, a fine sermonizer, but eccentric. He resembled the celebrated Mr. Finney of Oberlin. Mr. L. went into business in central Illinois, and became wealthy. He gave freely to benevolent objects.

Rev. P. W. Thompson took this combined work in 1848. The first revival in the immediate vicinity of Wabash church was under his ministry. There had come into that neighborhood families from New England, England and Tennessee. This revival in 1851 did much to fuse these elements and enlist them, and some valuable additions were made to the church. Rev. Mr. Butler was the preacher in these meetings, and bold, searching and terrible were the sermons.

Rev. John L. Hawkius took charge of the Mt. Carmel church in 1852, and as Wabash church was vacant, he visited them occasionally. He was a very able preacher, presenting the doctrines of the Bible with great power and faithfulness. He was tall, slender, nervous, pale, dignified, scholarly—a "gentleman of the old school." There was a sensitiveness, a shy courtliness, a constraint about him that awed a stranger. If Lilly had been too familiar and inquisitive, and Leffler and Thompson "too unclerical," here was one came into their pulpit precise enough, fastidious, deliberate, "sicklied over with the pale cast of thought," with sermons of a high, antique mold, with an odor of midnight vigils about them, but marked with a robustness of thought and clear, close-knit speech that enthralled his auditory. His morning sermons were impressive with his pale visage set in whitest hair, and lit with eyes blazing with fervor, and his whole person electrical with enthusiasm. A "Master in Israel" still, he has just retired —1882—from the Pastorate of the Carbondale church, at the age of 82 years.

Rev. Jefferson C. Thornton had charge of Mt. Carmel congregation in 1860 to 1863. Besides these no minister retained that pulpit more than a year, although among the "supplies" have been gentlemen of unusal worth of talents, such as Charles L. Spinning, 1858, the faithful and gifted Wm. S. Heindel, 1875, and Thomas C. Winn, now a missionary in Japan, who spent a vacation there in 1876. In 1877, June 4th, the church edifice was destroyed by a cyclone which devastated the city.

Thomas E. Green, Licentiate, took charge of the congregation in 1879. Plans were soon on foot for building a church. The current of sympathy was very strong in town and country, for the popular pastor and struggling people. Liberal subscriptions were received, and the enterprise started finely. No congregation ever had a fairer path open before them in which to walk with God right on to success. In an evil hour those having the business in hand planned too ambitiously, and the old story was repeated—debt, di sension, discouragement, and at last the fine property with the thousands of dollars expended on it was given to the Episcopalians on conditions that they would pay the debt and finish the building. Whether this sad outcome will disorganize the church, for the time, remains to be seen.

We return now to "Wabash church," which embraced all the Presbyterians in the county outside of Mt. Carmel. In May, 1853, by invitation of the session, Samuel C. Baldridge, a Licentiate of Madison Presbytery, and just graduated at the New Albany Theological Seminary, visited the congregation. The church engaged him to supply them for one year, at a salary of $400. The communicants were reported to the General Assembly that year as numbering 60, but practically there were 35. But the congregations were large, and God gave the church great favor among the people. In 1865 a revival of much power at Friendsville brought in so much strength, that in Aug. 29, 1857, the Presbyterian church was organized with 27 members. This church has been very useful. In the 26 years since it was organized about 200 members

have been added, almost all of them by "profession of faith." It has been conspicuous for its enterprise, and liberality. Its members have been prominent in Sabbath-school, temperance and educational work in the county.

The gap made at Wabash, by the dismission of the 27 members to form Friendsville church, was soon filled up by revivals. In 1862, the undersigned received a commission as Chaplain of the 11th Regiment Missouri Volunteers, through the nomination of the staff officers, and entered the Federal army. 1863, the Wabash and Friendsville churches made out a call to the pastoral office, while he was still in the field, and forwarded to him. He resigned, came home and was installed pastor in April. In 1866, he resigned Wabash church, but retained the pastorate at Friendsville until July, 1882, when he accepted a call from the Cobden Presbyterian church, Cobden, Illinois. So closed a ministry in Wabash county, of more than 29 arduous, but happy years. In this long period more than 300 members were added to churches under his charge. He preached more than 4,500 sermons, assisted at the organization of the churches of Olney, Allendale, Sumner and Gilead, and did much missionary and evangelistic work in southern Illinois.

In reviewing the history of the ministers of the Presbyterian church in Wabash county for now 60 years, it seems strange that two pastorates—Bliss and Baldridge's, should have covered 53 years. They have been periods of peace and growth. Neither of these pastors ever had dissension in his session, or had a ruling elder to resign because of divisions. The first "true yoke-fellows" were the last. (See table of ministers.)

It is to the immortal honor of Wabash church that the first Sabbath school in the State of Illinois, was organized in Mr. Bliss' cabin, April 11, 1819. This school has been full of the spirit of Sabbath-school missions. It has been blessed with leaders of unusual gifts and zeal. For years they went out to start and keep Sabbath-school in the neighborhoods around, when there was none else to thus care for souls. It will be enough to mention the names and self-denying labor of John A. Dods, Samuel Woods, Bliss and Thompson, at Wabash; Father Danforth, John F. Younken, J. P. McNair, &c., at Friendsville, and Father Gould, at Timberville, with their fellow laborers. These schools were earnest Bible schools, so far as they could make them so. For years these were the only Sabbath-schools in the county, and were carried forward in the midst of neglect, prejudice, and in many cases of opposition and ridicule by religious people, but now the tide has turned, and their heroic work is honored, and their names are precious.

Friendsville Male and Female Seminary, opened in the brick church September, 1860, and maintained with more or less success ever since, is the far-reaching work of the Wabash and Friendsville churches. The seminary now has a property that has cost about $4,500, and a partial endowment of $1,400, and has educated, in whole or in part, some 1,400 students. It was started in the interests of higher education, and Christianity. It has been successful. It has trained multitudes of teachers for the public schools and Christian workers in the various denominations. The seminary is well represented in the eldership of the Presbyterian churches of southern Illinois. One student is now pastor of the church in Boulder city, Colorado, another graduates in the Theological Seminary of the N. W, this spring, two others are candidates for the ministry, others are engaged in the various pursuits of life, and in offices of honor and trust, and one was a professor in the Illinois State Normal University, Normal, Illinois, at his death in 1878, and one is a member of the Legislature of Indiana. In no other way could these humble churches have helped and blessed the country so efficiently. (See table of teachers.)

WABASH, 1823.	MT. CARMEL, 1839.
Ministers.	*Ministers.*
S. Bliss, 1823–1845.	S. Bliss, occasional.
Isaac Bennet, 1831, occasional.	R. H. Lilly, 18[illegible]–1844.
Jos. Butler, 1839, ¼ of time.	Jam s Stafford, 1846.
B. Leffler, 1847, ½ of time	Leffler, 1847, ½ his time.
P. W. Thompson, 1850–1852, ½ of time.	Thompson, 1848–1850.
S. C. Baldridge, 1853–1857.	J. L. Hawkins, 1852–1858.
S. C. Baldridge, 1857–1866, ½ of time.	C. Spining, 1859.
W. H. Smith, 1866–1869.	J. C. Thornton, 1863–1863.
S. C. Baldridge, 1869–1878, ½ of time.	W. S. Heindel, 1875.
J. S. Davis, 1878–1881, ¼ of time.	T. C. Winn, 1876.
S. C. Baldridge, 1881–1882, ½ of time.	T. E. Green, 1879
R. Rutherford, 1882.	FRIENDSVILLE, 1857.
	Ministers.
	S. C. Baldridge, 1857–1882.

TEACHERS OF FRIENDSVILLE SEMINARY.

Friendsville seminary was opened September, 1860, in the Presbyterian church, Friendsville:

Principal, Wm. S. Coulton, A. B.; Miss Mollie Gilpin. Broken up by war, 1862.

1863, Principal, Thomas W. McClain.

1864, Principal, A. S. Seward, 1st term; Rev. S. C. Baldridge, 2d and 3d; Miss Kate Finley, assistant, 3d term.

1865 to 1870, Principal, Lieut. John C. K. Youngken; assistant, Miss K. Finley.

1870 to 1874, Principal, Rev. Wm. H. Smith; assistant, Miss K. Finley.

1875, Principal, Rev. Wm. H. Smith; Prof. S. resigned in March, 1875, and the seminary was closed.

1876 to 1877, Principal, Rev. S. C. Baldridge; assistant, Miss K. Finley.

1878 to 1880, Principal, Rev. S. C. Baldridge; assistant, Mrs. Sarah A. Irwin.

1881 to 1882, Principal, Prof. W. Beaty Davis; assistant, Miss Hattie Davis.

The seminary building was erected 1866–1868. The "Endowment Fund" was secured in 1870.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

BY REV. G. H. ALBRIGHT.

In writing this short sketch it may be necessary to say a word, as to the particular part of the Lutheran Church to which these congregations belong.

The Lutheran Church in this country is represented by the following General Bodies.

The General Synod, The General Council, The General Synod, South, The Synodical Conference, and Synods Independent.

These different representative bodies, all Lutheran, and holding to the great fundamental doctrines of the Reformation, differ somewhat as to general church government and dicipline.

The congregations, of which this sketch will speak, belong to the General Synod. This is generally regarded the progressive branch of the Lutheran Church. It accepts and holds the Augsburg Confession as a correct exhibition of the fundamental doctrines of the Divine Word.

There are but three congregations in this county, and these three in their early history, composed one charge, and were generally served by the same pastors.

The earliest date in the history of these congregations that can be given is 1836. It was during this year that Rev. C. F. Heyer, a missionary in the Lutheran Church and afterwards the founder of our mission in India, first came to this county, and preached within the bounds of these congregations. Considerable Lutheran material was at different times scattered about the county, and many were glad to hear of the arrival of a Lutheran minister, who might soon begin work among them. His work, however, was but to investigate the state of affairs, and he soon left, and was followed in the same year by Rev. H. Haverstick.

Under the direction of Rev. Haverstick, the Jordan creek congregation was organized and entered upon the work of erecting a church building. It was a work of earnest toil. There was not much wealth among them, but a will to work. By their own toil and industry they bought the brick and did most of the work on the building. This took time, and it was several years before the church was dedicated to God's service. The Jordan creek church was northwest from Mt. Carmel about twelve miles, and quite a number of Lutherans had settled there, coming, mostly from the state of Pennsylvania. Here Rev. Haverstick also instructed a class of catechumens, and on the return of missionary Heyer, these were confirmed. This was the first confirmation in the Lutheran Church of this county. Very soon after this both Revs. Heyer and Haverstick left this part of the country. Not long after this, Rev. Henry Grow, a German Reformed minister, came to this county and preached in the Jordan creek congregation, and also in the town of Mt. Carmel. During his endeavor to organize a German Reformed congregation out of nearly all Lutheran material, there came to the county Rev. Daniel Kohler, a missionary of the Evangelical Lutheran Church sent by the Synod of East Pennsylvania. He visited Jordan creek and Mt. Carmel. During his stay the Jordan creek church was dedicated, and on the 11th of March, 1838, he preached in Mt. Carmel; German in the morning and English at night.

On the 27th of March, 1838, according to previous announcement, all concerned met in the court house at Mt. Carmel, to organize a congregation. The object was to organize a union society composed of Evangelical Lutheran, and German Reformed members. The building of a union church at Mt. Carmel was also considered, but as no union could be effected between the members of different names, a constitution was presented by Rev. Kohler, which with little alteration was adopted.

In the first article of this constitution the name "Zion's congregation" was incorporated, and that the congregation shall belong to the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

The following trustees and officers of the church were elected: Trustees—Dr. Jacob Lescher, Messrs. Samuel Fisher and Adam Schafer. Elders—Adam Schafer and Frederic Seiler. Deacons—Samuel Fisher and Thomas Glick.

On Saturday, March 31st, 1838, Rev. Kohler held preparatory services, and on Sunday, April 1st, distributed the elements of the Lord's Supper to twenty communicants. Very soon after this he traveled further west, and Rev. Grow again went on with operations, but soon he also removed from this county. Rev. Barthol next came to this county and took charge of these congregations. Under his influence the Mt. Carmel congregation laid aside their constitution, accepted a new one and dissolved the connection with any general synodical body. This new constitution was subscribed by fifteen male members. During the ministry of Rev. Barthol, the lot upon which the Lutheran Church at Mt. Carmel now stands, was purchased, and with it an old brick blacksmith shop, and a frame house. This blacksmith shop was repaired and used for church services, but a fire having broken out in another house right by it, the little church was torn down in part and the ruins were afterward sold. About the close of the year 1839, Rev. Barthol removed to a place near Peoria, Illinois.

Rev. Sauer, from near Evansville, Indiana, now visited the congregations, and also baptized some children among the members of the Mt. Carmel congregation.

Rev. Hennig, next settled here, but only for a short time. He was not acquainted with the German language, and as there were many Germans among our people, he could but partly supply the wants of the congregation. It was during his stay that many of the German members dissatisfied, without German preaching and influenced by others of greater zeal than knowledge, withdrew from the Lutheran Church, and became a nucleus for the present existing Albright (Evangelical Association) Church of this county.

Thus far the congregation was very unsettled, and we may add, driven to and fro by various winds of doctrines. A better state of affairs was inaugurated in 1844, when Rev. Daniel Scherer, took charge of these congregations as their regular pastor, September 29th, 1844.

The previous forms of government were laid aside and new ones adopted. The finances of the congregation now began to trouble them. There was now, resting upon the Mt. Carmel congregation, a debt of $1,111.46, small as was her membership. In order to raise this money Rev. Daniel Scherer made two collecting tours, one to the south and east, and the other the west. He returned in the latter part of the year 1846, and by assistance from the congregation and people of Mt. Carmel, the debt was raised. Of Mr. Joshua Beall it is praiseworthy to say, that he relinquished part of his claims at time of payment, $362.22.

These collections from abroad, having been made entirely from Lutheran congregations, a promise was given to erect a new church, and that it should be Lutheran. The church, however, when erected was consecrated a union church, 1850, and Rev. Scherer served both Mt. Carmel and Jordan creek congregations and at the same time preached at several other points also.

About the close of 1850, Rev. Scherer moved upon the church grounds of the Jordan creek congregation, but continued to serve both congregations until April the 4th, 1852, on which day he preached his last sermon in the Jordan creek church, and died that night, in the 62d year of his age. He was buried in the cemetery at Mt. Carmel.

In the same month of Rev. Scherer's death, Rev. G. Wolf, of the "Olive Branch Synod," took charge temporarily. About the same time the congregations were also directed by Rev. C. Kuhl, then a missionary in the service of the Illinois Synod.

In July, 1852, the council of Mt. Carmel congregation made application to the Illinois Synod, then in session at Hillsboro, Illinois, for a pastor. This request was granted, and on September 4, 1852, Rev C. Kuhl took charge of both Jordan creek and Mt. Carmel congregations. His labors were successful. He also did much for these congregations by presenting a new constitution and writing a historic sketch of the churches of this county. Rev. Kuhl remained pastor for three years, and was followed in 1856 by Rev. I. C. Hiller, who remained a few years, and was followed by Rev. J. Krack, who was pastor from 1858 to 1861.

Rev. J .Harkey took charge in 1861, and served about seven years. During his stay many came into the church, and the organization prospered. But unfortunately, about the close of his pastorship, a general division occurred in the Lutheran Church, and the General Council, referred to at the beginning of this sketch, was formed. The pastor, Rev. Harkey, went with the General Council, and most of the members of these congregations were General Synod in their views. The work he was doing among these people was thus in a measure checked. He left in 1868, and was followed by Rev. G. H. Schur, who remained but about a year, and was again followed by Rev. C. M. Lingle, who in 1871 took charge of Jordan creek and Mt. Carmel congregations, and remained pastor for about three years.

Rev. McDaniel then served the charge as pastor from 1875 to 1876, and, soon after he left, was followed by Rev. H. C. Grossman, who took charge —— 1876, and remained until 1879 During his stay the church was much revived and quite a number added. The Jordan creek congregation, being quite large and somewhat scattered, was divided, forming two congregations. The one now called the St. Paul's built a beautiful church in the little village called Lancaster (Post-office Mier), at a cost of $5,000, and owns a fine lot in connection with it.

The people labored harmoniously, and on the 12th of May, 1878, the church was dedicated to the service of God,—one of the finest churches in the county. The other congregation formed by this division is called St. Peter's. They have not yet built a church, but are hoping ere long to have a house of worship also. They now hold their church services in the school-house of that district.

In 1879 Rev Grossman took his departure, and was followed by Rev. M. L. Heisler in 1879. He served the congregations, St. Paul's, St. Peter's and Zion's at Mt. Carmel, but was the last pastor who served these three as one charge. His stay was short. Having been elected president of Burkittsville Female Seminary, Md., he accepted, and left Mt. Carmel, after a stay of only five months.

Rev. Heisler was succeeded on the 18th of July, 1880, by the Rev G. H. Albright, a graduate of Gettysburg Theological Seminary. His call to become pastor was first intended to include the three congregations above named, but a division having been made, because they needed two pastors, the call was given by Zion's congregation of Mt. Carmel, where he began his labors on the 18th of July, 1880. On the same day, at the first meeting of the congregation, it was decided to rebuild their church, and on the following morning the work was begun, Mr. Adam Stein having been chosen as overseer of the building. The building is newly furnished, and the debt all paid. The church was dedicated on the 6th of September, 1880. Rev. F. Springer, D. D., then president of Central Illinois Synod, assisted the pastor at its dedication.

The present membership of Zion's congregation is 112, and the present pastor is Rev. G. H. Albright.

The membership of St. Paul's at Lancaster is 100, and of St. Peter's, near Lancaster, is 30. These two congregations last named compose a separate charge since 1880, and are served as pastor by Rev. I. W. Bobst. who came to them from Harper's Ferry, W. Va, having been called as the first pastor of this charge since their separation from Mt. Carmel. He began his labors at Lancaster in Dec., 1880, and his charge, composed of St. Paul's and St. Peter's, comprised the Jordan creek congregation of early times, spoken of so frequently in this sketch.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.*

It was in the year 1837 when the first Roman Catholic came to Mt. Carmel. His name was Mr. Henry Fuchs. He was by birth an Alsatian ; has been the first emigrant of that part of Germany, who came to Mt. Carmel. Soon after the time that Mr. Fuchs arrived, Mr. John Kaiser, also a native of Alsatia, became an inhabitant of the city of Mt. Carmel. From 1837 to 1839, a few other emigrants arrived at Mt. Carmel. They were Mr. Michael Peter with his family, his brother Nicholas and family, also Mr. J. Keepas and Mr. George Wirth. The four last named persons were natives of Bavaria They were poor, and had to work hard for their daily bread. All the above named persons lived at Mt. Carmel, except Mr. Michael Peter, who purchased a farm of forty acres, seven miles west of Mt. Carmel. From 1839 42, Mr. Silbertus Kolb, Mr. J. Breivogel, George Fridrich, also George Weissenberger, with families, left the old country, Bavaria, and emigrated to Mt. Carmel, to try to make their fortune in America. The first services were held at Mt. Carmel, by the Rev. K. Muller, on the 20th August, 1840. At the same time several children were baptized. The first child that was baptized was Frances Michael, daughter of Francis Michael, et Regina Roth. At that time there was no church, no priesthouse and no resident priest at Mt. Carmel. From time to time a priest came to keep services for the Catholics of Mt. Carmel. It was not all the time the same priest who took care of the parish. Different priests of divers parts of the country came from 1840-1851 to Mt. Carmel, to celebrate mass and to perform the other priestly functions. So the church book gives the names of Rev. K. Muller. Rev. James Flyn, Rev. G. A. Hamilton, Rev. Fr. Fisher, and Rev. R. Weinzapfley, of St. Wendell, in Indiana. For a time the Catholics had no church, the services were held in private houses, and sometimes in the public school-house of Mt. Carmel. During the year, 1851, several other emigrants of Bavaria had come to Mt. Carmel or to the neighborhood of it. The best, known of them are: Simon Keer, Nicholas Goet, Larenz Keppel, Michael Berberich, Larenz Kander, Joseph Fuchs, George Brust, Michael Beyer, Andreas Doell, Robert Leefmann, John Krug, John Scherf, Charles Fleming, Fred Schupp, and several others. So it happened, that about 28 or 30 Catholic familes lived in and around Mt. Carmel, in the year, 1850. These families came to the conclusion, that it would be best, to build a church and to get a resident priest. But from where should they get the means, to do it, because nearly all of them were poor. But they did not despair, and commenced at once. At first they asked the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Chicago for a resident priest, and in 1851, Rev. V. Burgos, a Spaniard, was sent by the Rt. Rev. Bishop, to take charge of the Catholics of Mt. Carmel. Rev. V. Burgos arrived at Mt. Carmel in the month of November, and remained there about three years. In these years a church was built, with hard work and great difficulties. They were not able to get an architect. All the members of the congregation had to help. Some of them were carpenters, and they provided for the carpenter work, others did the brick work. So the church was finished under the direction of Rev. V. Burgos. But not only did he lead the work; he also worked—performed as much labor as one of the working men. Mr. G. Wirth, Mr. Fr. Fuchs, and Mr. J. Breivogel took the greatest interest in the affairs of the church. When the church was finished, it was dedicated to God, and it received as patron the blessed Virgin Mary, under the title of St. Mary of Mt. Carmel. Also a dwelling-house was erected only a short time after the church had been finished. Rev. V. Burgos worked hard for the congregation, and remained there till Oct. 1854. When he left Mt. Carmel, the congregation had no resident priest for about four years. During this time the congregation had been attended by different priests, who came at certain times, to give services. In Aug., 1858, R. W. Repis came as pastor. He remained about six months, and after him, Rev. P. R. Kolopp was appointed as pastor. Since which time the church has had a resident priest, but many changes took place in regard to the persons who attended the church. The church at Mt. Carmel is a brick building, and is 63x30. In the year, 1886, an addition was made to the priesthouse under the direction of Rev. Louis Ruitter.

In 1870, a frame church was erected seven miles west from Mt. Carmel, 73x60 feet, was finished in 1871, and at the dedication, as patron, was chosen St. Sebastian, and the congregation was called St. Sebastian congregation. This church is in Bellmont Precinct, formerly called Bonpas Precinct. The Catholic families of this congregation are forty.

The congregation of Mt. Carmel purchased, in 1880, on the first of June, a nice building of M. S. Landes. It is a large frame building, and is now used for school and sister-house. It cost $2000. At the present time about 50 to 55 Catholic families belong to St. Mary's congregation of Mt. Carmel. The sisters of the Precious Blood teach school. About thirty-five or forty children attend the school.

*From data furnished by Father G. Jansen, Rector of St. Mary's church.

ST. JOHN'S GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CONGREGATION.

BY GEO. V. KIRSCH.

In the year of our Lord 1870, the Messrs G. V. Kirsch and William Bossecker, both members of the German Evangelical Lutheran Zion's Congregation of Preble Township, Adams Co., Ind , where Rev. Gerhard Jaebker preached, emigrated with their families to Illinois to buy land, and settled near Cowling Station, Wabash Co., Ill. The next year the Messrs John Graesch, Sr., John Graesch, Jr., J. Henry Graesch, John Bossecker, Sr., Louis Bossecker, Peter and Adam Kirsch followed from the same congregation. These nine gentlemen organized the German Evangelical Lutheran St. John's congregation of Wabash Co., Ill. Services were now

held by Rev. F. R. Tramm, of Vincennes, Ind. and Rev. G. Mohr until August 11th, 1872. On this day the new built church was dedicated to the service of God, and the first pastor Rev. Christian Maeurer was ordained and introduced by Rev. F. R. Tramm and Rev. G. Mohr. In this same service, the introduced pastor baptized G. V. Kirsch, the son of G. V. Kirsch, Sr. and this was his first pastoral ministration. Charles Kirsch, Jacob Freiberger, Ida Bossecker and Sophia Schaich were the first children who were confirmed in the church. The first marriage service was held for Rev. G. Mohr and Miss Louise Bossecker, daughter of John Bossecker, Sr. The first funeral sermon was held in church beside the remains of Peter Kirsch's daughter.

In the year 1874, the congregation joined the Missouri Synod. Year by year the congregation increased in number by members coming from congregations near Evansville, Ind. and from Holland, Ind. At this day, Feb. 13th, 1883, the parish register shows 28 members and in all 142 individuals. The church and the parsonage are situated two miles north of Cowling, twelve miles southwest of Mt. Carmel, four miles northeast of Bellmont and six miles northeast of Grayville, Ill.

Our present pastor, Rev. Philip M. Fritze, was born in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 29, 1853. He received his classical education at the Concordia College in Ft. Wayne, Ind., and, having completed his course there, entered the Concordia Seminary in St Louis, Mo. in 1875 to study theology. August 18th, 1878, he was ordained as pastor of the German Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Congregation of Hobart, Ind. On the 24th day of September he married Miss Emilie Chr. Grosse, daughter of the late teacher Grosse in St. Louis, Mo. Having received a call from our congregation in January, 1882, he accepted the call and, on the 17th day of February, was introduced as our pastor by Rev. G. Mohr.

HISTORICAL SKETCH RESPECTING THE MISSIONARY WORK OF "THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA."

BY REV. WILLIAM L. LUEHRING.

It was in the year 1842, A. D., when the Ohio Conference of the Evangelical Association held its annual session in Pickaway county, Ohio, that the first missionary of said denomination was sent to Wabash county, Ill. This new field of labor was designated as the Mt. Carmel mission of the Ohio Conference, and was supplied by Rev. C. Augenstein, who is at present (1883) in the decline of life, still serving one of our congregations in Chicago. The above named mission might have been termed as practically almost unlimited; for the faithful missionary traveled over about six counties in Illinois and Indiana, and preached the gospel wherever he found occasion so to do, although Wabash county constituted the centre, and thus received his first and chief attention. The work of the above missionary did not consist in organizing such as had been heretofore identified with the church; but it consisted, as it were, in plowing the fallow ground of the then somewhat morally neglected German inhabitants of Wabash county.

The arduous but also efficient labor of the first missionary was crowned with success, so that at the next session of conference he was able to report about 100 accessions to the church. The aggressive missionary, aided by one local preacher and one exhorter, also held a camp meeting on the land of P. Dundor, a former member of the Evangelical Association in Berks county, Pa. Rev. C. Augenstein thus has the honor of being the first German Protestant missionary in Wabash county, (although other so-called missionaries had visited the county before, but proved to be "hirelings," and were rejected by the people.) The following year (1843) Rev. C. Lintner and Rev. A. Nikolai, both young and full of religious enthusiasm, traveled and preached the "word" on this extensive mission territory; and the third year Rev. A. Nikolai again and Rev. G. G. Platz; under the administration of the latter two missionaries the mission greatly thrived—the seed of the "word" germinated in many hearts and finally brought forth fruit. Numerically and financially the mission so prospered, that at Conference (1845) the Indiana appointments were detached from the Mt Carmel mission, and called the Dubois mission; and the Mt. Carmel mission was converted into Mt. Carmel circuit. It may be of interest to some to give the names of the Evangelical preachers who in Wabash county preached the gospel: Augenstein, Lintner, Nikolai, Platz, Bretsch, Tobias, Mueller, Withaub, Trometer, Dickover, Messner, Fisher, Bockman, Fuchs, Kohlmeyer, Hoffman, Kronmiller, Kleiber, Glauss, Gomer, Berger, Fisher, Mode and others.

The following were some of the first members in Mt. Carmel and vicinity: H. Kraemer, William Proetzler, N. Lutz, P. Moyer, R. Beutelman, Steven Moyer, C. Seitz and L. Mueller. The above names represent the "heads" of the first "Evangelical" families.

In the year 1847 a little brick church was erected on 4th near Cherry street; for a number of years this little "Evangelical" society was noted for its spirituality. On quarterly or special meetings the "Evangelicals" of Wabash and adjoining counties would meet in this little church to have a "good time" together; many souls were brought from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan to God.

In the year 1873 a new brick church was built on the corner of 4th and Cherry streets, under the administration of Rev. Joseph Meyer. The congregation at present (1883) numbers not quite 100 members—and has to battle with language difficulties—some of the young people (being more English than German) ought to have some English preaching, to which some of the old members object—this makes it exceedingly difficult for the

preacher. A change for the better is needed—may it speedily come!

The following were some of the first members in Lancaster and vicinity: M. Bernhard, J. Fornhoff, M. Marx, Gierd Schaun and others.

For many years Lancaster had but one church (union) in which the different denominations, represented here, held their public services; but in the year 1865 the "Evangelicals" built a church. The Lancaster society numbers about ninety-five members, and is in a somewhat flourishing condition—nevertheless there is much room for improvement. During the last year a comfortable parsonage was bought and paid for. May the members of the "Evangelical Association" in Wabash county be a power for good, and an honor to their church.

UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST.

BY ALEXANDER LITHERLAND.

In the year, 1862, through the continued labors of Wm. Hovis, the first class of the church of the United Brethren in Christ, in Wabash county, was organized at a small school house, one mile and a half west of Friendsville. This class consisted of thirteen members, whose names are, Wm. Litherland, Susan Litherland, G. W. Litherland, Nancy Litherland, Joseph Litherland, Amy Litherland, David Dixon, Mary J. Dixon, Louisa Dixon, Wm. Deisher, Clementine Deisher, E. G. Mundy, Catharine Canady.

The pastors of this class, while it remained here, were, Wm. Hovis, H. Severn, R. Clark, C. H. Jones, M. Hale, S. Stark. While under the care of S. Stark, the class, in 1866, was removed to what is known as old Cabbage Corners.

While here the preachers that had charge of the class were, I. W. Williams, J. Bedwell, J. L. Cardwell, R. Ratcliff, J. Peachy, G. W. Burtner. In 1874, while under the pastoral care of G. W. Burtner, the class was dissolved, and one organized at Stoltz school-house, called Stoltz class, three miles west of Friendsville. Surroundings were very favorable here, and the class was strengthened continually, so that in 1879, a board of trustees was appointed to build a house to worship in. Wm. Litherland was elected president of the board, and he went to work spending both his time and money in the work, and by his unceasing labors and the liberal help of others, a church, bearing the name of Nye chapel, was erected in 1880, at Gard's Point graveyard one mile and three-quarters southwest of the original place of organization where the class is now established, and has a membership of fifty-five. The preachers that have had charge of Stoltz class are, R. L. Brengle, S. Zeller, Wm. McGinnis, S. Bussard, S. Keagy.

ADAMS' CORNER CLASS.

In 1869, J. Bedwell, the U. B preacher, was invited to hold a series of meetings at Adams' Corners, which he did and organized a small class, called Adams' Corners' class. This class increased, and continued to grow until they became so strong that they purchased the church belonging to the Lutheran and Evangelical Association organizations, and now they have a house to worship in.

PLEASANT HILL CLASS.

In December, 1882, a series of meetings were held by Rev. S. Keagy at a school-house one mile and a half southeast of Lancaster, which resulted in the organization of a class called Pleasant Hill class, of the United Brethren in Christ, consisting of twenty-seven members.

PLEASANT GROVE CLASS.

In January, 1883, Rev. S. Keagy organized a class called Pleasant Grove class at a school-house four miles southwest of Lancaster, consisting of eleven members. All four of these classes are now in good condition.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST.

BY REV. T. D. SPYKER.

The history of this denomination, in Lawrence county, dates back to the year 1852, when George Stoltz emigrated to this county from Perry county, Ohio, at which time he could hear of no organization south of Cumberland county.

In the next year, 1853, Daniel Stoltz, a brother of George, also came west, and settled near his brother. Daniel was a preacher of this church, and not only devoted his attention to his temporal interest, but at once set to work in the "Master's vineyard." It is said of some men: "They do very well where they are not known." But not so with this man; he was loved most where best known; he was a man of energy, and influence, and spent much of his time and means in church work, and much of the success of this church, in southern Illinois, is owing to his spirit of self-sacrifice, and earnest devotion to the cause.

A class was soon organized, consisting of the families of Daniel Stoltz, George Stoltz, and George Martin, with others amounting to about twelve members. This class was attached first to Hebron circuit, and its first pastor was Rev. J. G. Shuey, of Westfield, Ill.

In 1854, a new mission was organized, embracing nearly all of Illinois, south of the Embarras river, five or six circuits having since been organized on the ground that was actually occupied in this mission.

About the year 1870, the class mentioned, in connection with the Methodist church, built a comfortable house of worship, giving it the name of Pleasant Hill chapel. It is located about seven miles northeast of Sumner, and in accordance with its name stands upon a beautiful hill. This class grew slowly, until the year

1881, when, under the labors of Rev. S. Bussard, there was an extensive revival and a large ingathering to the church. It has, at present, a membership numbering one hundred and three. Several active and pious men have gone to rest from this organization, but have not left it without many young members that promise equal actively and piety. Among these men who have thus gone home are, Bros. Vannatta and Clingler.

Prairie Class.—About the year 1854, two brothers, Harrison and Joel Petty, with their brother-in-law, Mr. Stine, came, with their families, to this county, and located about five miles from where Pleasant Hill chapel now stands.

These having been connected with this church in Perry county, Ohio, and desiring a home in it still, organized under the labors of Bro. Stark, a class of seven members, consisting of the families of these three men. In the year 1874, they built a neat and comfortable chapel, known as Prairie chapel.

Bros. Stine and Harrison Petty have been dead for several years, but some of the members of their families are still connected with this class.

Joel Petty still lives near the church, and is still an active, energetic member. Several good families have, from time to time, been added to this class, and the number of its membership is, at present, about sixty. The chapel is located about three and a half miles northwest of Sumner.

Union Class.—Among the places occupied by Danl. Stoltz, was Peppel's School-house, located about 3 miles from Pleasant Hill. Here his labors were very acceptable to young and old. At one time a young man outside of the house, called a prominent member to him and gave him a respectable sum of money from the young men, as a tribute of respect to Bro. Stoltz. About the year 1856 or 1857, there was a meeting held at this place, by Bro. Stoltz, in connection with Rev. H. Elwell, that awakened a good deal of interest. Bro. Elwell was then a young man full of energy, and zeal, for the cause of Christ, and his labors are still spoken of by many in this county.

A class was soon organized at this place, and several of the prominent members of Sumner Circuit refer to this organization, and the meetings held at this place, in connection with their conversion. This class gradually grew in numbers and influence, until they built a church upon the state-road, about 3½ miles northeast of Sumner. This occurred about 1865 or 1866. They worshiped in this house until the year 1872, when an incident occurred that cast a gloom upon the whole community, and especially upon those who were members of this class. At this time, Rev. S. H. Ross, the pastor, was holding a series of meetings at this place in connection with a quarterly meeting. His father, D. Ross, was presiding Elder of this district, and was assisting in the meetings.

On Monday afternoon, after the people had returned home, from the forenoon service, Mr. Geo. Claycomb looking toward the church, saw that the house was on fire. The alarm was given, and the friends of the immediate vicinity, came together, to find that, under the circumstances the fire was uncontrollable. Though the fire had made but little progress, there being no water near, they were compelled to stand by and see the fruit of their labor, and sacrifice reduced to ashes. Though the news of the disaster spread rapidly, many wended their way hopefully to that spot, that night, expecting to hear the word of the Lord expounded, and to worship him in the usual place, only to find their beloved resort in ruins.

Many a community would have sat down in despair, and simply have mourned over their loss. Many a pastor would have yielded to circumstances and given up the situation, but these two men, father and son, were equal to the emergency, and this community were ready to rally at their bidding. A meeting was called almost before the smoke had died away, and almost as if by magic, there arose another house on the old site. This was a hard struggle, and required much self denial, but it is over, and many who engaged in it have gone home. Among these are the preachers that were present at the disaster, while many still live to speak of it as one of the sad hours of their lives. The organization of two new classes has drawn largely from this class, yet it has a membership of about 64. There are a number of men of influence, and some young men of promise.

Sand Barrens Class.—This class was organized under the labors of Rev. H. Elwell, about 1856. Among the first members was father Ghear, who has done much for this church in the way of labor and means. He still lives near the church that was built largely by his energy, but his age interferes much with his activity.

In the year 1871, Rev. J. Peachee came to the vicinity, and gave them valuable services. He now lives in Sumner, and is somewhat broken in health. Being a carpenter, he did much toward erecting a house of worship, which was done in the year 1874. This class, which was formerly a part of Lawrence Circuit, now belongs to Allendale Mission Church, located ten miles south of Lawrenceville.

Broad Hollow Class.—This class was organized A. D. 1881, by Rev. S. Bussard, who has spent three years of active service in this county. It has recently received quite a number of accessions under the labors of Rev. S. Keagy. Arrangements are now being made for the building of a house of worship, which will probably be done during the approaching summer. Rev. Pinner resides in the community and renders efficient help. This location is about five miles south of Lawrenceville.

Fairview Class.—This class holds its meetings at a school-house about three miles northeast of Bridgeport. It was organized in the fall of A. D. 1882, by Rev. S. Bussard, with twenty members. It has now twenty-seven members and gives some promise of success. A few of its members were transferred from Union Class.

Sumner Class.—This class holds its meetings, in the

Western Christian Church, in sumner. It also was organized in 1862, by Rev. S. Bussard. It was organized first with nine members. It has now thirteen.

Otterbein Class —The church occupied by this class is located in the northeast part of the county. It was organized A. D. 1856, by Rev. S. Bussard, then a quarterly conference sermon preached in the absence of the pastor, Rev. Jackson.

Brother Whitson was elected leader and Brother Hendricks steward. The class then consisted of five members. Brother Hendricks died some years ago. Brother Whitson still lives, and though old, is still very active in church work. Their house of worship was built A. D. 1864. It has a membership of fifty. It stands connected with Hebron Circuit.

Centenary Class.—This class was organized, A. D. 1862, by Rev. Hovis, with about fifteen members. Built a house of worship in the edge of Richland county, A. D. 1872. It is a part of Olney Circuit.

General Remarks.—About 1860, these appointments with others in Richland and Wabash counties were made to constitute Lawrence Circuit. Various changes were made from time to time, and at the Conference held at Parkersburg, Illinois, September, 1882, Pleasant Hill Prairie, Union, Fairview and Summer classes were made to constitute Summer Circuit, and the writer of this sketch appointed to it as pastor.

A parsonage was built A. D. 1866, by Lawrence Circuit, which is now used by Summer Circuit. Many of the men who gave their energies to the work of this church in Lawrence county, have ceased from their labors. Among these are Revs. Stark, Stotts, Clark, Brock, S. H. Ross, and William McGinnis. The last two named died very recently. They were all men of energy and usefulness, and died triumphantly at their post.

Revs. Elwell and Butner, have been transferred to other conferences. Revs. Brengle, Bussard, Zeller and Jones, are still doing good work in Lower Wabash Conference. in the bounds of which Summer Circuit is located. The work of this church in this county, has been attended with much privation and toil, but the men named have been equal to the task. This church has in this county a membership numbering about 375.

CITY AND PRECINCT OF ALBION.

EDWARDS COUNTY.*

THE history of the early settlement and subsequent progress and development of the town and precinct of Albion is attended with more than ordinary interest to the reader of the history of the now great commonwealth of Illinois. That the efforts of the founders were successful, the beautiful landscape of well-cultivated farms, dotted here and there with richly constructed farm buildings, amply attest on every hand.

Albion precinct is centrally situated in the county, from north to south, and extends itself entirely across the county, from east to west, comprising nearly one-third of its entire territory. The precinct is bounded on the north by the base line and Shelby precinct, on the east by Bonpas creek, on the south by French creek and Dixon precincts, and west by Wayne county and Shelby precinct, and comprises a part of townships 1 and 2 S. and ranges 10 and 11 east. Originally it was divided between prairie and timber land, the former interspersing the latter in a picturesque manner. The surface of the uplands is quite rolling, and the soil is a chocolate-colored clay loam, and is very productive. The bottom land along Bonpas creek is heavily timbered, the land being a deep alluvial soil, and especially adapted to the cultivation of maize, grasses, etc. The principal streams are the Bonpas and Big creeks. The former constitutes the entire eastern boundary, and the latter is situated in the southwest, and discharges its waters into the Little Wabash. Two lines of railroad extend through the precinct, the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville passing from north to south, and the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis road extending east and west, forming a junction with the former at the town of Browns.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Really the first white men to locate here were emigrants from the South, about 1816; and as it is due to them that the first blow was struck toward civilization in this once wild region, we have given them a place in the history of this precinct; but as their stay was but transitory, the larger portion of the early settlement narration will be devoted to the English settlers, as it was they who mostly developed this part of the county, and have made it one of the richest communities in the state.

Of the former class we find the names of Jeremiah Birk, Walter Anderson, Hugh Collins, John Hunt, Rollin and Joseph Lane and William Ham. These were located in a settlement in the west part of the precinct, a little north of Big creek.

From the best information at this date, Mr. Birk, or Captain Birk, as he was sometimes denominated, was the first to locate in the wilds of Albion precinct; and we here take the liberty of quoting from Mr. George Flower's account as given by him on his first approach of Birk's cabin: "In my wanderings, the thought struck me of finding out Captain Birk, mentioned to me by my old friend Sloo, of Cincinnati, as being hereabouts, the oldest settler in these parts. Going in the direction in which I thought he lived, I espied a trail, made by the dragging of a log. Following this, I suddenly came to a worm fence inclosing a small field of fine corn, but could see no dwelling. I wished to see Birk, but felt a little diffidence in appearing before the captain in my *deshabille;* for after several days' travel and two nights' camping out, my *toilette* was considerably compromised. Looking closely, I observed between two rows of corn a narrow path; this I followed until I came suddenly in sight of a small cabin, within twenty steps of me, a little lower than the surrounding corn. Looking in the direction of a voice, calling back a savage dog that had rushed out to attack me, I saw a naked man, quietly fanning himself with a branch of a tree.

My first surprise over, finding his name was Birk, I told him who I was and my errand, at which he did not seem well pleased. What surprised me was the calm self-possession of the man. No surprise, no flutter, no hasty movements. He quietly said that he had just come from mill at Princeton, thirty miles distant, and was cooling himself a bit. His cabin, 14x12 feet, and 7 feet high, with earth for a floor, contained a four-post bedstead; said posts driven into the ground, were sprouting with buds, branches and leaves. The rim of an old wire sieve, furnished with a piece of deer-skin punctured with holes, for sifting meal, a skillet and a coffee-pot were all the culinary apparatus for a family of seven. A small three-legged stool and a rickety clap-board table was the only furniture. An ox lay at the door and a rifle stood against the wall. Himself and boys, when clothed, wore buckskin; his wife and three daughters were dressed in flimsy calico, sufficiently soiled, and not without rents." Such is part of the description as given by Mr. Flower of the first pioneer of the precinct.

*For much of the data of this chapter relating to the early English settlement, we are indebted to the notes prepared by George Flower, now deceased.

Mr. Birk moved to the "Sangamo" country about 1819. He was a genuine hunter and backwoodsman, and could not bear the onward progress of civilization. To use his own language, he "did not want to live where neighbors were so plenty; that to see three neighbors within a day's ride was sufficient for him."

The prairie, near this little improvement, is yet known as Birk's Prairie.

Walter Anderson, before mentioned, cultivated a small patch of ground in section 30, and it is said that he planted on his place the first orchard in the county. This was about 1817. He, like Birk, remained but a short time, when he removed to a less civilized part of the country. Hugh Collins settled in section 20, and in a year or two sold his improvement to John Woods, Senior. John Hunt, of the same settlement, died here in 1820, leaving quite a family of children. But one of his descendants, a grandson, James T. Hunt, is now living; he resides about one mile northwest from the old farm of his grandfather. Rollin and Joseph Lane, and William Ham moved away long ago, none living now to tell where or whence they went.

In 1817, a new era opened to this part of the west. Morris Birkbeck and George Flower, both well-to-do Englishmen, came to this country, the latter in 1816, and the former one year later. They had known each other in England, and on meeting in this country, they mutually agreed to explore the western country together, and if possible find the new Eldorado that was then agitating the minds of the people of the south and east. They had heard of the beautiful prairies of the Illinois territory, and so infatuated were they with the glowing accounts given, that they determined to see for themselves; and if it came up to their expectation, it was their intention to plant a colony of their own countrymen within the western wilds. They left Richmond, Virginia, in the spring of 1817, party being composed of Mr. Birkbeck and family, and Mr. Flower. Mr. B. was a widower, but had four children with him, two sons and two daughters, named respectively, Bradford, Charles, Eliza, and Prudence. There were also four others in the party, a servant boy of Mr. Birkbeck's named James Gillard, Miss Eliza J. Andrews, Elias P. Fordham, and Elizabeth Garton, an orphan girl adopted by Mr. Birkbeck. Miss Andrews was well acquainted with the Birkbeck family in England, and desired to share the adventures with them in the new world. She afterwards became the second wife of Mr. Flower.

The journey was a long and tedious one, the distance being made by stage and horseback. At Princeton a halt was made, and suitable quarters obtained for the parties except those who proposed to press forward and find the goal of their ambition. This trio was composed of Mr. Birkbeck, and his son Bradford, and Mr. Flower. After several days' travel they came in sight of Boltinghouse Prairie, and the emotions it brought forth when it first met their gaze, I will give in Mr. Flower's own language. He says, "Bruised by the brushwood and exhausted by the extreme heat, we almost despaired, when a small cabin and a low fence greeted our eyes. A few steps more, and a beautiful prairie suddenly opened to our view. At first, we only received the impressions of its general beauty. With longer gaze, all its distinctive features were revealed, lying in profound repose under the warm light of an afternoon's summer sun. Its indented and irregular outline of wood, its varied surface interspersed with clumps of oaks of centuries growth, its tall grass with seed stalks from six to ten feet high, like tall and slender reeds waving in a gentle breeze, the whole presenting a magnificence of park scenery, complete from the hand of nature, and unrivalled by the same sort of scenery of European art. For once, the reality came up to the picture of imagination. Our station was in the wood, on rising ground; from it, a descent of about a hundred yards to the valley of the prairie, about a quarter of a mile wide, extending to the base of a majestic slope, rising upward for a full half mile, crowned by groves of noble oaks. A little to the left, the eye wandered up a long stretch of prairie for three miles, into which projected hills and slopes, covered with rich grass and decorated with compact clumps of full-grown trees, from four to eight in each clump. From beneath the broken shade of the wood, with our arms raised above our brows, we gazed long and steadily, drinking in the beauties of the scene which had so long been the object of our search."

Their ideal of the vast rolling prairies of the west was fully realized and verified, and now came their plans for action. After long and deliberate consultation, it was decided that they should jointly put together all the means that they could then command, and Mr. Birkbeck was to proceed at once to Shawneetown, the general land-office, and enter as much land as possible with his means at hand, while Mr. Flower was to hasten to England for more money, and also to superintend and expedite the scheme of forwarding emigrants to form the new colony. Mr. Birkbeck, it was understood, should return to their lately bought possession, to prepare and receive the emigrants. Both fulfilled the part they had to perform, and the English colony became a reality. Too much cannot be said of the indomitable energy and perseverance of these two pioneers; nay, more should be said; they were among the foremost philanthropists of their age. They left a home of plenty, surrounded with the comforts of life that wealth can give, and took upon themselves the hardships, sufferings and dangers of the pioneer. Through their efforts, many of their countrymen were provided with comfortable homes, not having means sufficient, in their own country, to supply them. They risked their all in this mammoth enterprise, and virtually speaking, lost all, both of them dying comparatively poor in worldly means. Both were strong anti-slavery men, and did much to prevent the slave system being planted in the State of Illinois.

Mr. Birkbeck, until his death, had a large influence in matters of State of the new formed commonwealth,

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having the honor of receiving the appointment of Secretary of State under the administration of Governor Coles in 1824. He was drowned in Fox river, near New Harmony, Indiana, in 1825. His remains were found and buried at the same place. It is but a short time since that a friend of the family received a letter from the Hon. E. B. Washburn, stating that he would be responsible for a donation of five hundred dollars toward erecting a suitable monument to Mr. Birkbeck's memory, providing his remains could be brought to the State of his adoption, and place of his noble efforts. It is to be hoped that the future historian may be able to record the epitaph inscribed upon the proposed monument. After Mr. Birkbeck's death his children scattered to the four corners of the earth, all of whom are dead, except Eliza, wife of Gilbert T. Pell, who, at last accounts, was residing in Australia.

Mr. Flower lived some years after Mr. Birkbeck, and aided, as well as his crippled means would permit, to build up the little colony, being one of the founders of the neat little city of Albion. He died at Grayville the 15th day of January, 1862. We insert the following closing words of tribute, paid to Mr. Flower by Dr. Barry, then librarian of the Chicago Historical Society, and which appeared in the *Chicago Tribune* of March 22, 1862: "On the morning of the 15th of January last, there lay, under the loving and sad watch of dear friends, at Grayville, the sinking form of the aged man, whose worth we have poorly attempted to set forth, and the partner of his long and chequered life. But a week before they had expressed the hope, often repeated, that, happily united in life, they might not be divided in their death. While the rays of the morning sun were gilding the room of the fond wife, she expired; and soon after the going down of the same day's sun, followed, to his last and welcome rest, the spirit of George Flower." Only three of Mr. Flower's family are living; Camillus resides a little south of Albion; Alfred lives in Paris, Edgar county, and a daughter resides at Grayville, Illinois.

Another pioneer of 1817, was Alan Emmerson, a native of Kentucky, who, in an early day, emigrated to the Territory of Indiana. He was then a single man, but subsequently, in 1810, he married Nancy Mounce, and in the summer of 1817, he moved with his family to Edwards county, and located in section 4, township 2 south, range 10 east. There were four pioneer children, Martha, Jesse, Sanford, and Indiana. The latter died soon after their coming, and is said to be the first death in the precinct. Mr Emmerson entered a quarter section of land, erected a log cabin, and commenced the life of a pioneer. After many privations and hard struggles, he improved a good farm and enjoyed the fruits of his labors. Having the confidence of the people and extended acquaintance, he was elected, several times, to fill offices of trust by their suffrages. He was elected County Judge for a succession of terms, filled the office of County Treasurer and Assessor, and served 1843-44 one term in the State Legislature. He and his wife both died in 1876, Centennial year. They were widely known, and their loss to the community was mourned by a large circle of friends. Only one of the pioneer children is now living, Jesse, who resides in Albion, and is one among three of the oldest pioneers in the county.

Rev John Depew emigrated from the South in 1817, and located joining farms with Mr. Emmerson. He was the first Methodist preacher in this part of the country, and so fastidious with regard to his religious views, that upon one occasion, when invited to eat honey that was taken from a bee tree on Sunday, he utterly refused the sweet morsel, although very fond of it. He remained here but a few years, moving to Marion county in 1820.

One of the oldest settlers of this part of the state was James Chism, a native of Virginia, who came to Illinois Territory—now Wabash county—in 1813. He located at Bald Hill Prairie, near the center of the county. His family consisted of his wife Sarah, and three children, Ellen, Elisha and Permelia. The father and mother died more than half a century ago. Elisha is the only one of the family living. He resides in Albion, and is one of the oldest surviving pioneers, in either Edwards or Wabash counties.

William and John Woodland were from South Carolina, and came to the precinct in 1817, and located about four miles west of Albion. They both went off with the Mormons.

The heavy tide of immigration commenced in 1818. It was in this year that Mr. Flower sent from England the first ship load of immigrants, and this was but the precursor of what followed in the way of immigration until 1820, and perhaps later. Among those who came at that early date, and who have descendants yet residing in the county, are the following: Joel Churchill, John Woods, Sr., John Tribe, Brian Walker, William Nichols, Hugh Ronalds, John Brissenden, William Wood, William Fewkes, George Woodham, William Harris, John Skeavington, Elias Weaver, Henry Sydney, and John Spring, Henry Birkett, James O. Wattles, and several others. It would be impossible in this chapter to give space to all the numerous newcomers of the years 1818, 19, 20,

Mr. Churchill, above mentioned, was one of the immigrants of 1818. At his coming, he was a single man. He entered quite a large tract of land southeast of Albion, where he located and remained until 1823, when he moved to Albion. In 1824, he married Eliza Simpkins by which union eleven children were born, nine of whom are living. Mr. Churchill led a busy and active life. He died in the spring of 1872, in the city of Albion. Mrs. Churchill is yet living, and is active for one of her age. Charles and James Churchill are prominent business men in Albion. John Tribe came to the precinct in 1819, and located at Wanborough. He was then a single man, and a carpenter by trade. Some time after coming he married Jane Stanley. A large family were reared by them, eight of whom are now residents of the coun-

ty. William B. Tribe, a son, is the present efficient Circuit Clerk of Edwards county. Mr. Tribe was noted for his intelligence and goodness of heart. He died at Albion in August, 1880, his wife surviving him.

John Woods, Sr., came to Edwards county in the fall of 1819, and located in Wanborough. His family then consisted of his wife and five children, William, John, Jr., George, Ann, and Elizabeth. One son was born in the county, Thomas T. Mr. Woods subsequently moved to Albion, and thence to Shawneetown, where he died. Two of the pioneer children are living, John, Jr., and George. The former is a merchant in Albion, now upwards of eighty years of age. In 1829, he married Elizabeth Penfold, daughter of Abraham Penfold, another pioneer, who located in Wanborough, in 1819. John, Jr. held the office of County Treasurer for about forty years. George Woods is residing in Wisconsin, and Thomas T. is a prominent farmer in Albion precinct. Other settlers of about the same date, were three brothers, Moses, John, and George Michels, who were natives of the state of Maine. The former was elected to the State Legislature for the term of 1820–22. George, Jr., a son of the pioneer George, is a resident of Albion.

A prominent accession to the colony in 1821, was Gen. William Pickering, a native of Yorkshire, England. He made his first settlement in the Village Prairie, but subsequently moved to Albion. He was the first to introduce blooded stock from England to the new colony. In 1824, he married Martha Flower, sister of George Flower. Mr. Pickering took a lively interest in all matters of State, and became a leading Whig politician. He represented his constituency in the State Legislature from 1842 to 1852. He was an intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln; on the latter's election to the presidency, he appointed him governor of Washington Territory. He died at his son's residence, near Albion, in 1875. Only one of the family is now living in the county, Richard, who resides in section 2, a little west of Albion.

A prominent settler of 1827, was Alexander Stewart, who was born in Scotland, and a descendant of one of the old Scotch families. He landed in New York City, in the fall of 1818. On Christmas of the same year he reached Illinois and located in Carmi, White county. His family then with him consisted of five sons, and his wife Mary, *nee* McLaughlin. Four daughters were left in Scotland, who afterwards came to America in 1824. One of the sons, Alexander, Jr., came to Edwards county in 1827, and located in Albion, his family then being his wife and one daughter. He commenced the business of blacksmithing, which occupation he followed for several years. Subsequently he engaged in the mercantile and pork-packing business, etc. He was very successful in all his transactions, and retired from active life in 1876, with a good competency. He is yet residing in Albion with a host of friends, who feel that their community has been largely bettered by the industry and example of Mr. Stewart. Two sons, Charles and Edwin, are extensive merchants in Albion.

George Bower, Sen., was another early settler, and came from Germany to the United States in 1827, and in 1831 he moved to Albion. He had a family of three children, Adam, John and Margaret. Two children were born to the family after coming—George, jr., and Henry. Mr. Bower was a potter by occupation, and was one of the first to establish the business in Edwards county. He was a useful citizen in his day; both he and his wife died some years ago. Only three of the family are now living—Adam, John and George, junr., all of whom reside in Albion. Among other early residents of the precinct are: F. W. Johnson, Joseph Skeavington, John Walker, Joseph Mitchels, Mary A. Morgan, Charles Nichols, Mrs. Sarah J. Daver, *nee* Wells, George, Francis, and Lucius Harris, Dr. F. B. Thompson, Dr. H. L Dixon, John Smith, S. N. Dalby and his wife (Sarah H., *nee* Skeavington), George Gillard, George Bunting, William Bowman, and others.

Believing that the lands first entered in the several townships of the precinct will prove of interest to the present and future readers of history, we here present them:

The following are those for the years 1816, '17, '18, within twp. 1 south, range 10 east of 3d P. M.: Oct. 1st, 1816, Henry Houston entered the southwest quarter of section 29. January 27th, 1817, Alexander West entered the east half of the northeast quarter of section 31. Sept. 12th, 1817, John Embree entered the southeast quarter of section 27. Sept. 26th, 1817, Benjamin Clark entered the east half of the northeast quarter of section 19. Oct. 3d, 1817, Gorum A. Worth entered the northeast quarter of section 20. Oct. 13th, 1817, Wm. Embree entered the southwest quarter of section 27. Same day, Edward Mitchell entered the southwest quarter of section 38. Jan. 13, 1818, James Emmerson entered the northeast quarter of section 28. April 14, 1818, Henry Houston entered the east half of the southeast quarter of section 19. May 4, 1818, John Houston entered the west half of the northwest quarter of section 20. July 6, 1818, Morris Birkbeck entered all of section 24. September 17, 1818, Robert Leslie entered the northwest quarter of section 20. Same day, William Baston entered the southwest quarter of section 32. August 16, 1818, Hugh Reynolds entered the east half of the southeast quarter of section 29. November 12, 1818, James Green entered the northwest quarter of section 36. Sept. 17, 1818, J. and J. Dunlap entered all of section 30 in twp. No. 1 south, range 11 east.

The following entries are in twp. No. 2 south, range 11 east: Nov. 2, 1814, J. G. Pattson and G. Loftis entered all of section 18. May 15, 1818, Wm. Nichols entered all of section 6. June 13, 1818, George Nichols entered all of section 7. The following entries are in twp. 1 south, range 14 west of the 2d P. M.: Morris Birkbeck entered all of sections 4 and 5. Dec. 8, 1818, Richard Flower entered the southwest quarter of section 33. The following entries are in twp. No. 2 south, range 14 west of the 2d P. M.: May 15, 1818, J. Woods and

others entered the east half of the northeast quarter of section 6. July 25, 1818, J. Sherrington and T. Brown entered the west half of the northwest quarter of section 7. Same day, John Brissenden entered the southwest quarter of section 7. The following are the earliest entries made in twp. 2 south, range 10 east: September 14, 1816, Walter Anderson entered the northwest quarter of section 7. September 28, 1816, Robert Anderson entered the southwest quarter of section 7. October 7, 1816, Hugh Collins entered the southeast quarter of section 19. October 14, 1816, Sidney Spring entered the northeast quarter of section 18. Same day, Samuel Anderson entered the northwest quarter of section 18. October 23, Rollin Lane entered the southeast quarter of section 18. October 24, 1816, Joseph Lane entered the northeast quarter of section 19. October 30, 1816, John Hunt entered the southwest quarter of section 17. November 1st, 1816, Daniel Grove entered the east half of the northeast quarter of section 24. May 22d, 1816, Jeremiah Birk entered the northwest quarter of section 29. October 12, 1816, Wm. Ham entered the southwest quarter of section 30. January 19, 1817, Uriel Emmerson entered the east half of the southeast quarter of section 5. Feb. 18, 1817, John Woodland, senior, entered the northeast quarter of section 8. May 12th, 1817, Alan Emmerson entered the northwest quarter of section 4.

Several other tracts were entered in 1817–'18, but are too numerous to record.

One of the customs of those early days was the requirement of every one of lawful age to meet at some designated point and muster once a year, or be fined for non-attendance. The first muster was held at Boltinghouse prairie in the spring of 1820. The rank and file not being supplied with arms, corn-stalks and hoe-handles were substituted. To get a vivid account of these trainings, and the consequent amusements accruing therefrom, it is absolutely necessary to receive a description of the same, first-handed, from the pioneer.

That the present generation may have some idea of the prices of general merchandise, as compared with the price of produce, we here give a table of the leading articles:

Sugar per pound	37½c.
Coffee do.	62½
Sheeting per yard	50
Prints do.	37½
Nails per pound	25
Tea-cups and saucers per set	75
Plates do.	$1.00

All kind of produce was very low, as the following will show:

Corn per bushel	10
Pork per 100 lbs.	$1.25

It is yet told of Benjamin Skinner trading 1800 lbs. of dressed pork for a saddle. It will be seen from the above quotations what the first settlers were obliged to undergo in order to supply a living competency for their families.

A DEPARTED GLORY.

The first town laid out in this precinct was by Morris Birkbeck in the month of August, 1818, and situated in township two south, range eleven east, and about two miles due west of Albion. The latter town came into existence a few months later, and they thus became rival villages. For a time Wanborough was in the ascendency, having a population of about 150 inhabitants, while Albion had but thirty. Indeed, Wanborough had become a place of considerable pioneer importance, having at the height of its glory, a stocking factory, one store, a flouring mill with two run of stones (Hine and Knight proprietors), besides other shops and industries above the average frontier town. It was laid out in five-acre lots, Mr. Birkbeck believing that every town family should have sufficient ground to raise all necessary vegetables, etc., and that it was conducive to the morals of the community that the children of neighbors should not be brought into too close contact with one another. After the county seat was established at Albion, Wanborough began to wane, and it was but a few years when all the business had been removed to Albion, so that to-day, Wanborough is only a thing of the past; nothing left to mark the spot, that this was once the site of a town named after the beloved home of Mr. Birkbeck back in old England.

ALBION.

This town was laid out by George Flower & Co., in October, 1818, and as already stated, only about three months after Wanborough was platted. For the details of its birth we are indebted to the notes of Mr. Flower. He says: "As yet I had done nothing in erecting buildings for the public in general, as there had been no time. One evening, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Ronalds, and I think, Mr. Fordham, called at my cabin, when we discussed the measures that should be taken to form some village or town, as a centre for those useful arts necessary to agriculture. Every person wanted the services of a carpenter and blacksmith. But every farmer could not build workshops at his own door. Daylight ceased, darkness followed. We had no candles, nor any means of making artificial light. On a pallet, mattress, or blanket, each one took to his couch, and carried on the discussion. After much talk, we decided that what we did do should be done in order, and with a view to the future settlement, as well as our own present conveniences. The tract of forest lying between Mr. Lawrence's settlement in the Village Prairie, on its southern border, and mine at the north of the Boltinghouse Prairie, was about three and a-half miles through. Somewhere in the centre of this tract of woodland seemed to be the place. To the right of this spot, eastward, lay, about a mile distant, several prairies running north and south for many miles, and others running east and west to Bonpas creek, from three to five miles distant. Northeast from Mr. Lawrence's cabin, prairies of every form and size continued on in-

definitely. About two miles west, and beyond Wanborough, were numerous small and fertile prairies, extending to the Little Wabash, from six to ten miles distant. On the south was my own beautiful prairie. Thus the spot for our town, in a central situation, was selected. Now for a name. We were long at a loss. At last we did what almost all emigrants do, pitched on a name that had its association with the land of our birth. Albion was then and there located, built, and peopled in imagination. We dropped off, one by one, to sleep, to confirm in dreams the wanderings of our waking fancies." It was agreed the next morning, before separating, that they should meet on the following day as follows: Messrs. Flower and Fordham were to leave home at a given hour the morning following, and travel due north from Mr. Flower's dwelling, and at the same hour in the morning, Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Ronalds were to travel south from their homes in the Village Prairie, and that the place of meeting should be the place of the imaginary town. The programme was carried out, and the place of meeting was in rather an open space of woodland, and the ground level. They said, "Here shall be the centre of the town." The spot of their meeting is now the public square of Albion. This selected ground is situated in the northeast portion of township two south, and range eleven east of the third principal meridian. The surveying and platting of the town was entrusted to Mr. Fordham. One of the company went to Shawneetown and entered one section, which was all laid off in town lots, with a large and commodious square in the centre. The blocks immediately around, and on the main streets, were divided into quarter-acre lots. The blocks outside were divided into half acres. As the distance increased from the centre, the lots increased in size, until the outer belt of allotments comprised five and seven acres. No additions have been made since the laying off the town. It still remains one mile square. What is somewhat peculiar about the platting, is that not a street in the town was given a name. By common consent of the citizens the street north of the square is called Church street; that on the east, Park street; on the south, Main street; and the one in the west, Depot street. No other streets have ever received adopted names.

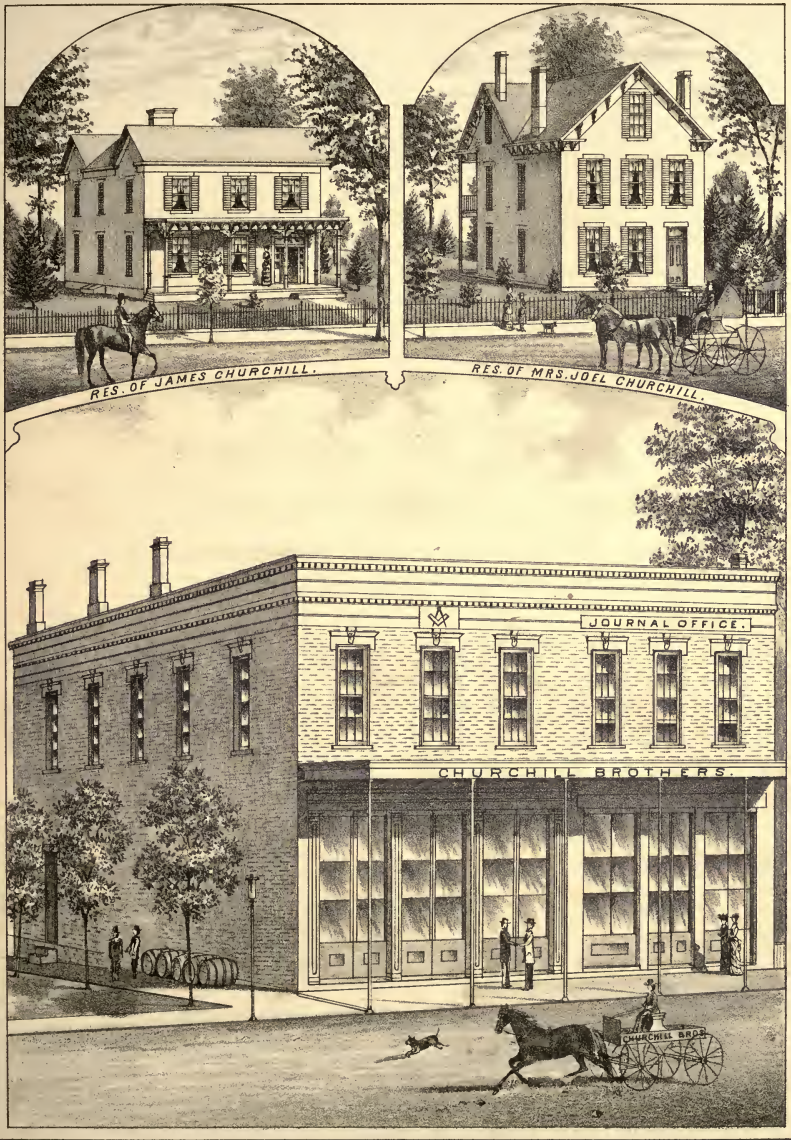
The first house built in the town was a double log cabin, and situated on Main street, southeast of the square, and was constructed for a tavern. John Pitcher was the landlord. Both have passed away long ago. The next building was a double and single log cabin, occupied for both a dwelling and blacksmith shop. John Penfold was the smith. In the language of Mr. Flower, "There stood Albion, no longer a myth, but a reality, a fixed fact. A log tavern and a blacksmith shop."

Among the first business houses was the old market-house, situated in the square, a little south of the court-house. It was seventy-five feet long, standing on a stone foundation, and covered with a shingle roof. One division of it was fitted up for the reception of books, that were donated by the friends in England for the purpose of a nucleous to establish a library. The room was also used for public meetings and public worship. When Albion became the capital of the county in 1821, the first courts were held in the market-house. The first goods were sold by George Flower, and the store-house was situated on the hillside, back of George Ferriman's old store. Elias P. Fordham bought Mr. Flower's little stock of goods, and after conducting the business for a short time he sold out to James Oliver, who conducted the business for several years. The first postmaster was a man by the name of La Serre, and the mail was kept in a log building just west of Frank Harris' present dwelling. The first school was taught by Oswald Warrington, near Edgar Brandon's residence. The first regular school was conducted by John Love, in an old building which stood in the northeast corner of Robert Curdling's lot. The first school-house was erected by four citizens of Albion, on the lot where the Cumberland Presbyterian church building now stands. The first church-house erected was in 1840. It was built by the Christian denomination; it was constructed of brick, and is yet in a good state of preservation. The first mill was built in 1821, and located on the lot where James Churchill's present residence stands. It was a tread mill run by four oxen and with no great capacity.

The growth of the town was very slow until the county seat was established here, when it took a new impetus, and built up quite rapidly. Its present population is about one thousand inhabitants. The precinct, according to census of 1880, contained 3,156 inhabitants.

Incorporation.—The town was organized under a general act of the State Legislature, and the first meeting of the Town Board was held December 3d, 1860, the following named persons being the officers elect of said board: Dr. F. B. Thompson, George Harris, George Bowman, Edgar W. Brandon and Edwin Dickson. Dr. Thompson was chosen president of the board and George Bower was appointed clerk *pro tem*. At a subsequent meeting held December 6th, Joseph Williams Sr., was appointed village clerk, John Bower, treasurer, and K. A. Bowman, town constable.

Re-organization.—At a meeting of the Town Council held November 2d, 1875, a petition was presented, signed by thirty-three legal voters of the town, asking that the question be submitted to the legal voters of the town of Albion, as to whether such town shall organize as a village under the act providing for the incorporation of cities and villages, approved April 10, 1872. The proposition was carried, and the fourth Tuesday of November, 1872, was named as the day for holding said election. The result of the vote was as follows: For village organization, 66 votes; against organization, 29 votes. Whereupon it was decided at their next regular session, that the town of Albion from henceforth should be duly incorporated as a village under said act



BUSINESS BLOCK OF CHURCHILL BRO'S. ALBION, ILLINOIS.

LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

The present officers are, William Curtis, president. Other members of the board, John Eastham, George Baker, John Wilson, William Runcie, Lucius Harris, and Edward Craig, clerk.

Street commissioners, John W. Brown; treasurer Edgar W. Brandon; city marshal, Joseph Ibbotson; city attorney, J. M. Campbell.

PRESENT BUSINESS.

Anchor Mills, Steel & Harris, proprietors. This industry was established in 1874, by Smith Bunting and Walker, and took the present firm name in December, 1881. They are situated on the east side of Depot street, near the Air Line depot. The building is a frame, three stories high, and a basement. The main building is 40x50 feet in size; the engine-room is a brick one story, 30x40 feet; a warehouse detached is 30x60 feet. The estimated value of capital invested is $12,000. It contains four run of stone, with a capacity of manufacturing 125 barrels daily, and gives employment to seven men. It does both merchant and custom work, and ships mainly to New York, Philadelphia and New Orleans. The principal brands are, "Level Best," "Gilt Edge," "Rosette," and "Southern Belle." The mill is driven by a fifty horse-power engine.

Albion Flouring Mills, owned and operated by Hodgson Brothers, and located in the east part of the town, on out-lot No. 36. This mill was built in the summer of 1857, by John Hodgson, and was the first steam flouring mill erected in Albion. The present firm have been the proprietors since August, 1863. It is a three story frame building, and 40x53 feet on the ground. The capital invested is about $9,000. It contains three run of burrs, with a capacity of grinding forty barrels of flour per day, and furnishes employment to three men. It does both merchant and custom work, and ships mainly to the south. The annual value of manufactured product is about $40,000. Power of engine, thirty horse.

Packing House of C. S. Stewart & Co. This industry was established by Alexander Stewart in 1843. He continued the business until 1875, when it passed wholly into the hands of his sons. The pork house is situated in the southwestern part of town, and is 38x100 feet in size, and two stories high, the basement story being brick. It has the capacity of packing 3,000 hogs in the season, and when in full operation it employs ten men. The product is shipped mainly to Cincinnati. Other packing houses have been in operation at Albion, but have recently gone out of business.

Wagon and Plow Factory.—This establishment is conducted by Painter & Frankland, and is situated on Church street, north of the public square. The business was commenced in 1868. The shops comprise the wood-working portion of the buildings, 25x38 feet, brick, one and one-half stories; blacksmith shop 20x80, one story, frame paint shop 20x70, two stories besides two lumber sheds, each 60 feet in length. The annual manufacture of wagons and plows will average about seventy of the former and six hundred of the latter, with a value ranging from $12,000 to $15,000. Ten men are given employment. The plow manufactured is a patent belonging to the company, and is known as the "Stump Plow." It is sold both east and west.

Wagon and Carriage Factory, George Bower, proprietor. It is situated on the south side of Main street, one block east of the square, and the business was established in 1860, by the firm of Tribe & Bower. It contains two frame buildings, the wood-shop being one and one-half stories high and 22x60 feet in size; the blacksmith shop is about 40x50 feet. This factory turns out, annually, about twelve buggies and twenty wagons, giving employment to four men. Furnishes home demand and neighboring counties with carriages and wagons.

Cooper Shop of A. Bassett is situated on the west side of Depot street, near the Anchor Mills. The business was established by Mr. Bassett in about 1876. The building is a frame, one story, 22x56 feet, with store room 18x50 feet. Both loose and tight work are manufactured. Four men are employed. Value of manufactured product per year, about $5,000.

Cigar Manufactory was established in 1875, by Frank Dalby, and came into the hands of the present proprietor, J. C. Ferriman in November, 1882. It is located in the Craig Block, southwest from the square. Three men are employed, and a product of about $3,000 manufactured per annum.

Brick Yard of Bassett & Sons commenced operations as early as 1850. It is located in the south part of town, just across from the Air Line railway. When in operation it gives employment to twelve hands, and burns about 400,000 bricks each season. Ships largely to the southern parts of the state.

Carding Mill, owned by Mrs. John Tribe. This mill was established by John Tribe, at Wanborough as early as 1827. In 1836, it was moved to Albion, where it was conducted by Mr. Tribe until his death. It is yet in running order and located on out-lot number 88, in the west part of the town. In an early day it did all the carding for the citizens for many miles around.

Albion Marble Works, B. F. Thrall proprietor, are situated on the south side of Main street, two and a-half blocks west of public square. These works were established in the spring of 1880, by Mr. Thrall. Two men are employed, and a product of about $1,800 is turned out annually.

Besides the above the town contains a good library; a well drilled cornet band with nineteen instruments, the members all uniformed; an excellent school building; four good church buildings, Presbyterian, Methodist, Episcopal, and Christian; also two Hotels. The side walks are well kept, and numerous shade trees abound in every part of the city.

BUSINESS HOUSES, TRADES, ETC.

General Stores.—Churchill Bros., Harris Bros, C. S. S. Stewart & Co., John Woods, Frank M. Martin and K. A. Bowman.

Groceries, Queensware, etc.—Frank Dalby, George Baker, Edward Craig, John Hands, Jacob Michels.

Hardware and Stoves.—Charles H. Mann, John Skeavington.

Stoves and Tinware.—George Weaver, Harry Dalby.

Druggists and Pharmacists.—B. F. Michels, John C. Ferriman, H. F. Low.

Dry Goods.—H. Wagoner.

Clothing, Hats, Caps, etc.—N. Gross & Co.

Merchant Tailor.—S. N. Dalby.

Harness, Saddlery and Hardware.—James T. Craig & Son.

Harness and Saddlery.—H. P. Craig, Richard Curdling.

Furniture and Undertaking.—Craig Bros.

Furniture Store.—K. A. Bowman.

Undertaker.—John Bower.

Lumber Merchants.—W. H. Brown, John Smith, Eli Bunting.

Agricultural Implements.—John Skeavington, Painter & Frankland, Eli Bunting.

Blacksmiths.—Robert Hall, W. H. Johns, T. J. Chism.

Bakeries and Restaurants.—Frank Dalby, George Baker.

Boot and Shoe Stores.—R. Curdling and Son, John Batson.

Books and Stationery.—William Runcil.

Florists.—S. N. Dalby, Mrs. J. R. Jacobs.

Jeweler.—John W. Leonard.

Physicians.—F. B. Thompson, L. W. Low, H. L Dixon, A. Low, H Walters, J. C. McClurkin, S. D. Low.

Grain Dealers and Shippers—Harris Bros., C. S Stewart & Co., John Eastham.

Meat Market.—E. Chism, L. C. Bond.

Milliner.—Misses Williams.

Milliners and Dressmakers—Misses Smith and West.

Dressmakers.—Miss Miller, Miss S. Simpkins.

Livery Stables.—John Sentance, T. J. Killough.

Barber.—Samuel Payne.

Contractors and Builders.—Elias Weaver, J. C. Weaver, Hall & Tribe, John Bower.

Masons, Bricklayers and Plasters.—William Borrell, George Horton, George Bassett.

Stone Mason.—Hugh Denoon.

Painter and Glazier.—E. W. Brandon.

Photographers.—F. B. McConnell, J. W. Belts.

Postmaster.—J. Churchill.

Hotels.—Woods House, E. and L. Woods, proprietors; Bowman House, William Bowman, proprietor.

Newspapers.—*Albion Journal*, Morris Emmerson, editor; *Albion News*, Walter Colyer, editor.

SOCIETIES. *

Hermitage Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No 356, was chartered the 3d of October, 1860, with eight charter members. The present membership is 56. The whole number of names enrolled on the lodge books is 98. The lodge meets in its hall over Churchill Bros. dry goods store. Financially it is in good standing

Albion Lodge, No. 181, A. O. W. W., was organized and chartered April 7th, 1881, with 38 charter members; it now numbers 41. The whole number enrolled is 48. The lodge meets in Temperance Hall the first and third Tuesday of each month. Its finances are in excellent condition.

Albion Division, No. 157, S. of T. was chartered November 27th, 1848, with 11 charter members, eight of whom are yet living, and four of the same are still members of the lodge. Present membership, 85; whole number enrolled, 840. The lodge meets at Division Hall every Monday evening. It is out of debt, and sufficient means in treasury to conduct the lodge. Tradition says that there was an organization of Masons and Odd Fellows in Albion as early as 1819.

TOWN OF FRAZIER (BROWNS).

This town was laid off and planted by John Henderson, December 26th, 1880, and placed of record, December 28th, of the same year, and described as follows: Commencing at a stone corner in the N. E. corner of the N. W. ¼ of sec. 4, Tp. 2 S., R. 14 W. of the 2d P. M. The town takes its name from the prairie in which it is situated—Frazier's prairie.

BUSINESS OF THE TOWN.

Tile Factory, Boren & Beloat, proprietors. It is situated two blocks east of the depot, on the south side of the Air Line railway, and was established in the summer of 1882. The shed of the works is 18 by 250 feet in size; the tile mill is Penfield's patent, and has the capacity of manufacturing 8,000 feet of tile per month. The works give employment to five men. The size of tile made is from 3 to 8 inches, and the estimated value of manufactured product per year is $4,000. Three hundred cords of wood are consumed during the season.

St. Charles Hotel.—Milton Westfall, proprietor.

Physician.—J. H. Harris.

Physician, Druggist, and Pharmacist.—A. W. Messick.

Groceries, Notions, and Hardware.—K. Marriott.

General Stores.—Stephens & Malone, Jennings & Mussett.

Groceries, Queensware, etc.—E. Craig.

Wagon and Repair Shop.—W. Biggers.

Grain Dealer.—K. Marriott.

Shoe Shop.—Nelson Jones.

General Blacksmith.—Charles A. Schwartz.

Dressmaker and Milliner.—Miss Mills.

Postmaster.—K. Marriott.

* We are indebted to the Secretaries of the various lodges for the data of the time.

A coal shaft is being sunk near the town, and at this writing, a depth of 100 feet has been reached. A shallow vein of coal has already been passed through, and the present indications are that a paying bed of coal is not far beneath.

EDWARDS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL BOARD.

This society was organized in April, 1857, under the title of the "Edwards County Agricultural and Industrial Society." Pursuant to the call for organization, William Fewkes was called to the chair, and M. W. Uttley was appointed secretary, and F. W. Johnson appointed treasurer *pro tem.* The following named persons were appointed a committee to draft resolutions for the formation of the society: John Brissenden, Wm. Fewkes, George May, F. B. Thompson, and Joseph Skeavington. As per resolutions adopted, in order to become a member of the society, one dollar matriculation fee was required, besides the annual payment of the same amount. The following are the names of the first members: Brian Walker, Sen., F. W. Johnson, F. B. Thompson, Samuel Thompson, S. N. Dalby, Isaac Smith, Edward Colyer, Sen., Joseph Skeavington, Wm. Fewkes, Wm. Woods, John Brissenden, George May, Brian Walker, Jun., M. W. Uttley, Thomas Gill, Sr., John Collyer, Thomas Marriott, Gaspard Trasset, John Skeavington. Joseph Wood, Samuel Skinner, and John Pearce. The first officers elect were: President, John Brissenden; Vice-President, Joseph Skeavington; Secretary, Dr. Samuel Thompson; Treasurer, Gaspard Trasset.

The first exhibition was commenced Oct. 22d, 1857, and was held in block Z, in the southeast part of the town. The fair was a success, as the records show that after all liabilities had been paid, there was $103.73 remaining in the treasury.

A special meeting of the board was called August 24, 1872, to take into consideration a re-organization of the society, under an act of the State Legislature, passed April 17, 1871. At this meeting it was decided to organize under said act, and the foregoing name was accepted by the society.

The present fair ground was located in the spring of 1859, and situated in the north part of town—lots 63 and 68. The society at first purchased only six acres, but subsequently have added 8½ acres, making a commodious ground of 14½ acres, and which contains an excellent one-third mile track. The grounds are also furnished with an amphitheatre, judges and band stand, floral hall, agricultural hall, eating house, about forty horse stalls, thirty-five cattle sheds, feed stable, and upwards of forty sheep and hog pens. An excellent grove adorns the ground for the comfort of visitors, while the privileges for water are everything that could be desired. The society can boast of paying all premiums in full, from its first organization to the present time

The present officers are: President, Joseph Skeavington; Vice-President, Thomas J. Smith; Treasurer, Geo. Weaver; Secretary, Morris Emmerson; General Supt., John Landrigan; Marshal, John Eastham; Directors, W. W. Willis, H. B. Riggs, John J. Wick, L. C. Bond, Joseph Dixon, and Thomas Curtis.

This subject would be incomplete without the mention of an Agricultural Society being established at Albion, by Morris Birkbeck, George Flower, and a few others, in 1825. It is said to be the first fair held in the State. The premiums were paid with medals and silver ware.

BIOGRAPHIES.

George Flower

THE story of the life's labors of no man adds such lustre to the pages of Edwards county history as does that of George Flower. An Englishman by birth; an American by choice. Well calculated by natural gifts, richly set with studied graces, to lend dignity to an English mansion, he loved rather the air of liberty and independence, breathed forth by American institutions, and became a child of her adoption. The charms of England, overhung as they were by the darksome wing of monarchical form of government were freely exchanged by him, for the toils and privations incident to pioneer life in the free air of republican America. No sordid ends were to be subserved in seeking a home in the then "far west." Wealth he already possessed; position and power the family had already acquired. The stirring, bold utterances of American Independence had thrilled him, and the broad statesmanship exhibited in our national constitution had riveted his attention and gave being to a hope of becoming an American citizen. The idea of a land where all were sovereigns engaged his profoundest sympathies and American representatives to the courts of Europe, such as Jefferson and Franklin, Adams and King, accepted by him as representatives of the talent and integrity of Americans, precipitated a realization of that hope. As he declares in his published history of the English colony of Edwards county, it never occurred to him that the principles of liberty and man's political equality could be set forth, a perfect theory upon paper, and be but imperfectly rendered in practice. Possessed of large wealth he transplanted on our prairies the art and improvements of the old mother country.

He was born in Hertfordshire, England, in the year 1787. His father, Richard Flower, resided for many years in Hertford, the county town, twenty miles northeast of London, where he carried on an extensive brewery. Having acquired a competence he retired from business, and lived upon a beautiful estate, called Marden, which he purchased, and which was situated three miles from Hertford. George Flower, in company with Morris Birkbeck made the tour of continental Europe, adopting a plan peculiarly their own and quite at variance with that of ordinary sight seers. They studied peasant life

in all its rustic simplicity, and graphically did Birkbeck present to the world an account of their experiences in a work entitled "Notes of a journey through France." Soon after their return to England, they were introduced to Mr. Edward Coles, who was on his return from a diplomatic mission to Russia,—an introduction which was succeeded by Mr. Coles' visiting Birkbeck at his home in Wanborough. An intimacy and friendship sprang up between them which doubtless had much to do in determining the location of an English colony in Illinois. George Flower was the first to come to America, on a tour of observation. Although disabused of many of his preconceived ideas he still recognized the fact that here were opportunities for the accomplishment of vast good. He sailed from Liverpool in April, 1816, in the ship Robert Burns, under command of Captain Parsons of New York. Fifty days after starting he arrived in New York. From here he wrote a letter to Ex-President Jefferson, to whome he had a letter of in roduction, from his old friend General La Fayette, which resulted in a kind invitation to go and enjoy the shades of Monticello. At the time Mr. Flower could not comply. He visited Philadelphia, where he met with Le Seur, the French naturalist, (who afterwards lived in Harmony, Indiana;) Dr. Wistar, John Vaughan, a philanthropist, and others. Gradually was there being outlined, through contact with such characters, the idea of the establishment of a colony in the west. On horseback he made the circuit of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky and Virginia, which in concise language, he recounts in his published history,—a history that at times is thrilling, again romantic and always instructive. In the autumn time he reached the home of Jefferson, with whom he passed much of the winter, returning to Philadelphia in the latter part of that season. Here he learned of the arrival of Mr. Birkbeck and family at Richmond. To meet and greet his old friend he hastened, and added another to the party of nine adventurers,—for such they truly were. The party consisted of Mr. Birkbeck, aged fifty-four; his second son, Bradford, a youth of sixteen; his third son, Charles, a lad of fourteen; a little servant boy, Gillard, thirteen years old; Elias Pym Fordham, (a cousin of Flower's;) Miss Eliza Birkbeck, aged nineteen; Miss Prudence Birkbeck, aged sixteen; Miss Eliza Julia Andrews, twenty-five; Elizabeth Garton, a ward of Birkbeck's and himself. After consultation they decided to go westward; exactly where, was uncertain. To Pittsburg they went in an old-fashioned lumbering stage-coach, which breaking down, necessitated the party to walk twelve miles, into the city. Determined to see the country they fitted themselves out with horses, blankets, saddles etc., and wended their way to Cincinnati, Ohio, where they were joined by Mr. Sloo, the register of the newly opened land office at Shawneetown, in the territory of Illinois. He piloted them the first day to the residence of General Harrison, thence across Indiana; Mr. Sloo taking a southwesterly, and they a direct westerly course, from a point of separation, when about two-thirds of the way across the territory. From here they went to Vincennes, where a halt was called. For some weeks the party remained, and here at the house of Colonel La Salle, George Flower was united in marriage with Miss Andrews, Elihu Stout, a justice of the peace, and editor of the only paper there published, being the officiating magistrate.

Miss Andrews was the second daughter of the Rev. Modecas Andrews of Eigeshall, in the county of Essex, England. In his history Mr. Flower speaks of her as being a woman of rare intelligence and excellent education, to which she united an energetic character and a courageous spirit; an affectionate wife, a devoted mother, a kind friend and a good neighbor, she proved herself in all the relations of life a true and noble woman. When misfortunes and poverty came to her family in the later years, she met the changed circumstances with a cheerful spirit and unsubdued courage. She was of the best type of an English country woman and preserved to the end of her days, the characteristics of her nationality. With her high shell comb and her tasteful turban, no weary guest will ever forget her cheery welcome, or the satisfactory and kindly manner in which he was entertained. All the old settlers of Edwards county, who now survive and who shared her hospitality call her memory blessed.

It was determined on leaving the family at Princeton, to enable Flower and Birkbeck to reconnoitre.

They started out in search of prairies, and in Edwards county found them in all their luxuriant growth of grass, and enticing beauty. In August 1818, Wanborough was laid off and in October following Albion. Soon after the parents and immediate family of Flower, located on Albion, where the "old Park house" was upreared and whence their hospitality was dispensed. The master spirit of the colony; the directing genius was George Flower. He it was who introduced improved methods of husbandry, imported fine cattle and sheep from the best herds of England, and when in 1823 it was attempted to legalize African slavery in Illinois, no one enlisted with a truer heroism than he. So nearly balanced were the contending parties of the state, that the note of the English colony, ever true to the instincts of freedom, turned the scale, a handful of sturdy Britons being the forlorn hope to stay the triumph of wrong and oppression, whose success might have sealed forever the doom of republican and constitutional liberty in America. When the pro-slavery advocates found themselves beaten, before the might of right and justice they sought to harass and render miserable the life of free blacks, and this it was that caused George Flower to come forth the champion, as he was the originator of the idea of colonization of free negroes, in Hayti. His arguments arrested the attention and gained the co-operation of many leaders of thought and molders of public opinion throughout the north. Although the plan met with but partial success, its conception and management reflect great credit upon the originator, and place him high among the ranks of human benefactors.

Mr. Flower's clear, philosophic bent of mind made him the peer of leading statesmen, who sought his counsel, and exchanged with him views on public polity that present a running commentary on the formative history of republicanism. Among his correspondents he numbered Jefferson, La Fayette, Cobbett, of England, Madame O'Connor, of Ireland and the Counte de Lasteyni, of France.

He met with reverses which seem the inevitable lot of all colonizers. Financial embarrassments surrounded him, and compelled his retirement from life's activities. Here he lived again in memory his eventful career, and gave to literature a resume of the hardships he had endured, the trials he had encountered, the triumphs he had experienced, in the volume entitled "A history of the English settlement in Edwards county."

He was a clear, simple writer. His narrations are straightforward and highly interesting. The account of long, wearisome, horseback journeys, encountering friends and foes, of the primitive dismalness of Cincinnati; of the period placed on immigration by the waters of the Wabash; of the floods and unbridged rivers; of the retreating Indians, painted as he found them at Vincennes, as if ready for war, when their hearts were cowed before the white man's might; of the back-woodsman who equally dreaded the advance of true civilization; of the town of Albion pre-arranged by two men, germinating in a log inn, a smithy, followed by a store, a meeting-house, court-house, jail and newspaper, are presented with a perspicacity at once forcible and inviting.

Of his ancestors George Flower wrote in the evening of his life. "They were men of strong and impulsive feeling. One of them, William Flower, is recorded in print in Fox's Book of Martyrs," where he is represented as tied to the stake, the fagots piled about him, refusing to recant; but offering his hand, which the executioner has lopped off, and is holding on a pike, as an atonement for an act which he acknowledged to be wrong: striking a priest with a wood-knife whilst officiating at an altar. His mother was a Fordham, a family that made their name famous under Cromwell.

A brother, Edward Fordham Flower, after a sojourn in Illinois of five years, returned to England, where he became Mayor of Stratford upon Avon. To him the world is indebted for the recovery of the Stratford of Shakspeare. He preserved relics of the great poet; put his house in perfect order; erected a theatre; opened a Shakspearean library and museum. Here he entertained Emmerson Fields, "George Eliot," (Miss Evans), and others who loved associations clustering around the memory of the Bard of Avon.

A cousin of George Flower, Sarah Flower, by maiden-name, afterwards Adams, wrote the world-wide words of "Nearer my God to thee," and a sister Eliza set the words to music. The members of the immediate family of George Flower are scattered. A son, Alfred, is a very acceptable and popular preacher in the Christian church, Paris, Illinois; a grandson, Richard, is a leading physician and scientist of Boston; another, George E, is an able proclaimer of the truth in the Christian church in Paducah, Ky., as well as a writer of power, beauty and pathos.

Mr. Flower died on the 15th of January, 1862, under the loving and sad watch of friends at Grayville, White county, Illinois, where death had claimed his companion but a few hours before. They had often expressed a hope that united in life they should not be divided by death. The hope was gratified, and together their spirits winged their flight from their clayey tenements.

GEORGE MICHELS

Was born in Gallatin county, Illinois, May 18, 1818. His father, for whom he was named, was a native of the State of Maine, as was also his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Getchell. George Michels, Sr. and family, in company with Moses Michels and wife, John Michels, widow of James Michels, Permelia Michels, (now Shepherd and the only survivor of the company among the grown people), and a sister of the wife of George Michels, left their homes in Maine for the West by wagons, in 1817. In this primitive manner they arrived at Cincinnati, Ohio, where they took a flat boat the following spring, which bore them on to Shawneetown. At Cincinnati they made a halt, where the men improved the time by gathering corn, receiving for their labor one half the crop. This generosity (?) upon the part of their employers was due to the fact that an unusually severe cold spell was upon them, and corn was needed for stock. Proprietors thought it too cold to engage in such labor, but these hardy sons of Maine thought differently, and were glad of the opportunity afforded of replenishing their stores. To George Michels, Sr. and wife, were born ten children; Nancy Melrose, Lucy Naylor (dead), George, Mary Naylor, William, Cyrene, Lambert, Christopher, Ezra, Reuben and Sarah Melrose. In the fall of 1818 the family came to Edwards county. Here George, in common with his brothers and sisters, obtained a fair common school education. He was married to Margaret Spencer, daughter of John Spencer, a native of England, by whom he had seven children, namely: Emily, Louis A., Frederick G., Jacob R., Isaac G. (dec'd), Joseph (dec'd), and Benjamin.

Mr. Michels is a leading republican, who early espoused the cause in the advocacy of which the party was instituted. His first presidential vote was cast for Gen. William H. Harrison. In the year 1860, he was elected Sheriff of Edwards county, and upon the occasion of the death of Mr. Morgan, who was then Sheriff, he was appointed in 1873. In 1874, and again in 1876, he was elected to the same position. Prior to his term as Sheriff, he had been elected Treasurer in 1872, and Coroner in 1856. The many official positions he has held attest his worth as a man and citizen.

ELIZA JULIA FLOWER.

MRS. ELIZA JULIA FLOWER, relict of the late George Flower. Among the pioneers of Edwards county, no one is held in dearer esteem, because of excellent qualities of head and heart, than Mrs. George Flower. In connection with her husband's sketch on the preceding pages, is a brief presentation of her leading characteristics. Her maiden name was Eliza Julia Andrews. She was the second daughter of the Rev. Mordecai Andrews, of Eigeshall, Essex county, England. There existed a strong friendship between Miss Andrews and the family of Birkbeck, and she being on a visit to Wanborough when Mr. Birkbeck decided on coming to America, concluded to accompany them, and under their protection share the adventures of the New World. They arrived from England, and landed in Richmond, Virginia, in 1817, she being at the time twenty-five years of age. The long horseback journey from thence to Vincennes, Indiana, was made by her in company with others. When others grew despondent she was cheerful. Ever buoyant in her disposition, the discouragements incident to such journeys never affected her. After reaching Vincennes she became the wife of George Flower, to whom she was married at the residence of Colonel La Salle in 1818. The same year found her residing in Edwards county, where she lived for forty-one years. Although all her surroundings were so different from those to which she had been in earlier life accustomed, she maintained her light-heartedness, and to her, more than to any other, is due the reputation acquired by Park Hall for its hospitality. In 1844 the family moved to New Harmony, Indiana, and in 1860 to Mt. Vernon, same State. In 1862 she and her husband were visiting a daughter, Mrs. Agniel, of Grayville, when on the 15th of January they both died. She upon the dawning of the morning, and he in twilight's hour. (See sketch of George Flower.)

SAMUEL NELSON DALBY

Was born in Leeds, Yorkshire, England, April 30, 1817 His father, Robert Dalby, was a surveyor and school teacher. In 1834, father and son came to America on a visit, promising the wife and mother a speedy return. They landed in New York, and, in company with a brother-in-law of the subject of this sketch, came on, in 1835, to Edwards county. Once here they determined on making it their home, and under the shade of a tree, standing out in a prairie, about nine miles north of Albion cast lots as to which of the three should return to meet mother and family on their way hither. The lot fell to Mr. Brooks. It was further agreed that he should purchase a stock of goods with which to commence merchandising in Albion, so all their funds were given to his keeping. With light heart he started on his journey. No positive tidings were ever heard of him, althongh it is quite certain that in a steamboat disaster between Louisville and Cincinnati, he was lost. Some time after word came that Mrs. Dalby and children had arrived in New York, after enduring great hardships, entailing loss of money, furniture and other household effects. At sea the ship Scotland, on which they were aboard, was shipwrecked and their lives alone were preserved. Samuel and his father were unable to aid them in their extremity. After stating the facts a Mr. Clark, a Quaker, told them they were welcome to what money he had in New York, and a draft was sent to Mrs. Dalby. Too late it reached its destination. Mrs. Dalby. worn out with care and anxiety, had sickened and died. The draft was returned, and again sent on its mission of mercy, made payab'e to any of the surviving children. A gentleman named Swales, saw the children to Pittsburg, another to Louisville, thence to Mt. Vernon, Ind., and here. The three children are, David, now of Kansas; Sugden, of Liverpool, England, and Sarah Thompson, of Newport, Ky. During all this time Robert was engaged teaching a school, and Samuel, the only child who had learned a trade, was engaged in tailoring. Samuel's grandfather was killed at the age of ninety-seven by a fall on a sidewalk, and what is remarkable, his father was killed in about the same manner, nine miles north of Albion.

Samuel N. married Elizabeth Brisenden, in 1836, by whom he had three children, Mrs. Agnes Weaver, John and Leroy (dead). She died in 1843. He was again married to Sarah C. Skeavington, by whom he has had seven children. Among his relations he is more proud of John Nelson, the celebrated divine from whom he was named, his mother's uncle, than any other.

Mr. Dalby is a merchant tailor. As a citizen he is a model man. In the enjoyment of universal respect, he is passing the evening of life.

Joel Churchill

For many years the merchant prince not only of Edwards, but of adjoining counties—Joel Churchill—is worthy of mention. He was born in Exeter, England, December 16, 1792. His father, Samuel Churchill, was a manufacturer of cloth, and a ship-owner. A brother was at one time the largest ship-owner in Great Britain. Joel was ever active in reaching out for trade. He visited Asia, the British possessions in Southern Africa, and traveled through Continental Europe. In 1820 he came to Edwards county, where he determined on farming, but it proved too inactive for him, or, rather, was so different to the life he had always lived, that he soon forsook it, in 1823, to enter upon that career of merchandising that made him well known throughout Southern Illinois. It is said that for years he was the only merchant who paid cash for articles of home production brought to his establishment,—the plan being that of exchange, made so largely through the scarcity of money. He married Eliza Simpkins, daughter of William Simpkins, a miller by trade, in December, 1825. By her he had eleven children, nine of whom are living. He had been raised a Quaker, although he never embraced the faith. It is related that whenever he visited Philadelphia, he adopted the speech peculiar to those people, and for several days subsequent to his return it was "thee" and "thou" to everyone—so much so, that a citizen meeting him and hearing him in conversation would say, Churchill has just returned from Philadelphia. For many years he was post-master. He transacted much business for others—his remittances by draft and otherwise reaching as high as sixty or seventy thousand dollars per annum, a large sum for the early days. One method of sending money is worthy of remark. He would take a bank note, cut it in halves, and send the parts separately, oftentimes by different mails, to insure their safe transit. He was an Old Line Whig of the most emphatic class, and right royally did he stand up for the party's principles. Just before the war, he went to Washington and Philadelphia to protect his interests, owning as he did Georgia bonds, and then was a most prominent Union man. A son, Charles, who together with another, James, succeed him in business, went out as a Captain. He died March 16th, 1872. His benefactions to young men struggling for a start in life are treasured in the memory of many who are now among the wealthiest citizens of Edwards county.

JOSEPH WOOD.

AMONG the dead of Edwards county whose memory men delight to honor, none stood higher in their good-will than Joseph Wood. He was born in Wymeswold, Leicestershire, England, Nov. 5, 1807. At the age of eleven years, in 1819, he was brought to Edwards county by William Wood, where the family yet live, a few miles southeast of Albion. Here, engaged in farming, he spent his days. On the 2d of May, 1833, he was united in marriage to Elizabeth Hill Shepherd, daughter of Thomas Shepherd, who came here as a foreman for George Flower. He had occupied a like position with Mr. Flower in England. To Mr. and Mrs. Wood were born eleven children, six of whom are now living: Thomas, Rebecca Rude, Henry, Martha Tribe, Joseph Albert and Rosamond Owen. Mr. Wood was an affectionate husband, a loving father, and a citizen of whom all were proud He was ever active in all things calculated to promote his country's welfare, and was recognized as a representative, influential farmer. He died January 6, 1881. His widow, a noble woman, lives on the old homestead, a view of which can be found elsewhere in this work.

WILLIAM B. TRIBE.

THE present popular circuit clerk was born in Wanborough, two miles west of Albion, July 22, 1829. His parents were John Tribe and Jane Statey. John was born in Surrey, England, May 16, 1796, and came to America in 1818. Jane Statey who became Mrs. Tribe in 1821, came by the same vessel, an orphan girl, the ward of a family named Pritchard. They landed in New Orleans, thence came to Shawneetown, and here. John Tribe was a carpenter and joiner by occupation, and in the new colony found plenty to do. He was a hard-working and most excellent man. He had the reputation of possessing one of the most accurate memories of any man within the county. When an old man he would rivet the closest attention of listening crowds with his stories of backwoods life. When any dates were desired he was appealed to; when disputes arose with reference to facts or dates he was the arbiter. He received universal recognition as a walking cyclopedia of information. He died, much lamented, August 25, 1880. His widow, now eighty years old, survives him. To them were born James, Mary Bowman, Emma, (dead) Owen (dead), William B., Alfred, Emily Pickering, Harry (dead), Thomas H., and George. The survivors, with the exception of John, Jr., all reside in Edwards county. John lives in the adjoining county of Wayne. William B. received a common school education. Much of his earlier youth was passed aiding in operating a carding machine which his father bought in 1831, and which was owned by the family until 1883. At the age of eighteen he learned the trade of wheelwright, which business he pursued until twenty-eight years of age. On the 3d of February, 1856, he was united in marriage to Miss Jane A. Spangler, a native of York, Pennsylvania, whose earlier years were passed in Philadelphia, and who came in company with her mother and sisters to Edwards county in 1844. To Mr. and Mrs. Tribe was born one daughter, Annie E., now the wife of Horace J. Craig. For four or five years, William B., in connection with his brother John, carried on the livery business in Albion. In 1864 he entered the service of the United States in Company H., 87th Regiment Ill. Vol., in which he was commissioned as Lieutenant. In 1866 he was mustered out of service, and soon after entered the office of the county clerk, W. L. Mayo, as deputy. In 1868 he was chosen circuit clerk of the county, a position he has held continuously since. In this capacity he has few, if any superiors throughout the State. Politically he is an ardent, earnest Republican; religiously an active member of the Episcopal church. The temperance cause finds in him a fearless advocate. A true, patriot, an excellent citizen, a tried official, he has hosts of friends.

JONATHAN BRIGGS.

As furnishing an apt illustration of what may be accomplished by persistent, persevering effort with a purpose in life—that purpose being the acquisition of a home surrounded with life's comforts, Jonathan Briggs may be cited. He commenced a poor boy, the son of a widow, and steadily has he pursued a straightforward course, whose efforts have compelled success. He was born in Edwards county, April 27, 1834. His father, Jonathan Briggs, when a youth in England, put to sea as a sailor—a calling in which five of his brothers were engaged—but losing his hearing, he was compelled to abandon his first love and seek other pursuits. He soon after came to America, and for a short time followed gardening near Cincinnati, Ohio. He married Eliza Naylor, also of England, in 1833. At the time they both lived in Edwards county, he having come here in 1831 and she the following year. In September, 1833, he died at Terre Haute, Indiana, and the subject of this sketch was born the following April. Jonathan Briggs had like opportunities afforded youth forty or fifty years ago, which consisted of a short term of school each winter and much hard work—largely clearing—at all other times. Habits of economy and industry were thus fixed upon him. The old homestead selected by his parents fifty years ago is now his; nothing has ever tempted him to leave it. His widowed mother married and raised a family of children, whose interests in the home place he acquired by purchase. He was married to Sarah Ann Curtis October 1, 1857. By her he has six living children, George, Eliza, Ann, Nathan, Lee and William, and two dead—both died in infancy. Mr. Briggs is a Republican politically; a member of the Methodist Episcopal church religiously. As a farmer he is progressive, and was one of the first in this section of the country to adopt a system of tile draining.

JOSEPH WOOD DEC'D.

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VIEW LOOKING NORTH WEST.

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Gibson Harris

Was born in Litchfield county, Connecticut, March 7, 1791. His parents were Ebenezer and Abigail Harris. (Maiden name Burnham). Ebenezer was a farmer. Gibson came west in 1818 or '19, stopping at Vincennes, Indiana, where he engaged in making plats and maps of the surrounding country. Being a practical surveyor he found plenty to do in his vocation. He aided in laying off the town of Terre Haute. After a few months' sojourn in Vincennes, he came to Albion, where he entered the employ of Francis Dickson as clerk. In this capacity he continued until the time of his purchase of the stock of goods. In the mercantile trade he continued until the time of his death, December 5, 1847. From a humble beginning he established, by prudence, energy and the exercise of an excellent judgment, a large and lucrative business. In an early day he took strong grounds in favor of temperance, nor was it in words alone, but in action as well. It was the custom of the times to have liquor on sale in such establishments. This he would not do. Years afterwards this was imputed to him as a virtue, though at the time his customers thought it a hardship. He was united in marriage with Elizabeth Woods, daughter of John Woods, one of the hardy English pioneers of Edwards county, in 1826. By her he had nine sons, Gibson W., now of Cincinnati; George, Chester, Francis, John, Levinus, Lucius, Morris and Bedford E. Of these, all are living, save Chester, who died February 7, 1870, and John, who died February 10, 1850. Mrs. Harris survived her husband several years, during which time she carried on, aided by her sons, the business he had established until the time of her death, which occurred September 9, 1864. Gibson Harris was one of nature's noblemen, a true friend, a wise counselor, a man of irreproachable character.

DAVID S. RUDE.

DAVID S. RUDE was born in Worthington, Massachusetts, December 11, 1812. His parents, Alpheus and Hannah Rude (*nee* Taylor), were of the good old Puritanic stock who have contributed so much to make all New England revered for steadfastness and morality. The family sought for and found a new home in Lewis county, Virginia, in 1819. Here the subject of this sketch was reared. In 1835 he left his home to try his fortunes in Illinois, and for two years worked for wages, receiving for his labor seven and eight dollars per month. During the winter he got out cord-wood, receiving twenty-five cents per cord for cutting. He husbanded his resources and entered land. In 1837 he returned to Virginia to marry the girl of his choice, Purtania Brake, which he did October 20, same year. His bridal tour was a tedious journey back to Illinois, to the broad acres he had predetermined should become his home. Two years after he identified himself with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he was ever after a most zealous, faithful member. For nearly forty years he was the circuit steward, and for much of the time he was a class-leader and Sunday-school superintendent. To him were born three sons, Edwin L., Albert and Randle, all living, and one daughter, who died in infancy. Mr. Rude did well in life, being one of the best farmers of his neighborhood. He died January 28, 1879. His widow lives on the old homestead. She was a native of Virginia, where she was born November 8, 1821. Her parents were John B. and Rachel Drake.

Mr. Rude was an active man of business, a devoted husband, a fond father and a model citizen.

MAXWELL W. MORGAN

WAS a native of what is now West Virginia, where he was born in Lewis county, the son of Theodore and Lydia Morgan. His father was a native of Connecticut. Mr. Morgan first came to Edwards county in 1848. The same year, November 16, he was married to Mary Ann Shurtleff, daughter of Oliver Shurtleff. Oliver Shurtleff died where he lived, in Virginia. He had married Sarah Kingsley, a native of New England. His daughter, who became Mrs. Morgan, came to Edwards county in 1831 with the family of Ansel Philips. Immediately after marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan returned to Virginia, where they resided five years, returning again to Edwards county. There were born to them eight children, four of whom are living, Olive Poppele, now in Mt. Pulaski, Illinois, Jennie Ford, George Cliff, a druggist in the village of Bone Gap, and Elmer Grant. Mr. Morgan was a farmer and a justice of the peace. He entered the army in September, 1862, in Company K, 124th Regiment, Ill. Vol. In the charge made upon Vicksburg the following year he was severely wounded, necessitating his return home in November following. In 1870 he was by a handsome vote elected Sheriff of the county, a position he filled with marked ability, and to which he was re-elected in 1872. During his second term of service he died, December 21, 1873. By his faithful discharge of every duty devolving upon him, and by his recognized ability, he had endeared himself to his fellow citizens, so that his death was universally lamented. Politically, he was an active, outspoken Republican, a leader in his party. He was an earnest advocate for temperance, being for years a member of the order of Sons of Temperance. Religiously his faith was deep and abiding. In the faith of the M. E. Church he lived and died triumphantly.

JOHN SMITH

Is one of the influential progressive men of Albion, where it stands a synonym for honesty and integrity. Mr. Smith was born in Albion September 9, 1825. His father, Moses Smith, was a native of Dorsetshire, England, where he was born September 23, 1795. He came to this country accompanied by a brother David in 1820; a third brother also started, but died in New York on the way hither. David returned to England after enduring a siege of chills so common in early days, In 1854 he again came to America and died here the same year, on the 19th of August. Moses Smith was for a brief time in the British army in 1812. He ran away from home to enlist. His mother appealed to have him discharged, and her third appeal was successful, through her calling the surgeon's attention to the fact that he had an imperfection in an eye. She had promised her son a watch in the event of success crowning her efforts in securing his release. This, with his name neatly engraved in the case was given him, and is now owned by the subject of this sketch. Moses was married to Ann Scudmore—maiden name Drinkwater—of Lincolnshire. She came to this country in company with Mr. Flower. They had nine children; names and dates of birth as follows: Thomas Scudmore, December 4, 1820; Harriet, October 2, 1823; John, September 9, 1825; Catharine, September 16, 1827; Mary Catharine, September 9, 1829; Mary A., August 1, 1832; Clara, July 16, 1837; Moses, December 21, 1839; Eliza Julia, November 20, 1842. Of these Harriet, Emma and Moses died respectively January 12, 1851, August 31, 1853, and February 9, 1874. Moses Smith, Sr., was a butcher, merchant and farmer. He flat-boated to New Orleans with produce. He died August 21, 1854, followed by his wife December 6, 1859. John Smith remained with his father as a clerk until about twenty-three years of age, when he bought out the business and followed it ten or twelve years. During the war he engaged in the lumber trade, which he has since followed with success. He married Mary Brown October 28, 1847, by whom he had five children, only one of whom, Harry, a miller of Ashley, now lives. Mary B. Smith died January 16, 1862. Mr. Smith was married to his present wife, Susan Brown, June 4, 1863. He is a man possessed of fine business qualifications, is ever foremost in efforts to advance the interests of Albion. Politically he is a Republican.

DAVID S. RUDE DEC'D.

Lyman W. Low M.D.

Is one of the leading physicians not only of Edwards county, but of southern Illinois; he was born in Shoreham, Addison county, Vermont, October 4, 1822. His father, Henry S. Low, was a farmer, belonging to that class of intelligent, energetic husbandmen for which New England is noted. His mother, whose maiden name was Rachel Baldwin, was a native of New Jersey. Lyman W. was the last son in a family of seven children, five sons and two daughters; he obtained a good common school education, then entered the Academy in his native village, where the foundations of future usefulness were laid broad and deep, and where, too, his desire for scholarly attainments constantly increased until he determined upon a University course. To this end he entered the Connecticut Literary Institute at Suffield. During his two years' attendance here, the study of medicine was commenced; a love of it led him to continue its pursuit, which he did under direction of an older brother, Dr. S. B. Low, an Allopathic physician in Suffield. In 1848 he went to Ohio, when he engaged in teaching—that stepping-stone to other professional life, and in which he continued two years. Here he marrried Fannie E. Bryant, May 1st, 1851. One son, now a druggist in Albion, was born to them. His wife died April 2d, 1858. Immediately after his first marriage he went to Clayton, Iowa, where he engaged actively in the practice of medicine. From there he went to Prairie Du Chien, Wisconsin. In 1854 he attended lectures in Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating from the American Medical College in 1855. On January 1st, 1856, he located in Albion, where he has since successfully practiced his profession. He was married to his present wife, Mary A. Smith, July 27th, 1859. By her he has two sons—Smith D., a physician, and Lyman P., a student of law. The doctor is a pronounced Republican. For many years he was Medical Examiner for pensioners.

CYRUS RICE.

CYRUS RICE was a lineal descendant from Edmund Rice, who came from Barkhamstead, Hertfordshire, England, and settled in Sudbury, Massachusetts, in 1638. From records it appears that he was a selectman in 1644, and made a deacon in the church in 1648. Of his wife, Tamazine, nothing is known save the fact of her death, in Sudbury, June 13, 1654. He was a man of some means for those early days of colonial history, an inventory of his property, made out at the time of his death showing £566 personal, and £170 real property. A son, Edward, was the father of John, who was the father of Moses, who was killed by the Indians, at the age of sixty-one years, when engaged in plowing corn. A nephew, Asa, eight years of age, who accompanied him, was taken by the Indians to Canada. His son, Sylvanus, was a Revolutionary soldier, who died in March, 1819, in the ninety-first year of his age, and was the father of Sylvanus, who was the first to leave the old Massachusetts home, which he did in 1819, finding one in Virginia whence he came to Illinois in 1832. Here he died May 29, 1847. The subject of this sketch, Cyrus, his son, was born February 28, 1798. He was married to Martha Gould, a lineal descendant of John Alden, who came to this country in the May Flower in 1620, January 27, 1824. By her he had thirteen children, five of whom are now living. Cyrus Rice was an excellent citizen. He was an active member of the Presbyterian church. For ten years, from 1851 to 1861, he was a school commissioner for Edwards county, and for more than forty years he was township treasurer. He died October 11, 1882.

JAMES BEAR

Is a native of Ohio, having been born in Monroe county, in the southeastern part of that State, January 12, 1842. His father, Jacob Bear, was a Pennsylvanian of German extraction. His mother's maiden name was Isabelle Heep. In the year 1850, the family consisting of nine children, of whom James was the sixth in order of birth, moved to Richland county, to a farm near Olney. After four years they again moved to a place near Parkersburg, the old gentleman assigning as a reason that Olney was a poor place, near which to rear a family of boys. On this farm Jacob Bear died September 30, 1881, from a stroke of paralysis. James Bear married Mary Whitaker, daughter of Jacob Whitaker, a native of Indiana, December 24, 1868. By her he had four children. She died September 9, 1878. He married his present wife, Martha Hallam, widow of Joseph Hallam. She was a native of West Virginia, having been born in Wheeling of that State. Her parents were Alfred and Mary Day. They came to Parkersburg, Illinois, in 1853, and yet live on the place where they originally located. In August, 1879, Mr. Bear came to Edwards county. He has always followed farming and trading in cattle. He was a soldier during the late war, having enlisted in Co. A, 63rd Illinois Regiment Volunteers, in 1861, being in the service four and a half years. Was with Logan and Sherman to the sea. Veteranized at Huntsville, Alabama. Mrs. Bear came to the place where they now live as the wife of Joseph Hallam, November 26, 1872. Joseph Hallam died December 20, 1877. James Bear is a thorough-going Republican, an active member of the United Brethren church, and has been for years a local preacher of that faith. He is a man of sound judgment, pleasing manners and strictest integrity.

DR. CHESTERFIELD FILES.

TAKING high rank among physicians of Edwards county, is he whose name appears above. Dr. Files was born in White county, July 24th, 1841, as was also his father, John, who was born August 12, 1818. His mother, whose maiden name was Jane Maracle, was a native of Virginia where she was born February 22d, 1822. Her parents were German people. The grandfather of the doctor, William E. Files, was a native of South Carolina, whence he came in an early day to Kentucky, thence to White county, Illinois in 1816. His father in turn was from England. Dr. Files obtained a good common school education, taught school alternating it with attendance in the Wesleyan University at Bloomington. Upon the breaking out of the war for the Union he enlisted as a private in Company D, 40th Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, August 3d, 1861. He remained with his command eight months when he was discharged on account of disability; while at home he received an appointment from Gov. Richard Yates as Lieutenant of a company of home militia. In 1863, he again entered the service as a recruit in the 87th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, upon the disbandment of this regiment he was transferred to the 18th. Belonging as he did to the mounted militia he did much service scouting. In 1870, he entered the office of Dr. R. J. Puckett to engage in the study of medicine, a study he had entered upon during the interim in his terms of service. He next attended lectures in the Physio-Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, whence he was graduated February 11th, 1873. He had already been engaged in practice six months in his old home, but upon graduating he selected Bone Gap as a place of residence, and here in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice he has since remained. He was united in marriage to Emeline Wilson, daughter of Newton Wilson, of Wayne county, Illinois, March 9th, 1867. By her he has five children living and three dead. He is a Republican. On his mother's side the family was noted for longevity. His grandfather died aged a hundred years. His parents yet live in the old home in White county. As a practitioner the doctor is held in high esteem; as a citizen he is loyal, progressive and ever awake to the best interests of his fellows.

Cyrus Rice

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OF THE

Walter L Mayo

PERHAPS none of the prominent citizens of Edwards county has contributed more towards placing her in the rank she to-day holds among her sister counties than Walter S. Mayo. Through his decided executive ability, his systematic efforts in her behalf, his untiring energy, coupled with his long service as an official, Edwards county possesses a record second to none in the administration of her finance or in the completeness of her past civil history. Mr. Mayo was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, March 7th, 1810. His father, Lewis, was a teacher as well as planter. To be a planter in the Old Dominion carried with it the idea of being a slave-holder as well—and so he was. A brother of his, Joseph, was the father of Joseph Mayo, mayor of the city of Richmond, just before the late civil war. The father of Lewis was also named Lewis, and was one of three brothers who came from England and settled, one in Richmond, Virginia, one in Albemarle county, same state, and the third, after a short sojourn there, in Kentucky. It is thought that they were of the same family with Rev. John Mayo, who emigrated from England to this country about 1639, and who was one of the original settlers of the town of Barnstable, Cape-Cod, Massachusetts. He was the first pastor of the second church erected in the city of Boston, a position he filled from 1655 to 1673. He died at Yarmouth, Cape Cod, in 1676.

To Lewis Mayo and wife were born Newson, Walter L., Samuel Winston, three sons, and Carey Ann (who married Hiram Keach) and Catharine Shepherd, daughters. Walter L. was a young man of ambition, great determination and self-reliance. Having acquired a fair education he started out to become the architect of his own fortune; crossing the Alleghenies he made a brief stop with his uncle Harry in Tateville, Kentucky, and thence came on to Edwards county, Illinois, in 1828. A stranger among strangers, penniless in pocket but fertile in resources, he soon obtained employment as teacher, a few miles southwest of Albion, where he boarded in the family of Jones, one of the commissioners of the county court. His adeptness in figures soon commanded attention, and he supplemented his meagre income as a teacher by making calculations in behalf of the county, and in making out papers for his host. This it was which afterwards led to his selection as clerk of the county court. Upon the breaking out of the Black Hawk war, in 1831, he was among the first to offer his services in response to the call of the Ranger Governor, which were promptly accepted. Being so well fitted by nature for such a position he was made

quartermaster for the battalion from Edwards and adjoining counties. Just prior to this he had been appointed to fill a vacancy as county clerk. The records were found by him to be in a chaotic state. With a will he set to work and brought system out of disorder. So well did he accomplish his ends that for thirty-seven years he was maintained at his post of duty, nor did the respect for his commanding talents rest here; in addition to the duties of county clerk he was called upon to act as circuit clerk, probate judge, and treasurer as well. Pioneers declared that as long as they had Mayo they needed no other official. Into his official relations with the people he brought that frankness and generosity so characteristic of the Virginians, and which he possessed in so remarkable a degree that he won the confidence, esteem and friendship of all. During all his long term of public service he was constantly sought as an arbitrator between fellow-citizens in matters of dispute, and certain it is he adjusted more difficulties during that time than did the courts. Through his skill in this field of usefulness many heart-burnings and bitter feelings between neighbors were assuaged. Of a warm, genial and jovial nature, his voice and manner evinced a sincerity of conviction and an earnestness of good purposes, when giving advice or counselling harmonious adjustments between disputants, that he seldom failed in his efforts in this direction. No one hesitated to seek his advice, and very few ever had cause to regret its adoption. During the years of his official career he amassed considerable property. Not a citizen of Edwards county says aught else than that it was well earned.

Mr. Mayo was warm and steadfast in his friendships, and confiding in his nature, yet he could not overlook a betrayal, even in semblance, and while he would go to almost any length for a friend—tried and true—he held but little intercourse with those who had incurred his disaproval.

Mr. Mayo was united in marriage to Elizabeth Hall, a native of England, March 3d, 1834. By her he had six children. Lewis Mayo, now a prominent citizen of Leavenworth, Kansas. Florence the wife of Henry Hopkins. Alfred, who died in Indian Territory, Sept. 30, 1868. Rosamond, Ella C., and Alice E, all living together with their widowed mother in Leavenworth, Kansas. The family of Mrs. Mayo came from England to Edwards county early in 1821. In the year 1871 Mr. Mayo's family went to Leavenworth, where they have since resided. At the time Mr. Mayo was a member of the State Legislature, and although he joined his family, he always considered Edwards county his home, and here he exercised all his rights of citizenship. He had, during the last few years of his life, large banking interests in Olney, Richland county, to look after, and doubtless, but for his untimely end, would, with the family have returned to the old home to have spent life's evening. His sudden disappearance from the active duties of a busy life, and the manner of it, are matters of conjecture. He was last seen by acquaintances boarding a train of cars on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad at the Union Depot, in St. Louis on the evening of the 18th of January, 1878. Among resolutions adopted by his fellow-citizens in mass meeting assembled consequent upon his demise, as indicating their love of him we copy:

Resolved, That in this sudden bereavement our entire community feels deeply the severe loss we have sustained in the removal from sight and knowledge of one with whom we have so long and so intimately associated as one of our early settlers.

Resolved, That in Mr. Mayo we recognize one, who, through a long and active life, was highly esteemed as a true citizen, a just and high-minded official, a kind neighbor, a warm-hearted and faithful friend, and in his late years an active and earnest Christian worker.

Resolved, That in this mysterious bereavement we realize the loss of one of our number whose place among us will be so long and so sadly vacant in our community and county, and while we wish to yield to the dealings of Providence we find it one of the severest strokes we have been called to suffer.

Resolved, That we realize that the peaceful and the financially prosperous character now so highly enjoyed by Edwards county, is due in a great degree to the influence of Walter L. Mayo in his official and his social relations, and in his long and earnest active life.

JOHN SENTENCE,

THE popular proprietor of the Albion livery stable, a view of which may be found elsewhere in this work, is a man of enterprise and energy. In common with many of his fellow citizens he is a native of merry England, having been born in Lincolnshire June 25, 1827. So many citizens of Edwards county hail from the beautiful island of the name, as to give to her the appellation of "little Britain." He was the son of Joseph Sentence, a farm laborer. His mother's maiden name was Mary Dennis. In a family of five children he was the eldest. Desiring to better his condition in life, he took sail on the vessel Excelsior, and after a tedious passage of five weeks and two days he landed in New York harbor July 2d, 1850. He brought with him as a bride Jane Lane, to whom he was married in May of the same year. By her he has two children living, Joseph and Eliza J. Bower. She died May 3, 1856. For thirteen years after reaching this country, Mr. Sentence carried on farming operations. In 1869 he opened a livery stable, in which business he has since been engaged, associating with it blacksmithing and carriage building. He was married to Ann Brewster September 19, 1861, by whom he has two children living, and two dead. He is proud of the fact that his first Presidential ballot cast in the country was for the martyr President, Abraham Lincoln. He has always been an unswerving, uncompromising Republican. As a business man he is noted for square, fair dealing. Socially he is held in esteem by a large circle of friends.

Alexander Stewart

PROMINENT among the pioneer business men of Albion who are yet living, is Alexander Stewart, who was born December 7th, 1805, in Comrie, Perthshire, Scotland. His father, also Alexander by name, was a physician. His mother's maiden name was Mary McLaughlin. They came to America in 1818, reaching Carmi, White county, Christmas day of that year. They first located in Burnt Prairie. In the family were nine children—David, James, Henry, John and Alexander, being the sons; and Jesse, Christina, Martha and Mary, the daughters. To them was born William in this country. Part of the family remained in Scotland with their grandfather until 1824, when they too came thither. The family took up their residence in Albion in 1827, where Alexander Stewart, sr., died May 5th, 1865, aged 87 years. During the last eight years of his life he was blind. The subject of this sketch, whose portrait is shown above, followed farming until he reached his majority, when he commenced blacksmithing, which he prosecuted vigorously for sixteen years, when, his health giving way, he entered upon his career as a merchant. In this vocation he, by energy and straightforwardness, compelled success. He was married to Sarah Miller, daughter of James Miller, a farmer of White county, January 19th, 1825. She died April 20th, 1853. He was married to his present wife, Emma A. Senseman, April 23, 1856. She is the daughter of John H. and Elizabeth Senseman, natives of North Carolina, whence they came here, *via* New York. Mr. Stewart has led an active, busy life. He is a man of superior business qualifications, of unquestioned integrity of character, and has won the esteem of all associates.

WILLIAM F. FOSTER,

A PROMINENT member of the bar of Edwards county, was born in Clark county, Indiana, May 3, 1840. His father, William Foster, was a native of Yorkshire, England. He was educated at Ackworth in an institution under the auspices of the Quakers, or Friends. He came to America in 1821, located in Indiana, where he was married to Lucy Shirley, of the Kentucky family of that name. Her father was Charles and her grandfather Michael Shirley. Michael came from Virginia to Kentucky with Daniel Boone, on his second trip to the then western wilds, and was scalped by the Indians near the site of Harrodsburg. To William and Susan Foster were born six sons, Charles, Blashel, John and Wm. F. are living. The daughters are all dead. William followed the avocations of teacher and farmer. He died August 19, 1868. His wife survives him. The subject of this sketch received a common school education, nine months' attendance all told. In 1861 he entered the army, enlisting in Company I, 66th Illinois Volunteers, generally known as "Burge's Western Sharp Shooters." With this command he was at Forts Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Chickamauga and Resaca. When General Dodge was wounded he left Foster in charge of two darkies and four horses—his rank was never determined nor commission ever made out. At the end of three years' service he was discharged. On the 20th of June, 1865, he was united in marriage to Lucy Y. Denny, of Charleston, Indiana, by whom he has six children. In 1876, he commenced the study of law, having determined on it as a profession. His first reading was Walken's American Law. Soon after he read regularly in the office of F. A. Sampson, Sedalia, Missouri, where he was admitted to practice. In 1878, he opened an office in Albion, and in the following year he was admitted to practice in the Illinois courts. He is a member of the Masonic order, also of the Christian church. In the furtherance of church matters he takes a deep and abiding interest. As a soldier Mr. Foster did his duty, and served his country faithfully; as a lawyer he is possessed of great forensic power and excellent knowledge; as a citizen he is respected. Whatever he has to do he does with enthusiasm and earnestness.

JOHN HALLAM,

A FARMER, earnest in the calling and quite successful in its prosecution, was born in Brassington, Derbyshire, England, October 2, 1835. His father, Thomas Hallam, was also a farmer, who, desiring to better his condition in life, came to the United States, in 1836, landing in Philadelphia, where he remained three months, thence to a brother's, who had preceded him in White county, and from thence to the English settlement, as that in Edwards county, was popularly termed. Here he became one of the most successful farmers on Boltinghouse prairie. At first he hired his services to the noted Geo. Flower, with whom he lived three years, engaged in tending sheep. His flock numbered about one thousand head. Of Flower, he rented land with privilege of purchasing at a stipulated price, and so economical and successful was he that at the expiration of two years from time of making such contract he was the owner of a fine tract of land, which is yet in the family's hands. He was married to Elizabeth Handley, by whom he had seven children, of whom two died in England; three crossed the sea with him, and two were added after arrival in this country. He died September 6, 1878. His son, John Hallam, obtained a fair common school education. He was united in wedlock to Bertha Rosevelt, daughter of James H. and Elizabeth Rosevelt, October 28, 1869. By her he had one child. She died October 28, 1874. He was married to his present wife, Sarah Vallette, daughter of William Vallette, April 12, 1877, by whom he has one child. In the fall of 1876, he visited England, and returned better satisfied than ever with his father's choice of a home. He is an ardent Republican politically, and an active devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church religiously.

DR. HENRY L. DICKSON

WAS born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His father was William Dickson, a merchant of that city. His mother's maiden name was Rebecca Culloden. They were both natives of Ireland, and both died when Henry L., was a small child. Together with a brother Francis, now a book-keeper in Louisville, Ky., he was raised by his grandfather and an uncle. In 1820 he was brought to Mt. Carmel, thence taken to Vincennes, then again to Mt. Carmel about 1830. From there he came to Wanborough in this county. He received a good common school education in the schools of Park county, Indiana. His grandfather was the first merchant to do business in Albion, having opened a store here while yet living in Indiana. The doctor commenced the study of medicine with Dr. A. S. Haskell, of Hillsboro, Illinois, in 1846, and attended lectures in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1848–'9, graduating from the institution in 1849. He at once thereafter commenced the practice of his profession in Montgomery county, where he, for convenience of self and neighbors had established a post-office named Fillmore, and where he was the first postmaster. He was married to Mrs. Phœbe C. Rugg in Fillmore, May 1, 1850. She was a native of Orange county, New York. Her maiden name was Doty. She died February 5, 1881. The doctor is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, in whose success he takes deep interest. He is an active, earnest Republican in politics, a faith from which he has never swerved since casting his first ballot, which was for General William H. Harrison. As a physician he is painstaking, well read and earnest.

Yours Kindly
R. C. McFlower

The gentleman, whose portrait appears above, is the second son of Alfred and Elizabeth Flower, and grandson of George Flower. He was born near Albion, in Edwards county, Illinois, December 16th, 1849. His father, Alfred Flower, was a minister, and, like many ministers in early times, witnessed the inconveniences of limited circumstances. He made, however, an extraordinary effort to give his children, in their early years, an education. By great efforts and sacrifices on the part of his parents the best teachers of that day were employed and boarded in the house that they might devote their entire time to the education and improvement of their children. At the age of thirteen, R. C. Flower, a frail and delicate boy, desirous of obtaining a more thorough education, left his prairie home and went to Indianapolis, Indiana. His trials and struggles for years in search of knowledge were numerous, bitter and long—indeed the events of this period of his life would make a long and interesting history in itself—two hundred miles from home, an entire stranger in the city, he entered college with three dollars and seven cents in his pocket, which was his entire capital. Every cent he spent he had, by his own efforts, to first earn. Fortunately he had settled in his own mind the precept "that the man must make the circumstances, rather than the circumstances the man." In his college course he studied theology, law, and medicine, and, being early admitted to the bar, he had before him a most promising future. Owing to early influences and the advice of his associates he was induced to abandon the profession of his choice and enter the ministry. He belonged to the Disciple or Christian church, a denomination of great strength in the west. He always had one of the most desirable churches in the denomination for his charge, and preached extensively in Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky. Within four years he held fourteen public discussions, and, in many instances, with the leading and champion debaters of other denominations. Mr. Flower's oratorical parry and thrust style of argumentation rendered him a formidable antagonist to meet in debate. Shrewd, smart, quick and of astonishing self-possession, he never became excited yet never failed to excite his opponent. By masterly eloquence

and irresistible magnetism he would carry his foes as well as his friends, and in the excitement of the moment compel his opponents to cheer his arguments against their own belief. In wit he had few equals; in pathos and sarcasm, none.

During all this time R. C. Flower continued his studies in medicine, purely because of his love for the science. In December, 1875, he went to Alliance, Ohio, to take charge of a large and wealthy church. As usual, the crowds to hear him became very great, so that no house in the city could hold his vast audiences. It was soon whispered round that the eloquent preacher was not sound in the faith—that he was not sound on the questions of baptism, hell, personal devil, hereditary depravity and many other church doctrines. This created an intense excitement in the denomination. Convention after convention was held to try the young preacher for heresy. But no trial was ever held; the eloquent tongue, shrewd and fertile brain, defeated the plans of his opponents, and, under all circumstances, would he carry the conventions as he would a public audience. This done, R. C. Flower publicly withdrew from the denomination, and carried with him his entire church, with a few unimportant exceptions. He organized an Independent church upon a broad and liberal basis—a church he claimed "should be free from all priestcraft, popecraft, bookcraft, and all superstitious and illiberal doctrines, and that it should be as broad as the wants of man, as deep as his fall, and as high as his aspirations."

He built a large and magnificent house of worship upon the highest point in the center of the city; and today this Independent church stands forth (a monument of his success) as one of the largest, wealthiest and most influential societies in all the State.

About this time, Dr. R. C. Flower went actively into the practice of medicine. In less than four months (on account of his almost miraculous success), his practice became so great, he was compelled to employ assistant physicians as well as establish a large health institute. His success in the practice of medicine more than outrivaled all his preceding achievements.

His practice drifted largely eastward, and the Doctor finally determined to move to the great cities of the east where he could more successfully operate his almost supernatural healing powers. In accordance with these feelings, he sold out his Institute in February, 1880, and transferred his practice to Philadelphia, and New York. From this on, his practice became very great. His cures were so numerous, and so phenomenal, that he became a wonder in the east, Always anxious to live in Boston, and many attractions drawing him to the hub, he gave up his beautiful residence on Fifth Avenue, New York, and transferred his practice in May, 1882, to the Athens of America. In Boston he has built up a practice which is said by many to be the largest in the world.

His offices are some distance from his residence, and under no circumstances will he mingle business with the pleasures of his home. A phenomenal feature in his practice is his method of diagnosing disease. He never asks a patient his trouble, but the instant he takes the hand of a sick person, he tells most accurately the disease in all its ramifications. This phenomenal phase of his practice, has brought to him thousands upon thousands of patients, and it is claimed that out of upwards of one hundred thousand examinations he has never made a mistake. In the business world Dr. R. C. Flower is as great a wonder as he is in the practice of medicine. It is said by his most intimate friends, that in all his many business enterprises he has never lost a dollar. His intuitional powers in detecting the actual condition of the markets seem almost infallible. If he buys stocks they go up, if he sells, they go down. He has made fortunes for many of his friends, and saved many from ruin, by advising them when to buy, and when to sell. He is largely interested in some of the largest manufacturing companies in New England, also some of the largest and richest mining companies in the world.

He is a man of great individuality, a man of methods, and a man, who from all appearances, does the work of a hundred men.

He never went into any thing which did not succeed, and some of his friends, prominent and leading minds in the business world, unhesitatingly declare (as superstitious as the statement may seem to some) that over his every movement is a star of destiny which enables him to evolve success out of any enterprise.

Within the last few years Dr. Flower has made some large fortunes, and fortunes has he given to his friends and the needy around him. He gave away last year to his needy patients, over *fifty-nine thousand dollars*. No patient was ever turned away because he was too poor to pay, and no beggar ever left his door hungry and empty in pocket. Regarding his religious views, we have been permitted to quote the following extract from a letter written by Dr. R. C. Flower, in December, 1882, to an old friend in Philadelphia, in answer to these three questions.

"First. What value has money to you? 2d. What is your religion? 3d. What are your ideas of good and evil?" "In answer to your questions, I would say. *First.* Money has no value to me except for the pleasure it gives to others; according to the pleasure you get out of a dollar, is the dollar valuable; and a dollar which never makes a human being happy, is a valueless, useless coin.

"Second. I do not hold to any special church creed. I have long since given up the sham of shadow and form. To me, religion is to do as you would be done by, to enjoy yourself, and to give to others all possible pleasure. To do something worthy of a healthy brain, worthy of an existence, worthy of an infinite soul, and to leave the world better for having lived. I believe in the ultimate and just punishment of all sin and in the final happiness of all men. I believe that the more lovely, pure, gentle and beautiful you make this life, you will begin in correspondingly beautiful conditions in the life to come. I hold that every man has a right to express his honest thoughts; thought is like a river, rather than a stationary pool, it grows deeper and broader with the birth of every second. Thought is the loco-power which never

exhausts, tires nor wanes, and moves the ship of life to-day through brighter seas, and beneath fairer skies than those of the past; makes the new a possibility, and generates every day a bud for to-morrow's blossom. Thought is the sun of the harvest, the star in darkness, the dew drop of all foliage. For me to honestly and constantly think is right; hence it cannot be wrong for me to express my honest thoughts. I believe in the immortality of man, and that no clouds, mists, or barriers exist, or can exist, between the spirit world and the intuitional spiritual minded person.

"Third.—Good is pleasure—evil is sorrow. All sorrow is evil, all pleasure is good. To cause sorrow, to allow it to exist when you can prevent it is to do evil. To create pleasure, to perpetuate it, is to create and perpetuate the germ essence of goodness. The following verses, as they come to me, still better express my idea of *good*."

GOOD.

There is no good outside of that which helps a human soul;
There is no creed of all the creeds that's worth a pence,
Except the creed of pure good deeds richly given to those in need
And ever from the soul of love flowing hence.

Good is a deed or word ever so small or feebly spoken,
Designed to lift a burden, to cheer the weary heart of struggling life.
Rest to the trudging form and hope to blighted prospects crushed and riven,
The feeblest effort to light the lip with smiles in lieu of shadows from disappointments' night.

Doing because it is sweet to do something to help another,
Conscious that the lowest human life is my sister or my brother,
Defending the abused and down-trodden, uplifting the fallen and weak,
Not ashamed to help the lowest, nor too proud to see the poorest, nor afraid to the vilest to speak.

Dissolve my life into such a creation, that from every step and from every pulsation
Burst a ray of light to guide some eye, a mountain spring some soul to revive
A breast of hope in which some broken life may trust and rest in peace,
A life which will cast in the human form, a *face* that can never shed aught but a smile.

Inspires the eye to piteously see the homes of want, though palaces are unobserved.
The ear and heart to hear and heed the muffled cry from the vilest soul, sin stained and crushed,
Though cursed by the world for plucking from the field of thorns
This bruised and sin stained bud of heaven.

Good is to do to my neighbor's child as I would have my neighbor do to mine.

Never a pit so deep, so dark, so wild and vile,
Into which if my dear child should fall,
I would not move the earth and heaven to pluck him from the burning.

Thus should every child be loved and sought and saved,
And doing good is doing that which does all this,
And nothing less is doing good as he would do who said to others do
As you would have to yourself others do.

This is my creed and such shall be my life,
Nothing less can I accept—nothing more can I conceive,
Thus will I make the world better for having therein lived,
And better will I be for having lived therein."

Dr. R. C Flower's palatial residence on Commonwealth avenue is one of the finest in the city; the situation is the choicest on what is claimed by Bostonians to be the grandest and most superb of all American streets. Here the hand of art and design has played a great part—the cost has never been considered in giving comfort, elegance, and beauty to this model home, and within these radiant rooms and granite walls live the happiest hearts of earth. The Doctor takes great interest in his home, and in every little thing about the place. He might be considered a domestic man, for when not actually engaged in his business he is at home, or with his family at some place of amusement, or riding with them behind his prancing span.

He has been twice married. First in December, 1870, to Miss Ella Nicholson, of Jeffersonville, Indiana, a most beautiful, elegant, and highly accomplished woman; she died in 1876 of quick consumption. In this marriage four sons were born, two of whom preceded their mother to the spirit world, the other two are living.

In the summer of 1877 Dr. Flower was married to Miss Mayde M. Manfull, of Alliance, Ohio. This young, loveable and gifted woman possessing rare attainments, was a great favorite with all who knew her, and was well fitted for the position her marriage called her to fill. The Doctor has been remarkably fortunate in his marriages, and this he appreciates, for his devotion to his home and family is almost idolatry. By his second marriage he has one child, a daughter.

We close this biographical sketch of one of the most remarkable of men. A man who is a thorough success in every thing, who has made for himself and others a heaven on earth, and has settled beyond doubt that by study, industry and integrity you can attain eminence, and realize and enjoy most fully your own triumphs.

WILLIAM H. MEDLER

Is one of the most industrious and successful farmers in his neighborhood; in fact he is spoken of as being a model farmer. He was born in Aylsham, Norfolk, England, May 19, 1832. His father, William Medler, was by trade a shoemaker, his part of the work being that of overseer or foreman. He was also a dancing master and musician. His mother, whose maiden name was Mary Potter, was the daughter of a Veterinary Surgeon, who had a business worth a thousand pounds per annum. When but nineteen years of age the subject of this sketch, accompanied by his mother and step-father came to this country. They were six weeks and four days on the ocean aboard the sailing vessel Savannah. After reaching New York city they got out of funds, and were compelled to remain there until supplied by Mr. E. Dyball, of Madison county, New York. For seven years William H. remained in Madison county, New York, when he came to this county. His mother and family followed two years thereafter. While living in New York, he attended three terms of school of three months each, thus obtaining a fair education. He was married to Mary A. Rolands, a native of Oxfordshire, England, March 15, 1856. By her he had five children, three sons and two daughters. Of these the sons are all living, but both daughters are dead. Mary A. Medler died September 29, 1866. On the 10th of October, 1867, Mr. Medler was married to Martha Ann Kitchens, his present wife. She was the daughter of Joab Kitchens. Both of her parents died when she was a small child, so that she was reared by her grandmother. By her he has had four children, two of whom Alonzo and Lily are living, and two, Alfred Charles and Ralph are dead. Mr. Medler has been a hard worker. His first purchase of land was only five acres, which he sold, buying where he now lives, a small tract to which he has been steadily adding until it is now a farm of one hundred and sixty acres. At times he has labored as a farm hand, again at brick making or as a mechanic. Anything his hand found to do that would earn for him an honest penny was his motto. Now that he is quite independent he blesses the day he turned his back on old England, which by the way he was only enabled to do through the aid of George Barber, and found a home in America. When yet in New York, he earned $25 by chopping a hundred and fifty cords of wood, which money he sent to England to defray the passage of a brother hither. He is a staunch Republican and a member of the M. E. church. He is determined that his children shall have better chances than were his lot, and to that end is giving them good facilities for gaining knowledge.

DR JOHN C. McCLURKIN

Was born in Union County, Indiana, August 28th, 1840. His father, Joseph McClurkin, a farmer, was a South Carolinian by birth, whilst his mother, Nancy Cook, was an Ohioan. At the age of three years he was taken by his parents to Preble County, Ohio, to live where they resided ten years, from whence they moved to Gibson County, Indiana, where his father died January 12, 1872, aged 71 years, and where his mother still lives. In October 1861, he of whom we write enlisted as a private soldier in Co. F. . rd Reg. Indiana Volunteers. He was with Sharman "to the . " nd took part in all the battles of that memorable campaign. On the 5th of March, 1863, he was taken prisoner after being wounded in the battle of Columbia, Tennessee, and was sent to Libby prison, at Richmond. Just two months after his imprisonment he was exchanged among the last lot of unfortunate inmates of that dread pen. He joined his command at Tullahoma in the following autumn, after having spent several months in the hospitals. His term of service extended over three years and eleven months. Upon being discharged from the service, he entered the State University of Indiana, at Bloomington, which he attended three years. He next entered the office of Drs. Mumford and West, at Princeton, Ind., as a student of medicine. From there he went to Bellevue Medical College, New York, to further prosecute his studies, and from this institution he graduated, March 2nd, 1871. He at once in seeking a location came to Albion, where he has since resided, engaging with great success in his profession. He is a member of the Illinois Medical Society, and of the A. O. U. W. also of the Episcopal Church. Politically, he is an active Republican. Recently he was elected a member of the Albion Board of Education, as a mark of the esteem in which his interest in educational matters is held by his fellow citizens. He was married to Ellen Churchill, daughter of Joel Churchill, December 2nd, 1873. Three children, two boys and one girl, bless the union.

HENRY GLAUBENSKLEE.

GERMANY has contributed largely to the ranks of American citizenship. Her sons are a loyal, freedom-loving class of men. Many of them come to this country for the enjoyment of a larger measure of liberty than is vouchsafed under the institutions of the "faderland." Of the number were the Glaubensklees. They were natives of Kersha, East Prussia. Theodore, a famous educator, at one time candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction in the State of New York, was the first to break the ties of home, cross the Atlantic and cast his lot with Americans. He became a professor in the Free Academy in New York city, and accumulated property. To his duties as a professor he added banking operations which have made him independent. Henry Glaubensklee, our distinguished subject, was born in Prussia, May 17th, 1821. In 1850, he made a visit to his brother, Theodore, in New York, and from thence started off on a hunting tour throughout the West. After reaching Edwards county he was persuaded to purchase the farm where he yet lives. This was quite foreign to his purpose, but attractions were not alone of

farming, as on the 26th of March, 1851, he was united in marriage with Sarah Hallam, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Hallam, natives of Derbyshire, England. To Henry Glaubensklee and wife there have been born eleven children, seven of whom are living and four dead. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically he is a straightforward, earnest Republican. He obtained a fine education in one of the oldest institutions of learning in Prussia. He is a man of urbane manners, happy disposition, and is a good citizen.

MORRIS EMMERSON.

THE able editor of that sterling paper, the *Albion Journal*, was born in Wanborough, Edwards county, Illinois, June 7th, 1853. He comes of one of the pioneer families of the county, being the son of Jesse and Samantha Emmerson. His father was a native of Indiana, while his mother, whose maiden name was Sperry, was born in Connecticut. His father has held the position as county clerk and sheriff with great acceptance. To the office of sheriff he was three times elected. Morris obtained his education chiefly in the common schools of the county and the high school of Albion. This was supplemented by a commercial course in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College of St. Louis, from which institution he graduated in the summer of 1869. Upon his return home he was installed as book-keeper for Churchill & Dalby, dealers in pork, grain and general merchandise, with whom he remained about six years. In September, 1875, he went to Red Oak, Iowa, where he was engaged in a similar capacity, and for a time in the Valley National Bank. In 1876, he returned to Fairfield, Wayne county, as clerk for Thomas W. Scott, a merchant of that place. In connection with Balleutine he bought the Journal during the same year, and in 1878, became sole proprietor. He was married to Ida Harris, daughter of George Harris, April 10, 1878. By this union there have been born two bright children, a boy and a girl. Mr. Emmerson is an active member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of the A. O. U. W. and of the Sons of Temperance. In the management of his paper he is earnest in his advocacy of Republican principles, fearless in upholding his ideas of temperance, and careful in making his a reliable family paper.

JOSEPH M. CAMPBELL,

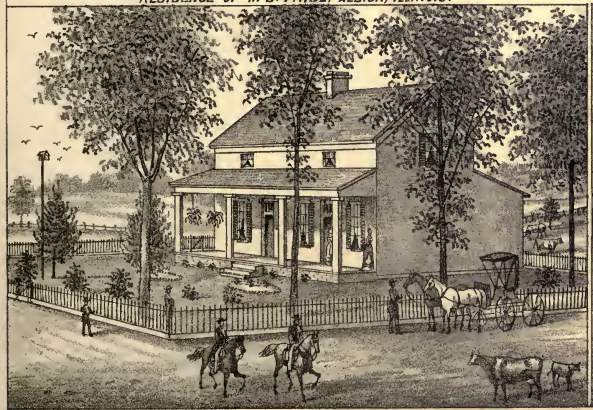
THE present popular and efficient judge of the county court of Edwards county, was born in the neighboring county of Wayne, February 20th, 1837. His father, Alexander Campbell, was a native of Kentucky, whilst his grandfather, also Alexander by name, came from county Tyrone, Ireland. His mother, whose maiden name was Amelia Bird, was also of Kentucky nativity. In a family of nine children Joseph M. was the fourth in order of birth. Of the number six are yet living, five of whom are settled around the parental home in Wayne county, where his people first located in 1817. The subject of this biography obtained a fair common school education, and when twenty years of age entered the school-room as teacher. During the war for the Union he enlisted in Company G 18th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, of which he was made Orderly Sergeant, and in the fall of 1861, was promoted to Lieutenant, after a year's service he resigned and returned home. In 1864, he entered the law office of W. H. Robinson, of Fairfield, as a student of law and in 1865, was admitted to practice. The following year in the month of November he came to Albion to prosecute his profession. Here he soon acquired a fine practice, and what was of greater value, the esteem of his fellow-citizens as being a man of unquestioned integrity of character. Although, politically a Democrat, in a county recognized as one of the Republican strongholds he was because of his recognized fitness for discharging the duties of the office elected judge of the county court in 1873, a position he has since held. In the discharge of his official duties his work is marked by judicial ability and fairness in all dealings. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in the workings of which order he takes great interest. On the 17th of December, 1878, he was united in marriage to Annabelle Thompson, daughter of Dr. Francis Burdette Thompson, one of the pioneer physicians of the county.

WALTER COLYER,

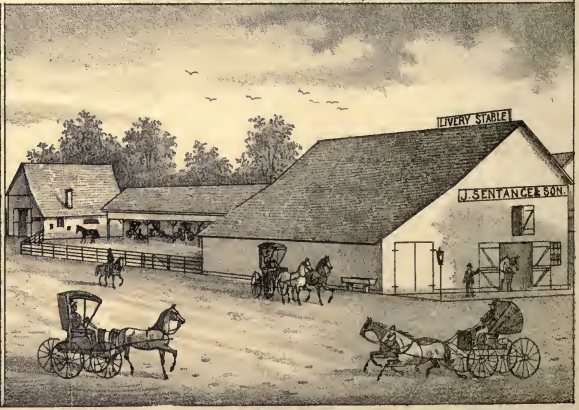
THE editor of the *News*, is a young man of unexceptionable habits, of good business qualifications and determination that knows no failure. He is a native of this county, having been born in Village Prairie, July 19, 1856. He came of good old English stock. John Colyer and Ann Withall, of Surrey, England, were married in the year 1775. They raised a large family, and of the number, four sons found their way to America; first James and Edward, who came to Illinois in 1818, followed by their brothers, John and William, who came across the ocean, a few years after, John locating in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and William in Louisiana where he was murdered. Edward Colyer and Jane Thread traveled fourteen miles from their homes, on Village Prairie, to the nearest squire, two miles south of Grayville, and were married in September, 1818. Their union was blessed by a family of twelve children, namely: Eliza, John, William, James, Ann, Jane, Elizabeth, Edward, Mary, George, Henry, and Robert; all but James and Elizabeth reached man and womanhood's estate. John died in August, 1858, and Robert died in the service of his country in 1863. Edward served in the army, during the Rebelion, as lieutenant-colonel of the 87th Illinois Volunteers, and after the close of the war moved to Kansas, whither Henry, who had lived a few years in Minnesota, followed him. The others, with the exception of Mary, now in Marshall

RESIDENCE OF W. B. TRIBE, ALBION, ILLINOIS.

RESIDENCE OF L. C. BOND, ALBION, ILLINOIS.



FARM RESIDENCE OF HENRY & SARAH GLAUBENSKLEE, SEC. 26, T. 2. R. 10, DIXON PRECINCT, EDWARDS CO. ILL.



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county Illinois, are all in this county. William Colyer and Sarah Hunton Hardy, daughter of Jonas Hardy, and native of Pennsylvania, were married May 10, 1849. To them were born two sons, Morris and Walter. Morris is a thrifty farmer. On the 27th of December, 1876, he was married to Etta Peters. Jonas Hardy was a native of Yorkshire, England; came to America in 1819, and to Edwards county in 1838, locating in Frazier prairie, near the site of the present village of Browns. He died in Albion in August, 1871. The Colyer family were generally industrious, saving and prosperous farmers. Most of their number were, and are, members of the Christian or Disciples church.

ELD. CALEB EDWARDS,

Was born in Brighton, England, February 25th, 1832. His father, Henry Edwards, was an architect and builder. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Hollingham. In the year 1840, the family came to the United States, locating at first in Dearborn county, Indiana, whence they moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1842. Here Caleb, who was the eighth in order of birth, together with his brothers and sister, obtained a common school education. Here, too, he served an apprenticeship as a carpenter. In 1848, the family found a home among people of like nationality with themselves in Edwards county, locating on Boltinghouse prairie, where they engaged in farming. On the 21st February, 1855, Caleb Edwards was united in marriage with Mary Hannah Orange, daughter of Eld. Daniel Orange, one of the pioneer settlers in the county, and one of the active members of the Christian faith. By this union there have been born six children: Caleb Henry (died in November, 1864), Elizabeth (now the wife of—Hodson) Orange, Thomas Albert (died April 17th, 1881), Mollie and Naomi. Mr. Edwards has pursued the vocation of farming ever since coming to this county. With this he has combined preaching since 1868. A most faithful and zealous Christian; a constant student of the word of God, he accomplished much in behalf of primitive Christianity. True to his professions, his daily walk and conversation made him a teacher by example as well as precept. He is a representative temperance advocate, whose boast it is, that he never tasted ardent spirits. As a Prohibitionist, he was the party's standard bearer for legislative honors in 1882. Of pleasing address, cheerful disposition, earnest in his enthusiasm, he has made hosts of friends.

ROBERT W. CURDLING.

Among the enterprising tradesmen of Albion is Robert W. Curdling, who was born in Bridport, Dorsetshire, England, April 16th, 1854. His father, Robert by name, was born in the same village July 25th, 1835. Here he was early apprenticed to a shoemaker, and followed the trade, first at home, then for ten years in London and again in Bridport, and since 1857 in Albion. His father in turn was Richard Curdling, a baker by trade. The mother of Robert W. Curdling was Harriet White. A brother of hers had located in Albion several years prior to the coming of Mr. Curdling, and in fact his letters, directed Robert Curdling's attention particularly to Albion and determined him upon coming here. In 1857 he bid adieu to his native land, crossed the ocean, landing in New York city, July 3d of that year. Early the next morning, it being the natal day of American Independence, his vision was greeted with tri-colored bunting and flags in great profusion every where. He sought work in the city and promptly obtained it. On Saturday night after the end of his first week's employment he was astonished to find a fellow workman chatting pleasantly and smoking with his employer. This was new to him who had been accustomed to recognizing a wide breach between master and laborer—but, he reflected—this is America, the land of liberty. In the fall of 1857 he was in Albion and opened the shop which has since been in his hands, until transferred to his son, Robert W. In the family were five children, all living. Robert W., Richard G, Martha W. now the wife of Mr. Johnson, William H. and Mary H.

Robert W. Curdling, who inherits the characteristic stick-to-itive-ness of his father learned his father's trade early in life, and with commendable energy pursues it. He was united in marriage with Madelina R., daughter of James Tribe (of one of the leading families of Edwards county) Oct. 31st, 1880. One child, a daughter, Leeta V. by name, blessed the union. Mr. Curdling is a pronounced Republican politically. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. in which order he is an officer, and in the workings of which he takes great interest. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. As a business man he is energetic, thoroughly honest in his dealings and has established a fine trade.

THOMAS T. WOODS,

One of the most successful farmers in Edwards county, was born April 16th, 1822. His parents, John and Elizabeth, were both English by birth. His father located in Edwards county in 1819, hence was among the old pioneer settlers. Here he kept hotel, or as it was termed public house, several years. In 1827, he moved to Shawneetown where he died in 1829. His widow returned with the family to Albion, and again took charge of the hotel, which she kept aided by her family until 1838. Thomas T. Woods remained with his mother until 1845. He was united in marriage with Georgiana W. Spangler, daughter of Emanuel and Jane Spangler, September 8th, 1843. The Spanglers were from York, Pennsylvania, and were of Irish and German descent. To Mr. and Mrs. Woods have been born ten children, eight of whom Maurice, Charles, Alfred, Harry, Edgar, Spangler, Elmer and Katie are living, and Mary Jane and Lewis are dead. All the children

are residents of the county, and all are agriculturists save Edgar, a shoemaker by trade. Mr. Woods' first venture in his own behalf was the purchase of a tract of one hundred and sixty acres in 1845, on which he yet lives, and to which he has added over forty acres. The original cost of the tract was $600. Year by year by constant toil he has made it one of the best farms in the county. He takes an active interest in everything calculated to enhance the prosperity of his county. He is a member of the Episcopal Church. An excellent citizen, an obliging neighbor, a man of fine judgment, he possesses the esteem and love of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

GEORGE BOWER.

THE present popular treasurer of Edwards county was born in Albion, January 22d, 1832. His father, George Bower, was a native of Germany, where he was born January 30th, 1788, a potter by trade. He worked some time at his trade in the city of Paris, France, where he located August, 1818, hence acquired the French language, which was spoken in the family. After coming to America on board the Louis from Havre de Grace en route thirty-one days in October, 1826, he located first in New York, thence to Vevay, Switzerland county, Indiana, and from there he was led, through the solicitations of George Flower, to come to Albion, where he prosecuted his trade a number of years. He died, or rather was killed by a fall from a wagon, breaking his neck, September 20th, 1848. His wife, whose maiden name was Catharine Kophfel, was born in Germany July 9th, 1794. To them were born five children in Europe, two of whom died there, and three in this country, eight in all. Mrs. Bower died April 12th, 1858. Mr. George Bower obtained a very fair common-school education. In 1848, then sixteen years of age he went south to work with an older brother, Adam Bower, as gin-wright. Two years after he returned and followed the avocation of carpenter three years, when he associated himself with William B. Tribe in wagon-making, combining therewith the work of blacksmithing and wheelwright. In 1854, he became sole proprietor of the establishment, remaining so until 1867, when he formed a co-partnership with Messrs. Painter and Frankland, which arrangement continued until 1871, since which time he has continued business alone as before. He was married to Mary Frankland, daughter of Robert Frankland, of English birth, November 19th, 1856, by whom he has ten children, six boys and four girls. Mr. Bower is a working member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He is a Republican in politics, and has for many years held positions of profit and trust. His first public office was that of police magistrate, which was followed by his election as county treasurer in 1875, an office he has since continuously held. He takes great interest in educational affairs, which received recognition at the hands of his fellow citizens by his being maintained as member of the board of education. Mr. Bower is a man of enterprise, industry and high social qualties.

LAWRENCE.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

THIS township deserves favorable mention from the fact that it contains the capital of the county, and is among the first-settled precincts of Lawrence county, and bears the same name. It is centrally situated, and includes the fractional part of four congressional townships, to wit; townships three and four, ranges eleven and twelve. It has an area of forty-two sections, or about 26 880 acres of land, nearly three-fourths of which is under cultivation. It is bounded on the north by Bond township, east by Allison, south by Dennison, and west by Bridgeport and Petty townships. The surface is generally undulating, and in places along theEmbarras river quite prominent bluffs appear. In the south and west the surface is mainly level, and the soil is a dark loam and specially adapted to the raising of corn. The land in this part of the township is considered the most valuable from the act of its extreme productiveness. In the east the soil is sandy and not so productive. Along the state road, leading west, there are many fine farms, the soil being a chocolate-colored clay, and is the best wheat-producing soil in the county. On either side of the Embarras river there are quite extensive bottoms, especially on the northeast. These are mainly covered with heavy timber, and are subject to overflow.

The natural drainage is good, but tiling would pay an hundredfold. The Embarras enters the township in sec-22, township 4, range 12, and flows in a southeasterly course, diagonally through the precinct, and passes out in section 17, township 3, range 11. Brushy Fork and Muddy creed constitute its northwestern tributaries, and Indian creek is its west and southern tributary. The Ohio and Mississippi railroad extends from east to west through its entire territory, entering from the east in sec-

tion 4, township 3, range 11, and crosses the boundary line into Bridgeport in section 9, same township and range. The Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific railway crosses the precinct from north to south, entering from the north between sections 19 and 20, township 4, range 11, and passes out at the corner of sections 17 and 18, same township and range.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

One of the first to brave the wilds of the western frontier was John Mc Cleave, a native of Maryland, born in 1778. When a mere boy his parents moved to the state of Ohio, where he grew to manhood. In 1801, he married Mary Benefiel, and remained in Ohio until 1814, when he moved to Illinois (then Territory) and first stopped in the north part of Allison's Prairie, not far from the present site of Centerville. The Indians then being on the war-path, he was obliged to move his family into the fort (Fort Allison) for protection, where they remained until the spring of 1814. After the conclusion of the treaty with England relating to the war of 1812, the Indians became peaceable, and the people left the fort. Mr. Mc Cleave located across the river from Vincennes, where he remained until the following spring, when he moved over the river and stayed one year. In the spring of 1817, he again came to the Illinois side and permanently located in section 3, township 3, range 11 west, then Edwards county. At this time his family consisted of his wife and five children, William, John, Rebecca, George and Lucinda. He threw up a small camp, made of puncheons, and commenced the life of a pioneer. He entered quite a tract of land, which he subsequently improved. Mr. McCleave was an unassuming man, a good citizen and a kind neighbor. He died at the old home in 1846. Mrs. McCleave survived him until 1860. Two children were born to them after their settlement, Robert B., and Mary. Only three of the family are now living, George, Robert and Lucinda. The former resides on the old farm, and has filled the office of justice of the peace for twenty-two years, and is still acting in that capacity. A son, J. W. is the present county treasurer. George is also living at the old farm. Lucinda, now widow of Thomas Dickerson, resides in section 33, township 4, range 12

The first permanent English immigration and settlements were made in 1816–'17 after the Indian troubles had ceased, at which time there was quite an active influx of emigrants, who were mainly families from some portion of the South. Among these was Geo. W. Kinkaid who came with his family from Kentucky in the above year and settled in section 28, township 4, range 11. He had one son, Albert, and three daughters. Mr. K. resided on his farm for some years, when his wife died, and he moved into Lawrenceville. He was one of the early postmasters of the town. He remained here until his death, which occurred in 1848. Albert, his son, is a citizen of Richland county.

A prominent pioneer was Col. Willam Spencer, who permanently located in section 2, township 3, range 12. He had been here several years prior to this settlement He improved a good farm, and was very popular with his neighbors. In early times all male citizens of certain ages, were required to muster, and devote a portion of time each year to train as militiamen. Mr. Spencer was elected a colonel of a regiment, hence his title, and he was ever afterward known, by his acquaintances, as Colonel Spencer. He was also elected County Commisioner for some years. He died nearly half a century ago. At his coming there were three pioneer children, Jane, Fannie, and William, all of whom are dead. One son, George, who was born in the precinct, is now living in Macoupin county.

David Grove came from Pennsylvania, in 1816, and located in section 10, township 3, range 12. He had a family of three children, Michael, John, and Eliza. He was of German descent, and thus a very industrious and thrifty farmer, cultivating a good farm, on which he lived until his death, which occurred in 1842. His remains were interred on his own land. His widow survived him but a few years. Washington Grove, residing in Petty township, is one of his sons, and the only one of the family now living.

Another pioneer of 1816, was Isaiah Lewis, who migrated from Kentucky with a large family. He settled in section 3, township 3, range 12, where he cleared and improved a good farm. He resided here until about 1830, when he moved to some point north in the state. He was school teacher, and in the pioneer times was one of the first teachers in this part of the country. But one of the family is living in the county, Jacob, who is a resident of Petty township.

Larkin Ryle came to the state as early as 1813 or '14, entered land and returned to Kentucky from whence he came. He owned several slaves in that state, and when the emigration excitement for Illinois, commenced he sold them and came to the land he had entered, it being the south half of section 11, township 3, range 12. He was then quite an old man and feeble in constitution. He brought no family with him, having left them in Kentucky. He taught school for several years, and lived around among the settlers. It is said that he was the first teacher in this precinct, having taught the children of the pioneers as early as 1817 or '18. He continued teaching as long as his health would permit, and finally died with lingering consumption at the house of one of the early settlers. This was more than half a century ago.

John Buchanan was also from the South, and as early as 1816 he came to the State and settled in section 12, township 3, range 12. He was a man of family, several of his children being old enough to aid him in his pioneer efforts. He improved a farm, where he resided until his children had grown up and married. He then moved to Lawrenceville, where he resided until his death, which occurred long ago. Some of his descendants are yet living in the county.

The Rawlings family were from Kentucky, and located

in the county in 1816. The old gentleman was very aged when he made his advent here, and lived but a few years. His sons, James, Nathan, Scott, and Michael, were citizens of the county for many years, all of whom have passed away. N. D. Rawlings, who resides a mile east of Lawrenceville, is a son of James. N. D. is the present supervisor of the precinct, and has represented it as such since 1879. Several other descendants of the family are citizens of the county.

Thomas Fyffe and family came from Kentucky in 1814, and, upon their arrival in the territory, they were obliged to take refuge in Fort Allison. With the rest, after peace was declared, he left the Fort and located temporarily in the eastern part of the county. In 1817, he entered land in section 34, township 4, range 12, where he made a permanent settlement. This was his home until his death, which occurred about 1830. But one of the family is now living (Albert), who is residing at the old homestead. It is said that Edward P., a deceased son, was the first child born of English parents in Lawrence county.

Another pioneer of 1817 was John Brigman, a native of South Carolina. On coming to Illinois, he first stopped upon the site where Lawrenceville now stands. His family consisted of his wife, two children and two brothers. The names of the latter were, Solomon and Isaac. He built him a small house, or rather hut, but remained here only a short time, moving to what is known as Brigman's Island. He located in section 22, township 4, range 12, on the farm now owned and occupied by Joseph Griggs. This was a sickly locality, and nearly all the family soon died. Mr. B. also died here, and was buried on his own land.

Robert Benefiel came from Ohio in 1818, and settled in section 34, township 4, range 12. He had a family, consisting of his wife and one daughter, Ruhama. His first domicil was a covered rail-pen. It was in this pen that one of the first children was born in this precinct, the event occurring in 1818, not long after Mr. Benefiel's advent to the State. He remained here improving a little farm until 1830, when his wife died. He, with his family, then moved to the State of Indiana.

Joseph Lamott was of French descent, and came over from Vincennes in 1818, and located in section 9, twp. 3, range 12. It is said of him that he was a most excellent citizen and an obliging neighbor. He died at his farm about fifteen years ago. His second wife survives him, and is residing at the old homestead. One son and two daughters are residents of the county—James, Caroline and Angeline. The latter is the wife of James Dunlap.

Another settler of 1818 was Benjamin McCleave, who was born in Maryland, and was a brother of James McCleave, before mentioned. He emigrated from Ohio with his family to this State, and settled in section 3, township 3, range 12, on land that he had entered two years before. Prior to his coming he had been twice married, and the family consisted of four of his own children and five step-children. The names of the former were—Polly, Sally, Betsy and Benjamin; those of the latter were—Polly, Helen, Martha, Betsy and Margaret. He died about 1845. But one of the family is a resident of the county (John), who is a native born.

John Gillespie came from Virginia, near Wheeling, in 1820, with a family of children, viz: Jane, Robert, William, Mary Ann, Elizabeth, Walter, Ellen and Samuel, and settled on the southeast quarter of section 15, township 3, range 12, where he resided permanently, and died about 1846, at the age of sixty-eight years. Elizabeth and Samuel are yet living,—the latter on the old place.

A prominent settler of 1821 was James McLean. He, with his brother John, came from Kentucky in 1817, and located at Shawneetown, Illinois. The latter subsequently became United States Senator. James came to Lawrence county in 1821, and on the organization of the county he was appointed the first circuit clerk by Judge Wilson. This office he held until the breaking out of the Black Hawk war, when he resigned his office and volunteered for that campaign. While in service, his successor died, upon which the people of the county signed a petition to have Mr. McLean re-appointed, which was speedily done. This was in 1832. He held the office until 1836. In 1838 he was elected clerk of the council of revision. In 1840 he was in the legislature and drew up the bill for the organization of Richland county. In 1842 he was appointed registrar of the land office at Palestine, which position he filled until 1854. He then returned to Lawrence county and became county judge, which office he held until his death, in 1859.

A family by the name of McCall settled two miles north of Lawrenceville about 1817 or '18. McCall was killed by a Delaware Indian in 1820. A band of the Delawares was encamped at the time on Brushy Fork. Several of them went over to McCall's cabin and demanded whisky. He refused them, and a conflict was brought on, and in the fracas McCall was killed by their leader, Killbuck. The family subsequently moved to some other point.

About 1819, Toussaint and Loire Dubois located on the claim made by their father, Toussaint Dubois, Sen. This tract comprised 1020 acres, and included nearly all of section 1, township 3, range 11. They built a watermill on the Embarras, which was situated where the present mill now stands. They were also active in building up the town of Lawrenceville, having at one time an interest in a large distillery, besides conducting quite an extensive mercantile business. Toussaint died in Lawrenceville a half century ago. Loire returned to Vincennes, where he remained until his death.

Among other pioneers were Cornelius Taylor, Abraham Carnes, Scott Riggs, Moses Petty, Henry Gillham, Daniel Robinson, Joshua Alexander, William M. Small, Jonathan Leach and others. The former kept a ferry across the Embarras, just above the bridge at Lawrenceville, as early as 1816.

Among those who have been prominent of a later date is Daniel L. Gold, a native of Virginia. He came to Lawrenceville in 1844, and engaged as a clerk in a mercantile house. Four years later he became a partner. In the early part of the rebellion he was appointed by Governor Yates Assistant Adjutant-General of the State. As a citizen of the county, he was always among the foremost in the advocacy of public improvements, and that which would enure for the public good. At this writing he is in Washington city, an appointee of the Government in the pension department.

Other old citizens who are yet living in the precinct may be mentioned as follows: William Richardson was born in Hardy county, Virginia, and came to the county in 1828. He resides in section 29, township 3, range 11. James A. Crews came from Crawford county, Illinois, in 1829. His residence is near Lawrenceville, in section 6, township 3, range 11. W. S. Kennessey was born in Baltimore, and came to the county in 1839; resides in section 1, township 3, range 12. James N. Musgrave came from Ohio to the county in 1839 He is the proprietor of the Junction Hotel at the O. & M. Junction. William Musgrave is also from Ohio, came in 1840, and is the station agent at the junction. Lafayette Barnes, Circuit Clerk, is a native of the county, born in 1840. Nancy A. Smith, *nee* Wright, came from Ohio to the county in 1840: George W. Green was born in the county in 1841. He resides in section 6, township 3, range 11. W. H. H. Mieure is also a native of the county, born in 1841, and resides in section 19, township 3, range 11. His father was among the early settlers. John G. Fritchy came from Pennsylvania in 1841, and is located in section 5, township 3, range 11. Capt. Henry A. Clubb, Deputy County Clerk, was born in the county in 1843. He is a descendant of one of the pioneers of the county. An early settler, yet living, is William Tanquary, who resides about two miles west of Lawrenceville. He was one of the first blacksmiths in the town. He subsequently moved to the county, and is among the prosperous farmers of the precinct. A little northeast of Lawrenceville is a settlement known as Robinson's Row. It receives its name from several families settling there by the name of Robinson. This settlement was made from about 1824 to 18-8.

LAND ENTRIES.

Believing that the first land entries will prove of interest to the readers of this history, we here append them as shown by the record: January 24, 1816, John McCleave entered the S. W. ¼ of sec. 20. George W. Kinkaid entered October 1, 1816, the N. E. ¼ of sec. 28. William Huston entered on the same day, the N. W. ¼ of same sec. Samuel Gaston entered July 21, 1815, the N. E. ¼ of sec 32. On the same day, Abraham Carnes entered the S E. ¼ of same section. Scott Riggs entered, January 26, 1816, the S. W. ¼ of sec. 33. The above are all in township 4, range 11. The following are in township 3, range 12: William Smith entered, November 6, 1816, the south ½ of sec. 1. William Spencer entered, October 29, 1816, the S. W. ¼ of sec. 2. John Benefiel entered, Oct. 3, 1816, the N E. ¼ of sec. 3. Peter Lewis entered, May 6, 1816, the N. W. ¼ of the same section. Benjamin McCleave entered, September 30, 1816, the S. W. ¼ of same section. John Richardson entered, October 2, 1816, the N. E. ¼ of sec. 9. Elijah Atherton entered, September 30, 1816, the E. ½ of the N. W. ¼ of the same section. Daniel Grove entered, October 29, 1816, the N. E. ¼ of sec. 10. Larkin Ryle entered, September 9, 1813, the S. ½ of sec. 11. John Buchanan entered, November 6, 1816, the S ½ of sec. 12.

The following entries are in township 4, range 12: George Weston entered, May 19, 1817, the E. ½ of the S. E. ¼ of sec. 24. Thomas Landon entered, December 3, 1816, the S. W. ¼ of sec. 34. John Benefiel entered, September 30, 1816, the N. E ¼ of sec. 33. Joseph P. Badollett entered, March 25, 1817, the S. E. ¼ of sec. 27. Robert Benefiel entered, March 9, 1817, the N. E. ¼ of sec. 28. C. White and D. Cummings entered, November 9, 1817, the N. W. ¼ of the same section. Thomas Fyffe entered, October 14, 1817, the N. W. ¼ of sec. 34.

From best authority, Col. William Spencer was the first white man to locate in this precinct. He had built a double log cabin on the Embarras, at a point where the "old trace" crossed the river. This was about 1806. With the exception of one or two cabins further west, there was no other habitation between Vincennes and the old French town of Cahokia. In 1816, we find Mr. Spencer located in section 2, township 3, range 12, a brief sketch of whom is given in this chapter.

So far as can be ascertained, the first couple married in the township, was William McCleave and Nancy Benefiel, in the spring of 1820. The ceremony was performed at Vincennes, by the Reverend Elihu Stout. Appropos of the foregoing it might not be out of place to relate a rather ludicrous as well as, perhaps, painful affair to the parties most interested, that occurred in 1819. Our informant says that, "I was then a mere boy, but it smacked so much of the ridiculous that I have always remembered it." It seems that a couple from Indiana had determined to marry, and the parents of the girl were very much oppossed to the match. They clandestinely fled to this side of the river with the intention of procuring license for the marital bonds. The young man left his intended bride at the cabin of one of the settlers, when he went post haste to Palmyra (then the county seat of Edwards county) to obtain the necessary papers. In his absence the friends of the girl, who had been following them, appeared upon the scene, made a raid on the cabin, and took the girl by force, carrying her back to her home. Imagine if you can, the young man's feelings, when he returned but a short time afterwards, and found that his dear one had been spirited away. Our informant says, that he sat down upon the ground and blubbered like a school-boy.

The first public place of interment is situated in section 3, township 3, range 12, and the first person buried here was a child of Jonathan Leach, in 1820. It has been abandoned as a place of burial for more than twenty years.

Larkin Ryle taught the first school, in 1818. The school was taught in a log cabin situated in section 34, township 4, range 12. It was built by John Bray for a dwelling, but his wife dying soon after his advent here, he returned to Indiana, leaving the cabin vacant. It is said that Mr. Ryle was not much addicted to the use of the rod, but did all his lashing with his tongue. He was very particular about keeping the sexes apart, and would throw up long rows of brush to separate their play grounds. The first house built for school purposes was in 1822, and was situated in section 3, township 3, range 12 It was constructed of round hickory logs, and roofed with rived clapboards, which were held to their places by weight poles. It contained a fire-place, stick chimney, puncheon floor, puncheon seats and puncheon desks. Two logs were scutched down at a convenient distance from the floor to form a window, and over this crevice was pasted greased paper through which the light could penetrate. Let the young readers of this history compare then with now.

The first to conduct religious services among the pioneers, were Elders B McCorckle and William Kinkaid, both belonging to the New Light persuasion, now commonly known as Campbellites or Christians. The services were held in the groves or the houses of the settlers.

The first house built for public worship was about 1840. It was constructed by the Methodist Episcopal denomination, and is situated in Lawrenceville. It is now used by the M. E colored church society.

The first magistrates were Henry Gillham, Benjamin McCleave and John McCleave. For the first medical attendance the pioneers were obliged to send over to Vincennes. The first resident physicans were Gabriel Cochran, Dr. Barton and William Anderson. They resided at Lawrenceville.

No post-office was established until about 1821 or 1822, when Lawrenceville was located. Prior to this, mail was obtained at Vincennes. At this time it required twenty-five cents to get a letter from distant friends. Valentine J. Bradley was one of the first postmasters at Lawrenceville.

Mr. Galbreth was the first smith to shoe the horses and mend the linchpins of the early settlers. His shop was situated a little south of where the court-house now stands. This ground was then a wilderness of sugar maple, extending from his shop north to the river. It is needless to say that both shop and smith have passed away long ago.

The early milling was had at Vincennes. In 1817 or '18, John Brigman attempted to construct a water mill on the Embarras, near where the present water mill stands, but his efforts proved abortive. A little later, Cornelius Taylor also made the attempt, but failed. In 1819 or 1820, Toussaint and Loire Dubois, with the aid of the settlers, succeeded in constructing a dam, and a mill was soon erected. One of the pioneers, now dead, writing to a friend says: "We succeeded in constructing a feeble affair, which was familiarly known as a 'corncracker,' but poor as it was, we were proud of it. It would grind nothing but corn, but corn was all we had, and little of that." Subsequently a saw mill was attached, and they did good service for the settlers for several years, when they went to decay. It is said that after the mill was abandoned, the boys would go down, hoist the gate, and grind pebbles in it for a pastime.

The first blooded stock introduced in the precinct was in 1830, by James Nabb, it being a celebrated breed of horses which were imported from the State of Kentucky.

About 1845, a serious malady prevailed here, known as the "black tongue"—it proved very fatal, and many were swept away by this much-dreaded disease. With this exception, the township has been one of the most healthy and prosperous in the county. The roads and bridges are kept in fair condition, and good farms and farm improvements are to be seen throughout its territory.

Supervisors.—The following is a list of the names of those who have represented the precinct in the county board since township organization: W. M. Edmondson was elected in 1857, and served one term. Daniel L. Gold was elected in 1858, and served one term. George M. Whittaker was elected in 1859, served two terms. John Seed was elected in 1861, served one term, and was chairman of the board. Daniel Feagans was elected in 1862, and served until 1867. George M. Whittaker was re-elected in 1867, and served until 1870, and was chairman of the board for the year 1868. Perry Lewis was elected in 1870, and served two terms. George M. Whittaker was re-elected in 1872, served one term. H. C. McCleave was elected in 1873, served one term. Thomas Kirkwood was elected in 1874, and served until 1879, being chairman of the board for the year 1877. N. D. Rawlings was elected in 1879, and served till 1883, when William N. Tanquary, the present incumbent, was chosen.

LAWRENCEVILLE.

At the special May meeting of the county commissioners' court, after the county was organized in 1821, a committee of two was appointed to select a site for a county seat. These committee men were Moses Thompson and William Wilson. The following is their report, made the 16th day of May, 1821: "The location is selected on the twenty acres on the west side of the Embarras river, three hundred yards south of the Dubois' mills, on a ridge to the left of the St. Louis trail, laid off in a square and designated as the centre of said tract by a white oak stump with a peeled stake sticking by its side, as the seat of justice."

This ground is situated on the old French claim of

COURT HOUSE
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, LAURENCEVILLE, LAURENCE CO, ILL.

FLOUR AND GRIST MILL F&J. DREIBELBIS, PROP'RS, LANCASTER, WABASH CO. ILL.

Toussaint Dubois, sen., a tract containing 1020 acres. The site for the capital of the county was selected nearly central within the claim, being a part of the northwest quarter of northwest quarter of section 6, township 3, range 11 west of the second principal meridian. It was surveyed and platted by John Dunlap, the 27th and 28th days of June, 1821, and placed on record April 24, 1823. The deed for the twenty acres was executed September 15th, 1821, by Jane Dubois, executrix, widow of Toussaint Dubois, sen., and Toussaint, jr. and H. Dubois, executors, in and for the sum of $300. It was executed to John Dunlap, James Lanterman and William Martin, county commissioners of Lawrence county. The town was laid off three blocks square, with the block for the county buildings arranged in the center. The streets were 82 feet wide, and named as follows: Those extending north and south were called Main and Market; those east and west, Jones and Sugar streets. It is the oldest town in the county. Several additions have been made since its formation. Bradley's addition was made in 1826; Badollet and Eaton's in 1828; Clubb's in 1829; Baker's in 1839, and Jones' in 1853.

The first house built within the present village limits was the house or hut of John Brigman, about 1816. It was situated at the bluff, not far from the Hydraulic mills. The first merchandise was sold by the Dubois Brothers in 1821. The storehouse was a small frame building situated north of the court-house square. The lumber for its construction was hauled from Vincennes. The mill before mentioned had then been in operation for nearly two years, and a few houses were scattered about the timber. Large maple trees then covered the present site of the town; in short, it was but a little hamlet within a sugar camp. About 1827 the Dubois Brothers erected quite an extensive distillery. It was located a little east of Price's steam flouring mill, up against the bluff, and extended across what is now Canthorn street. It subsequently passed into the hands of Riley Brothers, who enlarged the building and the capacity of the works. For a time this industry furnished a market for all the corn for many miles around. The product was shipped to New Orleans in flat-boats *via* the Embarras, Wabash, Ohio and Mississippi rivers. This establishment was in running order until about 1843, when it was abandoned and went to decay. The writer was upon the ground only a short time since, but nothing is left to show that all was life and activity here "some forty years ago." A carding and fulling mill were also a part of the business of the town at that time. Quite an extensive slaughtering and packing-house was then under the supervision of Henry Shepherd, which furnished a good market for the pork raised in this region of the State. Indeed, the town of Lawrenceville was a lively, busy point until about 1848, it having a large trade with the South by means of flat-boats. Its backward tendency is, no doubt, owing to the building of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, leaving the town about a mile to the north of this great thoroughfare, since which time it has rather gone backward than otherwise.

Incorporation.—The act incorporating the town of Lawrenceville was approved Feb. 12th, 1835. The following are the boundaries of the same, as provided by the charter: "One square mile, laid out by lines running due north and south, east and west, and the center of the public square to be the center of said square mile." The corporate powers and duties were vested in seven trustees, who were authorized to appoint their presiding officer and all other officers of the board. The charter also provided that the trustees should have the prerogative to divide the town into two wards or more. All east of Main street to compose one ward, and all west of said street to compose another. If more were made, the trustees were required to make record of the same.

Unfortunately, the records of the first action of the board have been lost, and we are unable to give a synopsis of its doings or the names of the first officers elect. Since first incorporation by an Act of the Legislature, the limits of the town have been considerably extended.

Village Organization.—A vote was had by the citizens of the town, March 12th, 1879, to determine if the people desired to organize under a general provision of the statute relating to villages, etc. Upon canvassing the vote, it was found that there were fifty-one votes for village organization and none against it. An election was held on the 19th of April following to elect officers under the new regime, when the following officers were elected: C. Cole, Clinton Abernathy, Silas Hall, Robert W. Musgrave, T. A. Curry and John H. Roberts were elected as trustees. Daniel L. Gold was elected village clerk, and William Robinson magistrate. The present village officers are: Trustees—C. Cole, T. W. Roberts, J. K. Dickerson, A. L. Irwin, F. W. Weyl and E. B. Price; clerk—Frank C. Meserve; treasurer—E. Schmalhausen; magistrate—William Robinson; street commissioner—J. A. Organ; constable—Lafayette Currie. Treasurer, street commissioner and constable are appointive offices.

PRESENT BUSINESS, ETC.

Hydraulic Mills, Cyrenus Cole, proprietor.—This mill is situated on or near the site of the old Dubois mill which went to decay more than half a century ago, it being on the Embarras river just north of the town. The present mill was built by Daniel Payne about 1833. When first constructed it contained two run of burrs, and subsequently was attached a carding mill and a saw mill. These latter attachments were destroyed by fire in 1855. Later, it was owned by the firm of Ryan & McLean, who conducted the business for a time, when it went down, and for some years remained silent. Mr. Cole took possession of it in the fall of 1880. Its power was what is known as the re-active system, but at this time it has the turban wheel with nine feet head of water. The building is a frame, three stories high, and 50x60 feet on the ground. It contains two run of stone,

with a capacity of 65 barrels of flour daily, and when in operation gives employment to two men.

Price Steam Flouring Mills.—This industry was established by W. C. Price in the fall of 1880, and is situated on the west side of Canthorn street, in the north part of town near the river. The building is a frame 38x40 ft., with stone basement, and three stories high, and cost, including machinery, about $6,000. It contains three run of burrs, with a capacity of grinding daily 65 bbls. of flour and 250 bushels of meal, and gives employment to three men. The annual value of manufactured product is estimated at $40,000. The machinery is driven by a 40-horse power engine. The mill is now owned by W. C. Price & Sons.

School Building.—This is situated on the west side of Market street, one block south of the court-house square. A granite slab in the front gable bears the inscription, "Lawrenceville Public School, 1874." It is constructed of brick, two stories high, and is 60x41 feet on the ground, and cost about $5000. The building is adorned with a cupola containing a bell, and each window is supplied with Venitian shutters. It is arranged into four rooms, two above and two below, and is seated with the latest improved desks, and contains other furniture to match. Two teachers and an assistant are employed, Prof. P. J. Anderson, principal. The maximum attendance is about 160 pupils. The school grounds are enclosed by a good fence, and excellently shaded with forest trees.

Hotels.—Union House, Lawrence Roby, Proprietor; Watts House, Mrs. E. Watts, Proprietor.

Newspapers.—Democratic Herald, F. C. Meserve, Editor; Rural Republican, S. B. Day, Editor.

Physicians.—W. M. Garrard, C. M. Carter, Silas Hall, E Robinson.

General Merchandise.—T. W. Roberts, Robertson Brothers.

Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, etc.—Ed. Tracy, F. R. Watts, Cole & Barnhouse, John H. Roberts, G. W. Carr.

Druggist and Pharmacist.—Edward Schmalhausen.

Grain and Lumber Merchant.—S. P. Barton.

Lumber, Grain and Agricultural Implements.—Hardacre & Musgrove.

Furniture Dealer and Undertaker.—B. H. Popes and Son.

Milliner and Dressmaker.—Mrs. J. Aydelotte.

Dressmaker.—Mrs. Jas K. Dickirson.

Meat Market.—John B. Evans.

Real Estate Agent and Abstracter.—A. I. Judy.

Insurance Agent.—Charles Teschmacher.

Blacksmiths.—W. C. Gilbert, Fred Pierce.

Wagon and Repair Shop.—Joseph White.

Barber.—Logan Harmon.

Gun and Locksmith.—John Tromley.

Carpenters and Builders.—L. Selby, James Struble, J. B. Hiskey, John Johnson, Daniel Swinehart & Son.

Stone Mason, Cutter and Layer.—Michael O'Rourk.

Plasterers — George Clark, John Simms.

Shoe Makers —William Walton, Isaac Hall.

Tailor.—Philip Shafer.

Painter and Glazier.—Osmon & Son.

Postmaster.—John H. Roberts.

There are three church buildings in the town, the Christian, Methodist Episcopal, and the M. E. Colored-church.

SOCIETIES.*

Edward Dobins Lodge, No. 164, A. F. and A. M. was organized under the name of Lawrenceville Lodge, November 3rd, 1864, but subsequently changed its name to the above in honor of its first master, Edward Dobins. The first meeting was held, under dispensation, December 11th, 1854. The charter was granted October 3rd, 1855. There were seven charter members, Edward Dobins, Jesse K. Dubois, George P. Sherwood, G. C. Crossen, Joseph Gibson, Henry I. Walters, and William M. Mills. It now has a membership of forty, is out of debt, owns its own hall and real estate to the value of $1,000. The lodge meets every second and fourth Saturday nights in each month.

Lawrenceville Lodge, No. 2536, K. of H.

This lodge was chartered August 17th, 1881, with twenty charter members. The present membership is forty-eight, and the whole number enrolled since organization, is fifty-two. The lodge meets in its hall every Wednesday night. With the exception of the indebtedness incurred in constructing their new hall, the lodge is out of debt, and is in good working order.

At this writing, the town contains about five hundred inhabitants. The streets are well kept, and there is a fair sprinkling of shade trees. In the summer of 1830, the town was visited with a severe wind-storm or cyclone, which was known for many years afterward as "Dow's storm." It received this cognomen from the fact that Lorenzo Dow, the cosmopolite, preached to the people of Lawrenceville on that day. There was a large concourse of people present, some of whom came the distance of forty miles to hear the famous preacher. The platform on which he stood was arranged at the old court-house door. The greater portion of his sermon was delivered while he was sitting in a chair. At times, for dramatic effect, he would get down and grope about upon the platform. He had only fairly finished his sermon, when the storm broke forth. Houses and trees were blown down, crops were destroyed, and fences were scattered to the four winds. It is said that a French cart was blown across the Wabash to the Indiana side of the river.

A sad calamity occurred in the town in the summer of 1870, which threw the whole community in mourning, while but a few moments before there were loud hurrahs of jollification and rejoicing. It was at the time of the prospective building of the railroad which now passes through the town. A railroad meeting was being con-

*For this data we are indebted to the secretaries of the societies.

ducted in the village, speakers were at hand, and the crowd became very enthusiastic. As is usual on such occasions, powder had to be burned in order to give due *eclat* to the same. An old iron gudgeon, with a hole drilled in it, was used as a substitute for a cannon. Through some unknown cause, while loading it, it burst into hundreds of pieces, dealing death to one, and badly maiming two others. The sudden joy turned to sadness, and every heart bled for the poor sufferers and the friends of the deceased.

Griswold is a small town of about fifty inhabitants, situated at the O. & M. junction, one mile south of Lawrenceville, on the N. E. ¼ of section 12, township 3, range 12. It was laid out August 21st, 1866, by Jesse K. Dubois, and received its name in honor of William D. Griswold, then general superintendent of the Ohio and Mississippi railway. The only business is one hotel, kept by James N. Musgrave.

Bridgeport lies partly in Lawrence precinct, but as the larger and business portion is in Bridgeport township, the history of it will be found in that chapter.

LAWRENCE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL BOARD

Was organized in 1858. The society purchased five acres of ground, located about one-half mile southwest of town, for which they gave $200. Subsequently they added about four acres more to it, making nearly nine acres in all. A fine third-mile track was prepared, besides good comfortable buildings were built for the convenience of exhibiting the wares of its patrons. For a time, the enterprise was prosperous, proving beneficial to the public and paying to the society. A few years ago the town of Bridgeport became ambitious, and it also organized a society and opened a fair ground. The result was, that with a season or two of rainy weather and too much fair in the county, both societies became swamped for funds, which subsequently proved their overthrow. The members of the societies at Lawrenceville, in order to keep faith with their patrons, borrowed a sufficient sum of money to pay their premiums in full. To obtain this they mortgaged their ground as security for the amount of the loan. They struggled along for a time with this load upon them, but the income from the exhibitions was insufficient to cancel any part of the debt. Becoming discouraged about ever being able to discharge the debt, they concluded to sell the ground for what it would bring, and go down into their individual pockets for the remainder. This was done, and thus passed away one of the finest little fair grounds in southern Illinois. The last exhibition was held in the fall of 1878, but the society did not become defunct until the winter of 1882. The enclosure and buildings may yet be seen a little southwest of Lawrenceville.

Prior to this organization, in 1855, the first fair was somewhat impromptu, and was held in the court-room. These impromptu exhibitions were kept up until the organizing of the foregoing society.

CITY AND PRECINCT OF MOUNT CARMEL.

WABASH COUNTY.

THE early history of Mt. Carmel Precinct dates back nearly three-fourths of a century. The first settlers were mainly hardy pioneers from the State of Ohio, and it is owing to their indomitable energy and perseverance that the present generation are now enjoying the fruits of a cultivated society and a land of plenty. It was they who cleared the forest, faced the wild Indian, and prepared the way for the incoming tide of immigration and civilization that now marks our border, extending to the Pacific coast. We say, blessings on their noble efforts, for they will surely reap a rich reward in the unknown beyond.

Mt. Carmel precinct has the honor of containing the capital of the county, and receives its name from the fine little city of Mt. Carmel. The precinct extends along the west side of the Wabash river, and is bounded on the north by the Base Line, east by the Wabash, south by Coffee precinct, and west by Bellmont and Lick Prairie precincts. The surface is mainly level, and was originally covered with heavy timbers of walnut, oak, sycamore, elm, hickory, poplar, and many other varieties, which may be found mentioned in the chapter on Flora. Two small prairies are located in the north of the precinct, Bald Hill prairie and English prairie. The soil is mainly the dark alluvial loam of the Wabash bottom, and the terrace lands are what are familiarly known as second bottom land. The latter is lighter in color, and not so deep as the former, but is better adapted to the cultivation of wheat; while the soil of the first bottom is unexcelled for the culture of maize and the grasses. The transportation facilities are excellent, the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific railway extending northeast and south-

west through the precinct; while the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis road passes from east to west through its territory, forming a junction with the former road at the county seat, Mt. Carmel. Besides the railroads, it has the advantage of the river facilities, which at certain seasons of the year are of no small importance.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first to make a home in Mt. Carmel precinct was Enoch Greathouse, a native of Germany, who emigrated to the United States in a very early day and first located in Pennsylvania. He subsequently removed to Kentucky, and in 1803 or '4 came to Illinois, and located where the city of Mt. Carmel now stands. His family consisted of his wife, four children and one grandchild. The children were—Enoch, jr.; Rachel, *nee* Beatton; Leah, *nee* Woods; and Isaac. The grandson was Elias Greathouse, father of Sylvester Greathouse, who now lives in the city. Mr. G. sold his possessions to Messrs. Hinde & McDowell, and located at the now extinct town of Centerville, where he died many years ago at the advanced age of 110 years. Several of his descendants are living in this and Edwards county. Mrs. Sylvester Greathouse is a great-grand-daughter.

One of the early settlers to locate in this precinct was William McIntosh, about 1814. He had come into possession of a large tract of land in the Illinois territory, which was known in an early day as the "McIntosh Reserve." His house, which was quite pretentious for that day, was situated near the Wabash, at the foot of the Grand Rapids, about two miles north of the present city of Mt. Carmel. He was a single man, but tradition says that his serving-woman (colored) bore him several children. But all have passed away, and none are left to bear the name or to give a history of the proprietor of McIntosh manor. Jarvis Deal and Seth Gard were here about as early as McIntosh. The former was among the first to locate in the now extinct town of Palmyra, and the latter, with Gard and a few others, were the projectors of the town.

Gervase Hazleton was one of the first settlers of old Palmyra, having come here as early as 1814. The first courts were held at his house. He was appointed clerk of the county in 1821 and served until 1823.

A prominent settler of 1817, and one of the founders of Mt. Carmel, was the Rev. Thomas S. Hinde, a native of Virginia. His father was the well-known Dr. Hinde of Virginia, who, during the French and Indian War, was a surgeon in the British navy, and was present when the gallant Gen. Wolf fell storming the Heights of Abraham. He subsequently located in Kentucky, and it was here that Thomas S. grew to manhood. When Ohio was organized as a State, Thomas was among the first pioneers. He had the honor, for several years, to be a member of the legislature in the new-formed State. In 1817 he associated himself with the Rev. William Beauchamp and Dr. William McDowell of Chillicothe, Ohio, to form a settlement or colony on the Wabash river, Illinois. They reached the wilds of the Prairie State in 1817, and Beauchamp was detailed to survey and plat the town. Several emigrants came with them, and the nucleus for a settlement was founded. Messrs. Hinde and Beauchamp located with the other settlers in their new-found home. Subsequently the former returned to Ohio, where he remained until the decease of his wife, when he married again and returned to Mt. Carmel. He did much good for his fellow-man in his time, and died regretted, Feb. —, 1846. His remains repose by the side of his second wife in the city cemetery of Mt. Carmel.

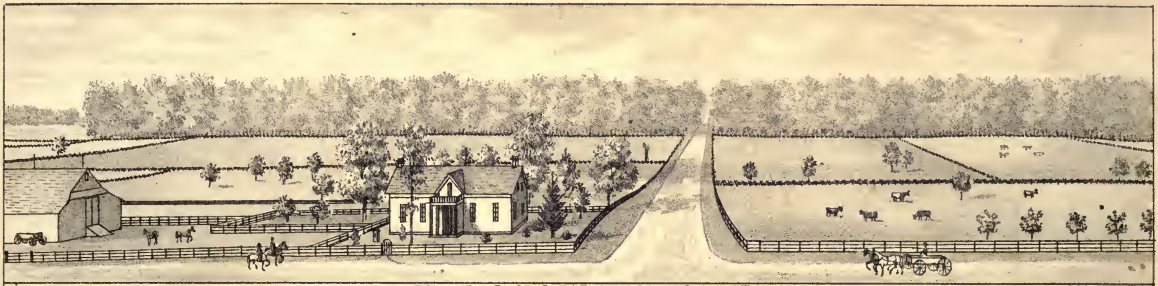
Mr. Beauchamp, for many years, followed his chosen profession, that of the ministry, and died suddenly in the State of Indiana, while conducting a camp-meeting. He was a noted Methodist preacher, and a writer of more than local reputation.

Hiram Bell was born in Virginia, and, when a young man, migrated to Illinois in the fall of 1817. He first located in Friendsville precinct. In 1824, he married Elizabeth Buchanan, by which union several children were born. When the county of Wabash was organized in 1824, he was elected circuit clerk, which office he filled for twenty-six years. The county seat was first established at Centerville. When it was removed to Mt. Carmel, in 1829, he moved thither, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1867. Having the confidence of the people, his life was spent mainly in their service. He filled the office of county clerk twenty-five years, besides being elected probate judge for a time. Mrs. Bell is yet living, and is a resident of Mt. Carmel. Four of the children are living, two of whom reside in the city: Judge Robert Bell is a prominent attorney, and James H. is a book-keeper for a firm in the town.

Joshua and James Beall, brothers, were born in Maryland, but subsequently moved to Ohio; and in 1818 came with other emigrants to the new-formed colony. They were both single men, and blacksmiths by trade. In 1819, Joshua married Judith Russell, and a few years later, abandoned blacksmithing, and embarked in the mercantile business, which occupation he followed until 1840, when he retired from active life. He died in Mt. Carmel in 1865. The only one of the family now living is Mrs. Wilson, widow of William Wilson, who resides in the above-named city. James married a sister of Joshua's first wife, and reared a family. He also retired from blacksmithing, and subsequently held various county offices, besides serving one term in the State Legislature. He was twice married, his second wife being Caroline Cook. He died in Mt. Carmel in 1862, his wife surviving him; she is now a resident of Indianapolis. None of the children are living in the county.

Others who were among the first emigrants from Ohio, were: Isaac Ingersoll, Edward Ulm, Joseph Jones, James Townsend, William Simonds, Aaron Gould, Abraham Russell, Scoby Stewart, James Black, and several others, of whom, at this late date, it is impossible to get any record.

The former, Mr. Ingersoll, came when he was a mere



TENANT HOUST & FARM LOOKING WEST.

RESIDENCE, STOCK & GRAIN FARM OF JACOB SEILER, SEC. 35, T. 1, R. 13. Mt CARMEL PRECINCT, WABASH CO. ILL.

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

boy. He died in Mt Carmel but a few months ago, being at his death the oldest pioneer in the precinct. A daughter of Mr. Ulm, wife of William Stone, is a resident of this precinct. Mr. Stone is also one of the early settlers. John D., a son of Andrew Dyar, is a resident of the precinct, and has had the honor of being twice elected to the office of sheriff of the county. Two of the family of the pioneer, Joseph Jones, live in Mt. Carmel, Frank and Caroline,—the latter is the widow of Hiram Bedell. Two of James Townshend's children are yet living: John, who is in Mt. Carmel, and a daughter who resides in Indiana. Aaron Gould remained here for some years, when he removed to another part of the State; several of his representatives are residents of the county. Scoby Stewart was one of the first merchants and justices of the peace in the city. He died many years ago.

William Simonds came from Ohio, and located about one and a-half miles northwest of Mt. Carmel, and was one of the first to cultivate a farm in the precinct. He had a family of five children: Stephen, Elijah, William, junr., David, and Lydia (now the widow of George Legier). The latter resides in Mt. Carmel, and David lives at the old homestead. Mr. Simonds and wife died some years ago.

A pioneer of 1819 was Beauchamp Harvey, a native of Maryland, who in an early day went to Ohio. It was here that he enlisted in the service of the war of 1812, and was with General Hull's troops at the memorable surrender of Detroit. At the close of the war he returned to Ohio, where he married Esther Saylor, in 1816. In 1819 he migrated to Illinois, and located in Mt. Carmel. At this time the family consisted of two daughters, Jane and Sally. Five other children were born to the family: James, Mary, Judith, William P., and David, four of whom are living—James, and Judith (wife of Daniel Titus) reside in Mt. Carmel; David is in Coffee precinct; and Mary (wife of Thomas J. Ray) resides in Lawrence county. Mr. Harvey died at the old homestead in 1859; his wife survived him until 1873.

John Tilton was another emigrant of 1819, and was from New Jersey. He first located at Bald Hill prairie, in Friendsville precinct, but soon afterward moved to Mt. Carmel. He was one of the first hotel keepers of the town, and subsequently engaged in the mercantile business. He died here long ago. Several of his descendants are residents of Mt. Carmel and vicinity.

Samuel and Robert Rigg (brothers) came from Ohio in the same year as Mr. Tilton. Both of them had families. F. M. Rigg, a son of Samuel, resides at the homestead of his father, about three miles west of Mt. Carmel; and James, another son, lives near him. Dr. Rigg, of Mt. Carmel, is a descendant of the Rigg pioneers. The county is largely sprinkled with those springing from these old families.

One of the oldest living settlers in the precinct is Captain James M. Sharp, a citizen of Mt. Carmel. He was born in Kentucky, and with his parents, moved to Indiana in 1814. He came to Mt. Carmel a single man, in 1825. He learned the trade of blacksmithing with Joshua Beall, with whom he remained until 1830. In 1836, he married Rebecca Tougas, from which union four children were born. Mrs. S. died in 1849. He subsequently married a sister (Julia) of his first wife. Only one of the children is living, Thomas P, who resides in Mt. Carmel. In 1832, Mr. Sharp engaged as engineer on the river, which occupation he followed until 1844. He subsequently became a river pilot on the Wabash and Ohio rivers, and continued in this service until 1856, when he retired from the business and engaged in farming. He was elected to the State Legislature three terms, 1861, 1863, and 1867, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1870. He has now retired from active life, and is enjoying his old age with his wife in peace and plenty.

Isaac Hoskinson also came in 1825. He was a native of Virginia. His family then consisted of his wife and four children. He established the first foundry in the town, which was one of the first in the West. He died in 1828. Two of his sons reside in Mt. Carmel, F. A., and Isaac, Jr. O. B. Ficklin, now of Charleston, Coles county, Ill., was a settler of 1830, and was once editor of the *Mt. Carmel Register*. He is now practicing law, and is among the oldest practitioners in the state. We glean the following from a speech made by him at an old settler's meeting a few years ago, in the city of Olney. In speaking of the traffic of those early times, he says: "The 'possum' and the coon were important factors in the stock and trade. The meat was used for food and the furs for commerce. Deer skins, beeswax, and wild honey were a medium of traffic for the flat boats between Mt. Carmel and New Orleans, and in return they brought sugar, molasses, and other products of the South Bees were so numerous that they were hunted by saint and sinner." He relates of one of the pioneer preachers, when giving out his appointment during the bee-hunting season, as saying, "That he would preach at ——— church on the next Sunday if it was not a good bee day." This smacks of ye olden time, and conveys to the reader a glimpse of the customs of the pioneers.

Isaac N. Jaquess was born in Kentucky, and when a mere boy migrated with his mother to Missouri. He came to Mt. Carmel a single man, in 1831. Three years later he married Jane Tilton. She died in 1863, and in 1867, he married Katherine McClintock. Ten children have been born to him, four of whom are yet living; I. W., James H., Laura J., wife of Dr. Rigg, and Ellen S., wife of Richard Weaver; all of whom reside in Mt. Carmel and vicinity. Mr Jaquess is one of the Black Hawk soldiers, and served as Chaplain in the War of the Rebellion. He has filled the office of Justice of the Peace for many years, and has had the honor of representing the people in the State Legislature one term, 1872–3. He is now 72 years of age, and hale and hearty for one of his years. Is engaged in the lumber trade in Mt.

Carmel, besides he owns considerable real estate both in Illinois and Indiana.

Other early settlers were Elijah Harris, Robert Lucas, Curtis Ivy, Jacob Tombs, A. L. Hobbs, P H. Bagwell and others who have probably passed out of mind of those now living.

The first medical practitioner in this part of the county was Dr. Reuben Baker, who located in Mt. Carmel several years before the county was formed. Other early physicians were, Drs. Allison, Fithian, Trall, Anderson, Harvey and Rigg. Dr. Fithian left Mt. Carmel in the spring of 1833. Dr. James Harvey has retired from practice. Drs. T. J. Rigg and Paul Sears are yet practicing in the city.

First Land Entries.—Believing that the early land entries will be of interest to the reader, we here record the first made in the precinct. The following are in Tp. 1 S., R. 12 W.: October 24th, 1814, John Marshall entered the N. W. ¼ of fractional sec. 28. Nov. 1st, 1814, Enoch Greathouse entered all of fractional sec. No. 20 that lies within the limits of the state. April 25th, 1817, Thos. S. Hinde entered 480 acres of the east part of sec. 29. The following entries are in Tp. 1 S., R. 13 W.: June 12th, 1816, James Majors entered the S. W. ¼ of sec. 1. April 12th, 1817, Enoch Greathouse entered the N. W. ¼ of same section. Jan. 7th, 1817, Henry Atter entered the S. E. ¼ of sec. 3. June 16th, 1817, A. Vanderveer & Smook entered the N. E. ¼ of sec. 11. Maudove Beauchamp entered, Aug. 5th, 1817, all of sec 14, except 58 acres in the northeast. James English, Apr. 25th, 1817, entered all of sec. 24. The same date, John Collins entered the N. ½ of sec. 25. Same date, Joshua Beall entered the E. ½ of the S. E. ¼ of sec. 25. Same date, Cornelius McCallen entered the S. W. ¼ of sec. 26. Jan. 22nd, 1818, David Beauchamp entered the S. E. ¼ of sec. 26 March 18th, 1818, John Russell entered the W. ½ of the S. W. ¼ of sec. 12. June 15th, 1818, Henry Christy entered the W. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of sec. 12 June 10th, 1818, Wm. Beauchamp entered the E. ½ of the S. W. ¼ of sec. 23. Sept. 17th, 1818, J. & J. Dunlop entered the S. W. ¼ of sec. 15. June 26th, 1818, Scoby Stewart entered the N. E. ¼ of sec. 1. The following entries are in Tp. 2 S., R. 13 W.: Dec. 13th, 1815, A. Lavulette entered the S. E. ¼ of sec. 3. Jan. 3rd, 1817, John Nestler entered the S. W. ¼ of sec. March 20th, 1817, Thos. S. Hinde entered the S. ½ of sec. 2.

EARLY NAVIGATION OF THE WABASH.

The first navigation of the Wabash river was by means of rudely constructed flat and keel boats, which were propelled by poles or sweeps. So unwieldy were they, that after propelling them to the markets below, they were left, and the navigators usually walked back to their homes. Ye of the Iron Age, where steam power has virtually wiped out distance, imagine, if you can, a tramp on foot from New Orleans to Mt Carmel, and with the small amount of money obtained by traffic safely stowed in a side pocket.

The first steamboat that came up the Wabash as far as Mt. Carmel was the Commerce, commanded by Jacob Strades, in 1819. It came from Cincinnati, and passed up the river as far as Terre Haute. It was not until about 1832, that steam-boating on the Wabash commenced with much regularity. Prior to this, one boat within the year was about the extent of steam navigation. From 1832 to 1856, the business was quite active, but soon afterward the railroads came into vogue, and the steamboat traffic became almost a dead letter, so that to-day there is scarcely a boat on the river. Now and then a tug-boat makes its appearance, but this is only at long intervals.

OLD PALMYRA.

This extinct town was the first county seat of Edwards county when said county embraced about one-third of the present state of Illinois, and quite a portion of the states of Michigan and Wisconsin, its northern boundary extending north to Upper Canada. The town was laid off by Seth Gard & Company, April 22nd, 1815, and is described as follows: Lying on the Wabash river on part of the two fractional lots or sections, numbers 4 and 5, in township one south of Base Line, and range twelve west of the second principal meridian. In its palmiest days it was a town of considerable pretensions, containing several stores, hotels, banks, etc., beside the county buildings. The buildings were constructed mainly of hewed logs, many of them being double in proportions It seems that it was a great oversight by the County Commissioners in selecting this point for the capital of the county, as it is at a sluggish bend in the river, on a sand ridge, and was nearly surrounded with low marshes and sloughs. The Indians warned the people by saying, "Indian die here, squaw die here, pappoose die here, and white man die here." It proved too true, for the town became noted as one of the most sickly localities in the West. The inhabitants died by the hundreds and were buried in the sand ridge below the town. Nothing but a cornfield now marks the spot of either the town or cemetery; not even a head-stone exists to inform the passer-by that hundreds of Palmyra's dead lie here.

It would be needless to add that in a few years a vote was submitted to the people to re-locate the county seat. Albion and Mt. Carmel were rival towns for said honor, the former town being the choice of the people. This was in 1821, only a few years after the close of the war of 1812. Albion being an English settled town, the people east of Bonpas creek felt very much aggrieved over the county business passing into the hands of the British, as they somewhat jealously termed the citizens of Albion and vicinity. Four companies of militia-men were enrolled and drilled in and about Mt. Carmel, and made ready, at a moment's notice, to march upon Albion and secure the records. The crisis arrived, and the companies of militia met at Bald Hill Prairie, where they encamped for the night, preparatory to marching on to Albion early the next morning. Before reaching

the town they were met by a committee, sent from Albion to make terms of peace. A compromise was effected and the militia disbanded. Three years later, Wabash became a county, and had the privilege of managing its own domestic affairs.

CITY OF MT. CARMEL.

This fine little city is situated on a prominent bluff overlooking the Wabash, nearly a half mile distant to the southward. Intervening is a large common belonging to the city, and by its side the river silently wends its way to mingle its waters with the Ohio. It is the capital of Wabash county, and geographically, is located in the central eastern part of the precinct, township one, range twelve west of the second principal meridian, and now comprises about three square miles. The founders, Rev. Thos. S. Hinde and William McDowell, in 1817, conceived the idea of establishing and populating a town on the Wabash—then the Western frontier—that should have a civil and moral code peculiar to their views of right and justice. Some time in 1818 the site was selected, surveyed and platted. The town was laid out on a large scale—and, to induce immigration, lots were donated to those who would improve the same within a given time. Articles of association were drafted for the government of the town and placed of record, Sept. 21, 1818. These articles made liberal provision for the building of a seminary, and instituting a bank, all of which should be under the joint control of the law-abiding citizens of the town. Article 18 of the association has, in later years, been denominated "blue laws," on account of their Puritanic significance. We will here give a synopsis of the aforesaid Articles: "No theatre or playhouse shall ever be built within the bounds of the city. No person shall be guilty of drunkenness, profane swearing or cursing, Sabbath-breaking, or who shall keep a disorderly house, shall gamble, or suffer gambling in his house, or raise a riot in the city, or be guilty of any other crime of greater magnitude, etc., he shall be subject to trial by the court or mayor." On conviction, the culprit was disqualified from holding any office in the city, or the bank, and was also disqualified to vote for any bank or city officers. This ostracism was to continue for three years after the commission of the so-called crime.

One of the first houses in the town was constructed by Francis Dixon in 1818, and was situated in what is now an alley between Third and Fourth streets. It was a double log-cabin, and Mr. Dixon resided in one part of it, and sold goods in the other. This was the first store in the town. The first frame house was built by Scoby Stewart, and located on Fifth street between Main and Chestnut streets. The two next were the old Townshend property and the Judge Shannon place. The former is yet standing, and is now the residence of Mrs. Stillwell, on Second street; the latter is on Main street. A foundry was established in 1823 by Joseph L. Wilson, and located on the lot now occupied by G. C. Turner. The first tavern was built about 1819, and situated on Mulberry street. It was long known as "The Old Red Tavern," and was kept in an early day by Reuben Baker. It is yet standing, and is now utilized for a dwelling.

Russell & Stewart constructed the first flouring mill. This was in about 1822. It was built on the old tread-wheel power of action, and situated on the premises now owned by A. C. Edgar, on Second street. Opposite this mill, John Buntin established the first tan-yard. He was a colored man, and subsequently removed to Liberia, Africa. The first ferry was conducted by R. Ballentine in 1817 or '18. The crossing was made at the same point on the river as the present ferry. The means of crossing was a flat-boat, operated by poles or sweeps. The first steam flouring-mill was built in 1833 by J. L. Wilson, and located on the lot now occupied by Mrs. Parkinson. The first justices of the peace were Scoby Stewart, Beauchamp Harvey and Joseph Jones. The first school-house was built about 1823, and was situated on the lot now occupied by Charles Russell. It was a log building of no great pretensions. The first person to teach in it was a man by the name of Curry. He was succeeded by Mr. Schofield, and later Mrs. Joy became the teacher. The early town market was conducted under a locust tree where the school-house now stands. This was in 1836, and at that time there were not more than a dozen houses in that part of the town east of Mulberry street, and they were nearly all log buildings. The business then was wholly confined to Main street, between First and Second streets.

The first brick church built in the state of Illinois was constructed in Mt. Carmel by the Methodist Episcopal Society in 1824. It was situated on the corner of Fourth and Mulberry streets. At the time of its building church bells had not been introduced in this part of the West, and the congregation was notified of the time for church services by hideous resounding blasts from a cow's horn sent forth from the church door. For many years the walls of this sacred building only echoed to the divine Word, and the songs of praise and thanksgiving; but a change came, the house was sold, and the sacrilegious John Baumgartner transformed its consecrated walls into a brewery. Subsequently it was used for a dwelling, and was finally destroyed by the cyclone of 1877.

The first to conduct church services in the town and for quite a distance around, was the Rev. Charles Slocumb. His circuit embraced all that part of Illinois and Indiana lying on the Wabash river, between its mouth and Terre Haute, extending some distance into the interior of either state. Among other early divines were, I. Stewart, Robert Delop, Samuel Hull, William McReynolds, and others.

Incorporation.—Mt. Carmel was incorporated as a village under an act passed by the state legislature, and approved January 10, 1825. The first trustees were, Nathan Fry, Scoby Stewart, Joshua Beall, Abraham Russell, James Townshend, William Si-

monds, and Edward Ulm. Mt. Carmel was incorporated as a city under a special act of the legislature, approved February 15th, 1865, and the first election for officers was held May 1, following. The officers elect were, Mayor, James M. Sharp; Alderman, 1st ward, 4. Schmalhausen and George Bedell; 2d ward, P. Rosignol, and J. S. Johnston; 3d ward, Richard H. Hudson and James Higbee. Clerk, Chas. E. McClintock. The appointed officers were, Marshal, Michael Willman; Street Commissioner, Richard Adams; Surveyor, William Koser; Treasurer and Assessor, William McDowell; Police Magistrate, David Martin. The following are the present city officers: Mayor, John Sites; Aldermen, 1st ward, Louis Rees and Louis Kamp; 2d ward, Sebastian Seiler and John Olendorf; 3d ward, Henry J. Henning and Anthony Spaeth. Clerk, S. R. Putnam; Treasurer, M F. Reinsmith; Marshall, Henry Utter; City Attorney, S. Greathouse; Police Magistrate, I. H. Brees; City Printer, F. W. Havill; City Jailor, John Peterson.

The city of Mt. Carmel has had more than its share of reverses coupled with its history of rise and progress. Indeed, a less plucky and energetic people might have abandoned it to the fates long ago. Twice has the city been scourged with flames, in each instance aggregating in losses hundreds of thousands of dollars. The great floods of 1875 and 1876 created immense losses to both city and country; but the most serious calamity that has befallen it was the great cyclone of June 4, 1877, which not only demolished a large portion of the city, but fourteen persons lost their lives, seventy-five were wounded, and five hundred people rendered houseless and homeless. At least one hundred houses were demolished, and it required weeks to clear the streets from the *debris*.

The storm came from a little south of west, its line of destruction embracing all of Fourth street and a large portion of the terrritory lying between Third and Fifth streets. The duration of the storm did not exceed two minutes, the velocity of the tornado being estimated at 150 miles an hour. The atmosphere was filled with flying timber, boards, shingles and other objects, which were carried to the distance of a mile or more. One paper, a note of hand for $47, was picked up in a field near Petersburg, Indiana, about thirty miles from Mt. Carmel.

In much less time than it takes to write it, the city was a ruin. The groans of the wounded, and the shrieks of the women and children mingled with the roaring of the storm. Pen cannot depict or describe the wild confusion of that fearful calamity. A fire broke out in the meantime, which added further horrors to the already unprecedented disaster. Relief committees were appointed, and the people of the state responded liberally to the wants of the sufferers. The city has been rebuilt, so that at this writing the stranger would not recognize by the surroundings that such a demon of destruction had ever visited it.

LEADING BUSINESS INTERESTS, ETC., OF 1882.

Kamp's Steam Flouring Mills, Louis Kamp, Proprietor. This industry was established by the firm of Mauk Bros. about 1856, and came into the possession of the present proprietor in the summer of 1879. The mills are situated on the east side near the foot of Market street. The building is a frame, four stories and basement, and 48 x 52 feet on the ground. The engine and boiler room is a one story brick and 36 x 48 feet in size. It contains four runs of stone and a double set of rolls, with a capacity of manufacturing 120 barrels of flour daily. It does both merchant and custom work, and ships its product to New Orleans, Baltimore, Philadelphia and other leading cities of the South and East. Its favorite brands are "Snow Flake" and "Pride of the West." Six men are given employment, and the estimated annual value of product is $50,000. The machinery is driven by a sixty horse-power engine.

Planing Mill.—This Mill is owned and operated by Edward Miller. It was constructed by him in the spring of 1875, and is located on the south side of Third Street, between Walnut and Chestnut streets. The building is a frame, two stories, and 42 x 70 feet in size. The capital invested is estimated to be about $5,000. It is engaged in the manufacture of doors, sash, blinds, and every other article peculiar for building purposes, and keeps in employment eight hands. The annual value of manufactured product is about $4,000. The machinery is run by a thirty horse-power engine.

The Wabash Valley Mills were established in the summer of 1860, by the firm of Gould & Young, and in 1868, the firm changed to Randolph & Young. In 1881, Mr. Young bought the entire interest and is the present owner. The mill is situated on the southwest corner of Ninth and Cherry streets. It is a frame, two stories, with attic, and 40 x 60 feet in dimensions. Estimated capital invested, $5,000. It contaius two runs of stone, and a capacity of manufacturing sixty barrels of flour per day, and requires the employment of three men. It is purely a custom mill and furnishes the trade with most of the flour for the city. The value of the yearly product is estimated at $25,000. The special brand is the "Wabash Valley Flour." Eogine power, forty-horse.

Steam Saw Mill owned by Jaquess & Chipman. This mill is located on the Wabash river, south of the city, on the common adjoining the town plat. The present mill was built in 1882, at a cost of about $4,000. It has a capacity of turning out 15,000 feet of lumber daily, and gives employment to fifteen men The saw is circular, sixty inch diameter, with top saw, besides the mill contains an edging and lath saw. Estimated value of yearly product, $25,000. The machinery is run by a forty horse power engine.

Foundry and Repair Works.—This industry was established by John Hartman, and is located on Fourth street, between Market aud Mulberry streets. In the spring of 1859, the works were purchased by Philip Reel, who is the present proprietor. The building is a

KAMP'S MILL, LOUIS KAMP, PROPRIETOR, MT CARMEL, ILL.

OF THE

frame, one story, and 30 x 113 feet in size. It was nearly demolished by the cyclone, in 1877, but has been rebuilt. The capital invested is about $5,000. Work in brass and iron castings, and all repairs of machinery is made a specialty. Three operators are employed in the works.

Furniture Factory, A. M. Stein, Proprietor. This factory was established in 1880, and is situated on Fourth street between Mulberry and Cherry streets. The medium class of furniture is manufactured, employing three workmen. The estimated annual value of product is $2 000. Mr. Stein contemplates, in a few months, constructing a large factory to be run by steam power, and will require the employment of fifteen or twenty hands.

Steam Saw Mill owned and operated by W. H. Brown. It is situated on the river bank south of the city, on what is known as the "Six-pole Reserve. It was built in 1867. The saw is a sixty-inch circular saw, also top-saw, with a capacity of cutting 5,000 feet of lumber daily. When in full running order about fifteen men are employed. It is driven by a twenty-five horse power engine.

Stave Factory of R. W. Weaver. This factory was built by the present owner in 1872, and situated on the river a little west of the railroad bridge. It has the capacity of turning out 15,000 per day, and employs ten men. The product is shipped to various points of the country. The capital invested is about $2,500, and the value of yearly product is $15,000.

Furniture Factory.—This business is conducted by Walter & Son. Was established in 1869, and is located on the west side of Main street, corner of Sixth and Main.

The building is a frame, two stories, containing two rooms, work and sales-rooms. Three men are employed, and about $5000 worth of work is turned out annually.

Mt. Carmel Marble Works.—This business was established by the present proprietor, Henry Burrucker, in February, 1867. It is situated on the north side of Third street, between Market and Chestnut streets. The building is a one-story frame, and 16x42 feet on the ground. The capital invested is about $800, and the annual sales will reach $3000. From four to six men are employed. Mr. B. puts up all his own work, and is a practical workman in all branches of the business.

Carriage Factory.—F. J. Kuhn, proprietor. The business was commenced in 1871, and located on the east side of Market street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The factory includes two buildings, repository and paint shop. Manufactures all kinds of carriages and spring wagons. Three men are given employment, and about $4,000 worth of stock is turned out annually. Capital invested, $2,500

Furniture Factory of Grave and Walter.—This establishment is situated on the west side of Market street, between Fourth and Fifth streets. The firm commenced business in 1871. Three men are employed, and the value of product sold is estimated at $2000.

Steam Saw Mill.—This mill is owned by the firm of Morgan & Armstrong, and is located on the river bank a little above the railroad bridge. It has the capacity of sawing about 5000 feet of lumber daily, and employs from ten to twelve men.

Bannister and Table-leg Factory.—This industry was recently established—1882—with a capital invested of $1200. Five men are employed, and it has the capacity of turning out 1000 feet of material daily. It is situated on the river just east of the Air Line railroad bridge,—F. A. Hoskinson proprietor. A little east of this factory and also near the river, is another factory of the same kind, and about the same capacity. It is owned by Mr. Baker.

Furniture Factory, owned and operated by Noller & Co., and situated on Market street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. This is one of the oldest establishments of the kind in the city, having been established in 1853 by Mr. Noller, and at one time having in his employ as many as twenty hands. Only two men are now engaged in the work. The firm is also engaged in the manufacture of cider and vinegar.

Bank owned by E. F. Beall.—It was established in 1871 under the firm name of Shannon & Beall, but since 1880, it has been wholly under the control of Mr. Beall. It is located on the east side of Market street, street, between third and Fourth streets. The capital of the bank is fully adequate to do a safe banking business. It is furnished with Hall's fire and burglar proof safe, with time lock, and located in a fine, two-story brick building, owned by Mr. Beall.

Mt. Carmel Coal Company.—This company was established in the fall of 1882. The mine is situated on the Air Line railway about five miles west from Mt. Carmel. The depth of the shaft is forty feet, and the thickness of the coal vein is four feet. The quality of coal is considered good, being known as the "Splint" coal. About 12 men are given employment by this industry, and a car load of coal is raised daily. John Felker operates the mine.

Brick Works of George B. Blood are situated just north of the city limits. It contains one kiln of large dimensions. In the season for work about ten hands are employed.

School Buildings.—The city contains three district school buildings, the larger of which is situated in the southeast part of town, on a high rolling plat of ground. This building contains four rooms, is constructed of brick, and is two stories high, and was built at a cost of $10,000. The other school-houses have two rooms each, and in all, eight teachers are employed, with an attendance of about 400 pupils. The schools are well graded, it requiring three years to take the high school course. Besides the public schools, the city affords two parochial schools.

Cornet Band.—This was organized in the summer of 1876, with ten members, having eight wind instruments and two drums. The present membership is eighteen,

having fourteen horns and two drums, besides a drum major. The cost of outfit is about $450.

The Ferry.—For the convenience of those desiring to cross the river, a ferry is established just above the Air Line railroad bridge. It is conducted by means of horse power; Thomas Deputy, ferryman.

Physicians.—James Harvey, Jacob Schneck, Paul Sears, Thomas J. Rigg, E. S. Biddle, William B. Ridgway.

BUSINESS HOUSES, TRADE, ETC.

General Merchandise.—Charles R. Russell, Wilkinson & Stein, Philip Stein, Seitz Bros., Stanfield Bros., Parkinson Bros.

Groceries, Queensware, etc.—William Nelgin, William C. Greer, S. Greathouse, Thomas Watkins, Burns Bros. John Oberhillman, William Seitz, Jr., Solomon Keneipp, Adam Stein, John Hartman.

Hardware.—Harper & Rigg.

Druggists and Pharmacists.—Robert S. Gordon, W. C. Hadley, William C. Ridgway.

Harness and Saddlery.—J. B. Bertlesman, M. F. Reinsmith.

Books and Stationery.—R. K. Stees, W. C. Hadley.

Bakers and Confectioners.—Joseph Heberhold, Gus Meyer.

Restaurant and Confectionery.—Teatro & Fearhiley.

Jeweler.—J. C. Wood.

Notions, Watches, Clocks, etc.—Samonial Bros.

Merchant Tailors.—Charles Redman, Anthony Spaeth.

Milliners and Dressmakers.—Barret & Dick, Mrs. J. Ridgway, Mrs. Frost.

Dressmakers.—Mrs. Reinsmith, Miss E. Manley, Miss A. Handle, Mrs. M. Randolph, Mrs. Rohan, Mrs Wier.

Millinery Stores.—Mrs. Baker, Mrs. A. Hunt.

Shoemakers.—Charles Henning, Geo. H. Reinhard, Martin Fisher, George Unbehauen.

Lumber Merchants.—Jaquess & Chipman, William H. Brown, F. A. Hoskinson, Morgan & Armstrong.

Livery and Feed Stables.—John Bedel, George T. Landers, Watkins & Arbuthnot.

Dentist.—J. H. Harrison.

Grain Dealers.—Smith & Foster.

Meat Markets.—Thos. J. Deputy, Sutton & Cardiff.

Tinware and Stoves.—Louis Rees.

Gunsmith.—Gotleib Krug.

Florist.—Jacob Knell.

Undertakers.—E. Miller, Walter & Son, Graves & Walter.

Photographer.—E. G. North.

Barbers and Hairdressers.—William Lynn, Root & Rigsby, W. P. Orth.

Blacksmiths.—Samuel Shaw, S. B. Shaw, James I. Shaw, Charles Snyder, John Smith, William Schafer, Louis Schafer.

Blacksmith and Wagonmaker.—M. Heitzman.

Wagonmakers.—C. F. Putnam, Louis Zellar, ——— Steckler.

Implement Dealers.—James I. Shaw, William Schafer, Samuel B. Shaw, Louis Schafer, Harper & Rigg, Wilkinson & Stein, W. H. Besley.

Sewing Machine Agent.—M. S. Metzger.

Carpenters and Builders.—Higby, Martin & Cline Michael Maser, Murray Bros., Peter P. Worth.

Masons, Bricklayers and Plasterers.—William E. Harris & Sons, Julius McClintock, Frank Strickand, George Boess, I. C, Tilton, Peter Helfman.

Painters and Glaziers.—Reinhard Bros.

Retail Liquor Dealers, etc.—Valentine Smith, S. P. Teatro, George T. Bedel, Peter Oldendorf.

Cooper.—Jacob Stein & Son.

Justices of the Peace.—I. H. Brees, G. C. Turner, N. C. Burns, I. N. Jaquess.

Constables.—M. S. Metzger, William Peters, William Bredwell.

Hotels.—Grand Central, J. B. Wiley, Propr.; Commercial House, Bayles Grigsby, Propr.; Stillwell House, E. Titus, Propr.; St. Charles House, Adam Steckler Propr.; Mansion House, Mrs. Roberts, Propr.; City Hotel, N. C. Burns, Propr.

Postmaster.—Robert T. Wilkinson.

Newspapers.—Mt. Carmel Register, Frank W. Havill, Ed.; Mt. Carmel Republican, Thomas L. Joy, Ed.

Churches.—Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran, Episcopal, Albright, Christian, and Catholic, all of which are constructed of brick. For a complete history of the newspapers and churches see special chapters on the Press, and Ecclesiastical History.

SOCIETIES.*

Mt. Carmel Lodge, No. 239, A. F. and A. M., was chartered October 7th, 1857, with seven charter members. The present membership is 41. Total number initiated is 150. The Lodge meets on the first and third Tuesday nights of each month. It is in excellent standing financially, having $1,000 in the treasury.

Mt. Carmel Chapter, No. 159, R. A. M., was instituted February 7th, 1873, with 9 charter members. The present membership is 31. Total number enrolled, 48. The Chapter meets on the first and third Friday nights in each month. One of the charter members, S. Shannon, is the present Most Excellent G. H. P. of the Grand Chapter of the State of Illinois.

Wabash Lodge, No. 35, I. O. O. F., chartered July 28th, 1848, as will be seen by its number, was among the first Lodges established in the State. The number of charter members, 5; present membership, 92. Total number enrolled, 296. The Lodge meets every Saturday night, and is said to be the best working Lodge in the State. It is entirely out of debt, and has a surplus fund of $2,000 in the treasury. Since its organization it has paid out $7,500 for charity.

Sinon Encampment, No. 11, I. O. O. F. received its charter October, 10th, 1855, having 7 charter members. Its present membership is 32, and the total number enrolled is 110. The Encampment meets on the first and third Monday of each month.

*For this data we are indebted to the Secretaries of the various Societies.

Mt. Carmel Rebekah Degree, No. 80, I. O. O. F. was chartered January 11th, 1876, with 15 members. Total number of members, 32. It meets on the second and fourth Mondays in each month at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Mt. Carmel Lodge, No. 178, A. O. U. W. was instituted March 28th, 1881, with 23 charter members, with a membership at this writing of 28. Total number enrolled, 32. The Lodge meets on the second and fourth nights of each month.

T. S. Bower's Post, No. 125, G. A. R. Instituted April 6th, 1882, with 29 charter members. Its present membership is 53.

Mt. Carmel Lodge, No. 159, I. O. G. T. was chartered December 15th, 1880, with a charter membership of 54. Present number of members in good standing, 52. Whole number enrolled, 104. The Lodge meets every Tuesday evening in Good Templars' Hall, on west corner of Third and Main streets. The financial condition of the Lodge is good and the membership is rapidly increasing.

The city contains a population of about 2,200. The walks and streets are kept in good condition, and ornamental and forest trees adorn various portions of the town. The new court-house is centrally situated, on the east side of Market street, and is an ornament to the city.

Two other towns, Powhatan and Selma, were laid off a little north and east of Mt. Carmal, but they only exist on paper, no buildings or improvements having been made thereon.

Centerville, the first country seat of Wabash, after its separation from Edwards, in 1824, was laid out south of the base line, in Mt. Carmel precinct. The court house, now doing duty as a barn, was a frame two-story building. It was in use as the place of holding the courts of the county till they were removed to Mt. Carmel. Dr. Baker built a store in the town, about the time it was laid out, 1824, and did a considerable amount of business. He supplied, at this point, a market for castor beans, which he made into oil. A carding machine was set up by Asel Brines, soon after the town was laid off. It continued in operation a number of years. The site of the town is now a body of farming land, and nothing remains to mark what was once a center of business activity.

BIOGRAPHIES.

Paul Sears

THE Sears family, on the paternal side, are of English ancestry. Richard Sears, who was the first of the family to come to America, was born in Colchester, England, and came with the Pilgrims in the Mayflower, landing on Plymouth Rock in 1620. He died in Yarmouth in 1676. He married Doratha Thacker, who died in 1678. His son, Paul, the great great-grandfather of the present family was born in 1636. He married Deborah Williams and died in 1707. His son, also named Paul, died in 1740. He had a son named Daniel, who was the grandfather of Paul Sears, the subject of this sketch. He died in 1797. One of his offspring was Nathan Sears, the father, who was born in Massachusets and graduated in medicine in Boston. He studied medicine in the office of Dr. Bryant, the father of the poet, William Cullen Bryant, who was then studying law. The Sears family are well known in the annals of the Old Bay State. Many of them became famous and prominent in their day. Nathan Sears, after his graduation in medicine, came west to Ohio and settled in Zanesville, and there practiced his profession. In 1834 he removed to Wayne county, Michigan, and remained there until the fall of 1839, when he came to Mt. Carmel, in Wabash county, Illinois, and continued a resident of this place until his death, which occurred February 1st, 1848. Married Mrs. Grace Newkirk, *nee* Loper, who was of a distinguished and noted family of New Jersey. She survived her husband and died in Mt. Carmel, Nov. 24, 1863. She had three children by her latter marriage. Clarissa, the only daughter, is the wife of E. B. Bishop, now of San Francisco, California. Nathan Henry Sears, the youngest son, died Nov. 20, 1862. Paul, the eldest son whose portrait heads this page, was born near Zanesville, Muskingum county, Ohio, June 5th, 1820. He received a good English education in the Granville and Elyria high school and college. He went with his father to Michigan in 1834, and remained there until the spring of 1840, when he came to Mt. Carmel and

joined his father, who had preceded him here the year before. He determined to follow in the footsteps of his father and adopt medicine as a profession. He accordingly commenced the study under the direction of his father and assisted the latter in his office. He continued his studies at home until 1843, when he entered the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, and attended lectures. He received his diploma in 1845, and then commenced the practice in Mt. Carmel. His practice soon grew large and lucrative, and his professional services extended over a wide scope of territory. Not infrequently he would ride sixty miles in twenty-four hours, making calls upon and attending his patients. In short, Dr. Sears was personally known in almost every household in Wabash and surrounding counties. In connection with his practice he opened a drug store, and for many years was engaged in that business. He also engaged in other enterprises at different times, but all were such as did not interfere seriously with his profession. Few physicians in the state have been so long in the practice as Dr. Sears. In the long years passed by he has achieved much success, both professionally and financially. His busy life has brought its just rewards in securing to him a competency and independence in his declining years.

On the 5th of May, 1841, he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza J. Gibson, of Cincinnati, Ohio. She is the daughter of Alexander and Martha (Sturges) Gibson. By the union of Paul and Eliza J. Sears, there have been three children—two sons and one daughter. Alfred Alexander, the eldest son, studied medicine, and was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia. He died Dec. 13, 1867. Charles Nathan, the youngest son, also read medicine, and had taken one course at the same medical college. He died Aug. 18, 1864. Both were bright young men, and gave evidence of future usefulness and adornment to the profession. Clara A, the only daughter, is the wife of Hon. S. Z. Landis. Both the doctor and his wife are members of the M. E. Church. Politically he has uniformly acted and voted with the Democratic party. Among the people with whom Dr. Sears has passed the greater part of his life, and who know him best, all accord him the reputation of being an honorable, public-spirited citizen, and honest man, and a kind-hearted, obliging neighbor.

JOHN SCHRODT.

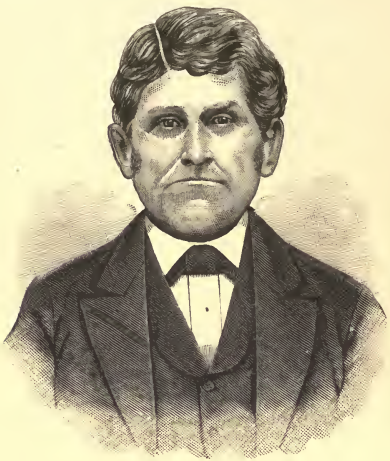
ONE of the most successful farmers of Wabash county is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Rhine Hesse, Germany, May 4th, 1830 John Schrodt, his father, was also a native of that country. In 1838 he emigrated to America, landing at New Orleans. He came up the river to Illinois, where he was met by Mr. Seiler, who brought him and his family to Wabash county. Here he bought ninety acres of land in section 36, T. 1 S., 13 W. It was not improved. They lived in a school-house until such time as they could build their house, which they moved into the July following. Here Mr. Schrodt lived, made a fine farm, and remained until he retired from active life. He died January 2d, 1866. His wife survived him, and died in 1878.

There were six children, four of whom were born in Germany, and two here in Wabash county. All of them are living except Catherine, who was the wife of Michael Broedel. She died April 21st, 1883. John, the subject of this sketch, is the eldest son. He was in his boyhood when his parents came to Illinois. Here he grew to manhood, and was reared to habits of industry and economy. He received a fair knowledge of the rudimentary branches of education in the subscription schools of an early day. He remained at home, assisting his father, until he was twenty-one years of age. He then made a start for himself. His father gave him eighty acres of land, twenty-four of which were cleared; it is the same tract upon which his residence now stands. He first, however, started upon thirty acres of land which he had rented.

Soon after he married and built a house which still stands near his present residence. Upon that place he has lived, working hard, living economically, and managing his business well—so that the original eighty acres have grown to fifteen hundred. Eight hundred acres are cleared up and under cultivation. It will be seen that Mr. Schrodt possesses more than ordinary good business judgment, united with industry and energy. To accumulate that body of land unaided, the fruits of his own toil, is conclusive evidence that his life has been a busy as well as a successful one.

On the 8th of July, 1851, he was united in marriage to Miss Ann Maria Broedel, who was born in Bavaria, Germany. She came to America with her parents in 1849. She died Feb. 19th, 1882. There were twelve children by that marriage, six of whom are living. Their names are: Mary E., George W., Philip, BenjaminF., Laura E. and Michael D. All those that are deceased, died in infancy, except Catherine, who was the wife of H. F. Goeke, who was killed in the cyclone that visited Mt. Carmel, June 5th, 1877. She left no children. Mr. Schrodt, after the death of his wife, married Catherine Sterl. Both are members of the Lutheran Church. Politically, Mr. Schrodt was originally a democrat, and voted for Franklin Pierce in 1852. He was opposed to slavery, which naturally carried him into the republican party, and he has acted with that organization till the present. In 1867, Mr. Schrodt visited the land of his birth, where he went to seek rest and recruit his health. He remained abroad one year, and returned well pleased with his trip, and much improved in health.

It should be mentioned that his father was a locksmith, and afterwards carried on blacksmithing. He did not not do much work on the farm; therefore, the lead, to some extent, depended on John, the eldest son.



ABRAHAM UTTER.

ELIZABETH UTTER.

ABRAHAM UTTER (Deceased).

The Utter family is of German ancestry. Henry Utter, the grandfather of the present family, was born in Allegheny county, New York. He there married his first wife. She died, leaving four children. He subsequently married Rachael Hendricks, whose father was a revolutionary soldier. Henry Utter was a soldier of the war of 1812, and rose to the position of major, and was ever after known as "Major Utter." In 1817 he came west to the territory of Illinois and settled in the old town of Palmyra, the first county seat of Wabash, then a part of Edwards county. The next spring he went out to Bald Eagle prairie, and there bought land, improved it, and remained there until his death. He was a millwright by trade. Abraham Utter was the second son of Henry and Rachael (Hendricks) Utter. He was born in Allegheny county, New York, March 11, 1812, and was in his fifth year when the family came west. His eldest brother, John, was a soldier in the Black Hawk war. Abraham remained at home until he was twenty-one years of age, when he went to Schuyler county, Illinois, where his brother was living, and there peddled fanning mills. Four or five years later he returned to his home in Wabash county, and in 1836 purchased the interest of the other heirs in the homestead, and soon after purchased a place near Centreville, improved it and remained there fifteen years, then bought the place where his widow now lives, near Mt. Carmel, and there remained until his death, which occurred Sept. 15, 1872.

In his life Mr. Utter was of an industrious and energetic nature. He was possessed of much good business judgment and foresight, and succeeded in accumulating a large amount of property. He was of a quiet disposition, of reserved manners, speaking little but quick to decide for or against any business proposition. He loved his home and was domestic in his habits and tastes, and kind and indulgent to his family. He was a member of the Christian church from 1862 until his death. On the 28th of March, 1839, he married Miss Elizabeth Penston. She was born in Atlantic county, New Jersey, May 22, 1820. Her parents, John and Sarah (Lake) Penston, were natives of the same state. They came to Wabash county, Illinois, in 1823, and settled in Mt. Carmel, but soon after moved to Bald Eagle prairie. Mrs. Utter still survives her husband. There are nine children, the offspring of the union of Abraham and Elizabeth Utter, whose names in the

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FARM RESIDENCE OF THE LATE ABRAHAM UTTER 3/4 OF A MILE NORTH OF MT. CARMEL, ILL.

order of their birth are: Mary, who is the wife of R. S. Gordon, born May 18th, 1840. They have three children living, named Amy Ellen, Robert Abraham and Walter Spafford. Josiah, the eldest son, died in his second year. Henry, born June 7th, 1845. He was a soldier during the late war, and was a member of Co. I, 5th regiment Ills. cavalry. He married Miss Harriet Lanterman, and they have three children, whose names are Effie, Edward Everett and Minnie C. Edwin, born Nov. 21st, 1850, and died in 1856. Lewis, died in early childhood. Robert Carrol, died in infancy. John Charles, born Dec. 14th, 1859. He was educated and graduated from Eureka College in Woodford county, Illinois, studied medicine and graduated from the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, and is a resident and practising physician in South Pueblo, Colorado. Elizabeth, the youngest of the family, was born Sept. 15, 1862, and was united in marriage March 7th, 1883, to Samuel Beamon. Mrs. Utter is a member of the Christian church.

HON. ROBERT BELL.

THE Bell family, of which the subject of this sketch is a member, were among the pioneers and early settlers of Illinois. On the paternal side they are of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Members of the family emigrated from the north of Ireland to America some time prior to the Revolutionary war. They settled in Rockbridge county, Virginia, and from them have sprung a numerous progeny. The grandfather, Robert Bell, was a soldier of the Revolution. He entered the army under Washington while yet in his sixteenth year, and remained in the service during the entire term of the war, and was present when the war closed with the surrender of Cornwallis' forces at Yorktown. After the war he married a Miss Mary Caldwell, who was of Scotch descent. She died in Virginia. Robert Bell remained a resident of his native State until 1818, when he came west to Illinois, which State had just been admitted to the Union, and settled in what is now known as Wabash county, then a part of Edwards, at a point now known as Friendsville Precinct. He was a farmer, and followed that avocation until his death, which occurred in 1837. The offspring of his marriage with Miss Mary Caldwell were three children named George, Jane, who was the wife of E. S. Wallace, and Hiram Bell. The latter was the father of Robert Bell. He was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, March 3, 1798, and was yet in his early manhood when the family came to Illinois. He received a good education and adopted surveying as a business. After the family settled in Illinois his time was much occupied in his profession, and he did most of the surveying in this and surrounding counties. In 1824, when the county was organized, he was appointed circuit clerk by Judge Wilson, who subsequently was Chief Justice of the State. Mr. Bell held the office of circuit clerk continuously from 1824 to 1860. He also held the office of county clerk until December, 1853, and was county judge several years; in fact held all the offices up to such time as the increasing business of the county demanded a division of the labor. He was familiarly known as General Bell, having held the position of Brigadier General in the militia forces of the State. He died July 11, 1867. He married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Victor and Rebecca (Tucker) Buchanan, a native of Gallatin county, Kentucky. Her parents removed to Illinois in 1819, and settled in Lawrence county, then a part of Edwards. Mrs. Bell was born August 24, 1802. She still survives her husband, and at present is a resident of Mt. Carmel.

There were eight children by the union of Hiram and Elizabeth Bell—four of whom are still living—Robert, Rebecca Jane, wife of Robert Cravath, a civil engineer living at Green Bay, Wisconsin; James Hiram and Clara Virginia, wife of N. M. Pilsbury, a hardware merchant, living at Fremont, Nebraska. Among those who died was Victor B. Bell, the eldest child, a member of the Illinois Legislature in 1852-'54, and a prominent lawyer, who practiced his profession in Mt. Carmel, and afterwards in Chicago and Washington City, and died in New Orleans, September 15, 1867, having never married.

Hon. Robert Bell, was born in Lawrence county in 1829. He received his primary education in subscription and select schools of Mt. Carmel, and his literary training in the Indiana State University. He studied law under the direction and in the office of his brother, Victor B. Bell, and commenced the practice of his profession in Fairfield, Wayne county, Illinois, in 1855. In 1857 he returned to Mt. Carmel and continued the practice. In 1864 he formed a law partnership with Hon. E. B. Green, which still continues. The law firm of Bell and Green is well known throughout southern Illinois. They have a large practice in this and surrounding counties, and in the Appellate and Superior courts of the State, and in the Circuit and District courts of the United States. In 1869 Mr. Bell was appointed County Judge by the Governor, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Thomas J. Armstrong.

Judge Bell belongs to the progressive order of men. Enterprises, having for their object the increase of the material wealth of the town or county, find in him an active and enthusiastic supporter. He was President of the Illinois Southern Railroad Company, which was merged into the Cairo and Vincennes in 1867, and assisted materially in having the latter road built. He was also President of the St. Louis, Mt. Carmel and New Albany, now the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Railway, and while president of the former organization, succeeded in having built and equipped that section of the road between Princeton, Indiana, and Albion, Illinois. The flourishing town of Bellmont, on this road, midway between Mt. Carmel and Albion, was named after Judge Bell; and the station and post-office

at the works of the Mt. Carmel coal company, on this railway, were named Maud, after a young daughter of Judge Bell who died in the spring of 1880.

Politically Judge Bell was originally a Democrat, his first vote for President being cast for Pierce in 1852. In 1860 he was a Douglas Democrat. During the war of the Rebellion he was a warm Union man, and made many speeches in aid of the recruiting soldiers, and supported all measures that had for their object the suppression of the Rebellion. His strong Union sentiments naturally led him into the Republican party, and during and since the civil war he has affiliated and acted with the latter political organization, and has been recognized as one of the Republican leaders of the State. From 1868 to 1872 he was a member of the Republican State Central Committee for the State at large. In 1878, he was the Republican candidate for Congress in the 19th District. In 1879 he was sent to California by the United States Treasury Department as a special revenue agent to investigate alleged frauds in the revenue districts of the Pacific coast. In 1881 he was appointed by President Garfield as a commissioner to examine a section of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad in New Mexico. Judge Bell is an honored member of the ancient and honorable order of A. F. and A. M., also of Royal Arch and Knight Templar masonry.

On the 17th of November, 1858, at Madison, Connecticut, he was married to Miss Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Samuel N. and Martha (Brace) Shepard. Mrs Bell's father was a Congregational minister, and was pastor for thirty-one years of one of the largest churches in Connecticut. Mrs. Bell was born at Madison in that State, and was educated at New Haven, Hartford, and at Maplewood Seminary, Pittsfield, Mass.

There have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bell nine children, five of whom are living, and the names of those who survive are: Emily Rosa, Collins Shepard, Edward Green, Catherine Elizabeth and Bertine.

Judge Bell has a high reputation as an orator, and many of his speeches and addresses have been published. He has also written several short poems, that have been printed in some of the leading newspapers in the United States.

HON. JACOB ZIMMERMAN

Is a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, born September 27th, 1831. He is the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Steelsmith) Zimmerman. The family, on the paternal side, were originally from Germany, —on the maternal, of Welsh extraction. His parents emigrated to Ohio in 1840, and settled in Stark county. Four years later they removed to Wyandotte county, in the same State, and there the father died. His wife and the mother of Jacob Z. still survives him, and is a resident of the latter county. Jacob Zimmerman received a good English education in the public and select schools of Upper Sandusky. At the age of eighteen he resolved to adopt the printer's trade as the business of his life, and with that idea in view, entered the office of the *Wyandotte Pioneer*, in Upper Sandusky, and in that office was "printer's devil," worked at the case, sub-editor and general utility man. He remained there about one year, and then went to Tiffin, Ohio, and worked at the case. Six months later he came west to Illinois, and stopped in the town of Marshall, in Clark county. There he found work in the office of the *Illinois State Democrat*, then owned and edited by Nathan Willard. He continued with the *Democrat* eight months; then, in connection with a Mr. Summers, purchased that paper and the *Marshall Telegraph*, and consolidated them, and published a neutral independent paper named the *Telegraph*. In 1852 James C. Robinson, a distinguished lawyer and prominent politician of Illinois, then a resident of Marshall, but at present a citizen of Springfield, purchased Mr. Summers' interest in the paper, and became a partner of Mr. Zimmerman's. They changed the name to the *Eastern Illinoisan*, and converted it into a strong democratic newspaper. The latter partnership continued four years, when Mr. Z. sold his interest to his partner, and from Marshall went to Urbana, the county seat of Champaign county, and there, in connection with Mr. George N. Richard (with Mr. Z. as editor), published the *Constitution*, an able and influential democratic newspaper.

While connected with the *Illinoisan* in 1855, he established a paper at Greenup—the first democratic sheet published in Cumberland county—and conducted it in conjunction with the former paper. The democratic party of Clark county was in a disorganized condition when he assumed editorial control of the *Illinoisan*, owing to dissatisfaction with the delegate convention system of making nominations. To heal the dissensions, Mr. Z. drew up a plan of making nominations by primary elections, submitted it to a mass meeting, and secured its adoption. This was the origination of the primary election system of making county nominations in Illinois at least, if not in the county at large, and so satisfactory did it prove in that county, that it has since been adopted throughout nearly the entire State, and largely throughout the whole county.

In 1860 he sold out the paper at Urbana and came to Mt. Carmel, in this county, and here took editorial charge of the *Democrat*, and conducted it as a Douglas paper through the presidential campaign of 1860. His labors as editor and publisher of newspapers practically ceased in November, 1860. Since that time he has, occasionally, temporarily assumed editorship of the local journals. As a newspaper and political writer, Mr. Zimmerman was far above the average. He wielded a sharp and vigorous pen, and many times proved to his political and newspaper contemporaries that he was a formidable antagonist to encounter in a pen-and-paper controversy. Articles from his pen were clear, concise and to the point, and showed a thorough knowledge of the subject in hand. After his retirement from the newspaper busi-

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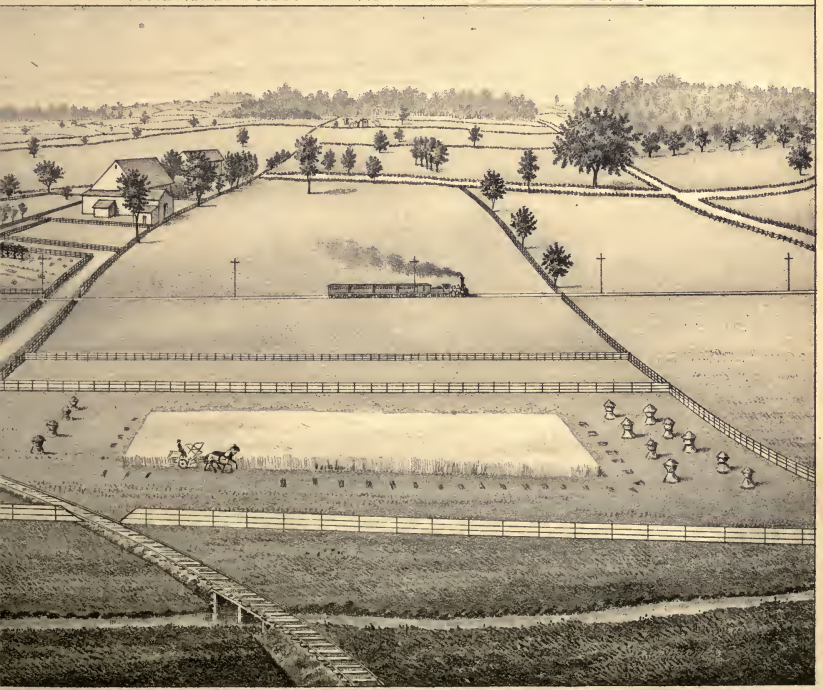


ES née CLARISSA A. SEARS ¾ OF A MILE WEST OF MT CARMEL, ILL.

ness, he engaged in farming and improving his property in this county, and that has been his chief occupation to the present.

On the 25th of December, 1856, he married Miss Belinda B., daughter of Thomas S. and Sarah D. (Cavalier) Hinde. She was born in Wabash county. Her father was one of the pioneers of Illinois, and the original proprietor of the town of Mt. Carmel. Mrs. Zimmerman, at the time of her marriage, was a resident of Marshall, Clark county Illinois, where she lived with her sister, who was the wife of Judge Charles H. Constable. She died in May, 1865, leaving two children, one of whom is yet living, named Frederick Hinde Zimmerman.

On the 13th of April, 1874, Mr. Z. married his present wife. Her maiden name was Emma Harris. She is the daughter of John and Mary(Brooks) Harris. The Harris family were also old settlers of Wabash county. By the latter marriage there are two children, whose names, in the order of their birth, are: Herbert and John H. Mr. Zimmerman is an honored member of the Order of Freemasonry, and belongs to the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Knights Templar orders.

Politically, he has been a life-long and thorough-paced democrat. He is most soundly indoctrinated in the tenets and principles of that political organization, and believes that on the ultimate success of its principles rest the future hopes, prosperity and perpetuity of a republican form of government in the United States. In 1878 his zeal in the cause of his party, and worth as a man and citizen, received honorable recognition by being elected to represent his district in the Third General Assembly of the State. While a member of that body he secured the passage of a bill appropriating fifteen thousand dollars for the erection of a court-house in Mt. Carmel.

Mr. Zimmerman is a live, energetic, progressive business man. He was one of the organizers of the Coal Mine Co. west of Mt. Carmel, and the present and prospective development of the coal interests of Wabash county is in a great measure due to his energy and investigations.

HON. EDWARD B. GREEN

Is a native of Blair county, Pennsylvania, born Dec. 29, 1837. His father, Thomas Green, was born and reared in Fairfax county, Virginia. He was of English ancestry, and the family were among the early settlers of the Old Dominion. During the war of 1812 he enlisted and served as a soldier in the army operating in Canada and on the northern frontier. At the close of the war he settled in what is now known as Blair county, Pennsylvania, then a part of Huntingdon, and there followed farming until his death, which occurred in 1875. He married Miss Martha Galbraith, who was descended from Scotch-Irish stock. Her ancestors were among the early settlers of Pennsylvania. She was born and raised in Blair county, where she lived at the time of her marriage. She still survives her husband, and at the present time is a resident of Clarion county, in her native State. By the marriage of Thomas and Martha Green there were twelve children, ten of whom are still living. Edward B. is the youngest of the family. He received his primary education in the public schools of his native county. Being of a studious nature and possessing earnest application, he soon fitted himself for the profession of teaching, in which he engaged while yet in his seventeenth year. The profession gave him enlarged opportunities for study and self culture, and he soon became proficient, particularly in languages. During the last year and a half of his residence in Pennsylvania he occupied the Chair of Professor of Languages in the Academy at West Freedom, in Clarion county. In October, 1858, he came west to Illinois, and settled in Paris, in Edgar county. He had determined to adopt the profession of law as the business of his life, and with that idea in view, entered the law office of his brother, Amos Green and James A. Eads, prominent attorneys of Paris, Illinois, and commenced the study. He read the standard text-books and prosecuted his studies diligently until June, 1860, when he repaired to Carlyle, in Clinton county, then the residence of the late Sidney Breese, one of the justices of the supreme court, and was by him examined, and upon his recommendation was admitted to the bar. On the 20th of the same month he came to Mt. Carmel, opened a law office, and commenced the practice, and continued alone until 1864, when he formed a law partnership with Hon. Robert Bell. That partnership still continues, and has existed for a period of almost twenty years. The law firm of Bell & Green is widely known throughout Southern Illinois. They have a large and lucrative practice in this and surrounding counties, and in the circuit, appellate and supreme courts. Mr. Green has confined himself strictly to the legitimate practice of the law. Upon the very threshold of his professional experience he recognized the fact that the law was a jealous mistress, who required of her subjects their undivided attention, severe and continuous application,—careful, patient investigation, if they would succeed and become eminent in the profession. Being impressed, and acting upon those well-known facts, he has found no time to engage in other than the legitimate practice, nor has he given any branch or department special attention, but has confined himself to the general practice.

In 1877 Judge Green's ability as a sound and thorough lawyer, and his worth as a man, received suitable and honorable recognition, by being nominated for the office of Circuit Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit. In 1879 he was further honored by the nomination for a position upon the Supreme Bench of this State, but in both instances was defeated, owing to the fact that the canvass took a partisan turn, and the party who nominated him were in a hopeless minority in the districts. His defeat was much regretted, as he would have brought to the bench ripe scholarship and a profound knowledge of the law, acquired by long years of practice and studious

habits; and, with his naturally clear, logical mind, he would have added honor to that distinguished body.

Politically, Judge Green is a republican. He cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1862, and in all subsequent elections has voted and remained a staunch and active supporter of the principles and tenets of that political organization. In 1882 he was selected by his party as the standard-bearer in the Sixteenth Congressional District, and made the campaign for congress against Judge Aaron Shaw, the present incumbent, but was defeated by a small majority. He, however, demonstrated that he was a strong and popular man, and made a vigorous canvass and succeeded in reducing the democratic majority of 1476 in the district in 1880, to 628,—and this, too, in the face of the fact that the great tidal wave of democracy swept other portions of the State, and threatened seriously to engulf the ruling and dominant party of the county.

On the 23d of October, 1861, Mr. Green was united in marriage to Miss Emma E. Lutes of York county, Pa. That union has been blessed with three children, whose names in the order of their birth are: Daisy, Pearl, and Paul Green. Mr. Green is an honored member of the I. O. O. F., and A. F. and A. M. orders, and holds membership with the Lodges of Mt. Carmel. In his habits he is temperate, and an advocate of the cause of temperance. He, however, believes that temperance is a great moral question, and should be so treated, and taken out of politics, where it is too often made the stock in trade of the demagogue and political charlatan. He also takes an active interest in the cause of education, and by his zeal and energy has succeeded, in connection with other members of the Board of Education, in building up the present excellent graded schools of Mt. Carmel.

HON. WILLIAM WOOD, (Deceased).

THE subject of the following memoir, was one of the pioneers and early settlers of Wabash county. He was also at that time the leading representative merchant of this section of the State. It is eminently proper that a sketch of his life should be written and published in a history of this county, so that the present generation may know something of the men who came here in an early day and braved the hardships and exposures of frontier life, that their posterity might enjoy in perfect fulness the benefits arising therefrom. All honor to those brave men, who by their energy subdued the forests and wilds of this country, and made it a habitable abode for the present generation. The first that is known of the Wood's family is the will written in the year 1537, and passed down through the succeeding generations. It was an entailed estate and passed to his uncle's family. We attach the will *verbatim:*

1537, November 22nd.

In the name of God amen I Michael Wood of Tenker Hey North Dean in the Vicarage of Hallifax & County of York Yeoman, Being in health yet Weak in Body, but of Sound mind memory and understanding, do make Publish this my Last Will & Testament in manner & form Following to wit first of all y^{t} all my just Debts and funeral Expences after my Decease be Discharged & paid out of my personal Effec By my Executors herein after named w^{t} all Convinent Speed 2dly I Give & Bequeath to my well beloved Son Jos^{h} Wood y^{t} place called y^{e} moorend Situate Lying & being in Norland in s^{d} Vicarage & County w^{t} all y^{e} Land & Appurtenances thearunto belonging now in y^{e} tenner & occupation of Jonas Bates, for & during my s^{d} Sons natural, But after his Decease I Give y^{e} same to his Son my Grandson Rob^{t} to hold to him & his Lawful issue If any Surviving after him for ever. But in Default of Such Issue I Give it to his Son, Joseph my Grandson & his Children after him for ever Lawfully begotton or to be begotton of his Body, and in Default of Such Issue to y^{e} next Heirs Decendant by Law: Also I Give to my s^{d} son Jos^{h} Wood Cottages w^{t} 3 Crofts or Meadows thereunto adjoining or belonging Lying & being in s^{d} north Dean w^{t} thear appurtenances to hold to him & his Heirs & Assigns for ever he paying such Legacies thearout as I hearof appoint Which primisses are now in y^{e} Tenner & occupation of Joseph Hey Joseph Gleadhil & Mary Leach. Also I Give & bequeath y^{e} Remainder & Interest of my Leashold Estate for a term of years yet to come, togath w^{t} y^{e} Iudenture of Lease Whearby I hold y^{e} same y^{e} s^{d} Tinker Hey in s^{d} Dean to have & to hold to him his Executors Administrators & assigns According to y^{e} tenner thearcf from & Immediately after my Dea Also, I give & bequeath to y^{e} s^{d} Jos^{h} Wood Children namely Mary Robt. Hannah Sarah Caroline Rebacco Judith & Joseph, to each Child Guinea to be paid to each as he or she shall come to age out of Real Est Called Moorend, from y^{e} first martinmas & next ensuing Rents after my Decease Whearas during y^{e} minority of such as are not yet at age to Receive y^{e} Executors to Improve y^{e} same to there Discretion for y^{e} of Such Child or Children then Surviving till y^{e} Seaverl Days of payment as they become due. Also I Give & bequeath to my beloved Daughters Mary Wilkinson & Dorothy Simpson to each one Crown Sterling for & During each of thear natural Lives to be paid out of y^{e} other part of my Land Estate Lying in north Dean befcre mentioned from y^{e} Issuing Rents thence arising as they become Due y^{e} first payment to be made to each Daughters out of s^{d} Rent first Due after my Decease & so ma yearly after every year. Also my personal Estate I Give to s^{d} Jos^{h} Wood Mary Wilkinson & Dorothy Simpson to be Equally Divided among them after funeral Expences payments of Debtes & y^{e} following Legacies are paid & Discharged out of y^{e} same, to Wit to William Banaclough my Servant I Give and bequeath £5.0,0 Sterling to be paid him at y^{e} age of 23 years Which Legacy I will be Improved for & to his use from one month after my decease. Till he come of age to Recd. if then Surviving *to* to Elizabeth Brooksbank my Servant I give & bequeath one Guinea to be paid her in one month after my Decease & Lastly I give to my son Joseph my Best Coat & Wastcoat on Condition he Gives to s^{d} Wm. Banaclough a Decent Good Wastcoat otherwise I Give & bequeath these together w^{t} all y^{e} Rest of my Wearing apparril Linnen & Woolling &c to s^{d} Banaclough, & I hereby nominate & appoint Mr. John Taylor of y^{e} Halla John fisher in s^{d} North Dean & John Stancliffe of Greenhead in Norland s^{d} Vicarage Executors of this my Last Will & Testament hearby revoking all former Will & Wills heartofore made as Witness my hand, & Seal this 12 Day of January 1550 MICHAEL WOOD

Wm Wood

Signed Seal'd publish & Declared by y^e^ Within named Michael Wood as & for his Last Will & testament in y^e^ presences of us Who have hearunto Subscribed our names as Witness at y^e^ Request in y^e^ presence of y^e^ S^d^ Testator & in y^e^ presence of each other after y^e^ Words, 1 of S^d^ first Due were interlined in y^e^ 35 Line,

JOHN STANCLIFFE, ELIZABETH BROOKSBANK

WM

WM STONCLIFF WM STONCLIFFE.

Joseph Wood, the great-grandfather of William Wood, was a cloth manufacturer of Halifax, England. His son Robert, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a man of great energy. He purchased a grant of land in America and set on foot a movement to raise a colony and settle in this country. He had large carved oak chests made and filled with clothing, and preparations were nearly completed for sailing, when the war for the independence of the colonies broke out and thwarted his plans. Robert Wood married Elizabeth Ingham, one of three sisters of Crowstone Hall, (one of these sisters lived to be one hundred and fourteen years of age.) By that union there were seven children, whose names were Aaron, Moses, John, Robert, Bathsheba, Mary and Hannah. Bathsheba died in Baltimore, Maryland. His property was entailed and left to his eldest son. Moses, the second son, was the father of William Wood. He was born in Halifax, England, in 1765, and married Jane Beilby, daughter of John and Esther Beilby, of Wetwang. He remained in his native country until 1819, when he with his family left the land of his nativity and settled in America. His family consisted of his wife, eight children and two servants. He also brought with him a tailor, shoemaker and blacksmith. The same oaken chests made by his father years before, were brought over. They sailed in the ship Mary Ann Isabella, from Burlington Quay. The owner of the vessel, Mr. George Baker, was a personal friend of the Wood family. After a tedious voyage of nine weeks and four days, they landed in Philadelphia, and from there proceeded to Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, where they settled. There Mr. Wood purchased three hundred acres of land, nearly one-third of which has been occupied as a part of the city. The remainder developed into valuable coal lands. When Moses Wood landed in Philadelphia he had several thousand dollars in gold, which he deposited in a Philadelphia bank for safe keeping. While prospecting in the valley of the Wyoming for land, the bank broke, and he lost his deposits. He was therefore compelled to depend on home resources to complete his purchases in Wilkesbarre. In the settlement of the affairs of the bank, he, however, realized a part of his money by taking land located in Bradford county. The tract given in part payment was in extent two thousand acres.

Moses Wood resided upon his farm at Wilkesbarre, for many years after his settlement there, and educated and reared his sons in habits of industry and economy, and also gave them much practical knowledge of farming. He spent the latter part of his life in the city and there died in 1853, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. His wife died in 1852, aged seventy-two years. In 1823, he commenced mining coal and shipped it down the Susquehanna river in keel boats or arks as they were called. He was among the first miners of coal in Wilkesbarre. At that early day the business was unprofitable. His sons became successful merchants and business men of Wilkesbarre. The children, the offspring of his marriage with Jane Beilby, are Sarah deceased, John B. born in 1803, was a wealthy merchant and banker and died at the age of seventy-five years. Moses deceased, William deceased, Abraham died in Trenton, New Jersey; Mary, wife of Sanford E. Parsons, of Wilkesbarre, deceased. Isaac, a merchant, settled in Trenton, New Jersey, in 1868. Matthew died in Wilkesbarre; Anna M. became the wife of James Jones, cashier of the Wyoming National Bank of Wilkesbarre, deceased, and Esther E. residing in Trenton, New Jersey.

William Wood, of whom we write, was the third son of Moses and Jane Wood. He was born at Painslack, Yorkshire, England, in 1807, and was in his twelfth year when he came with his father to America, in 1819. He received a fair education and a thorough business training in his youth. At the age of nineteen he was united in marriage to Jane, daughter of Edward Parkinson, a native of Kendal, England. Her father came to America in 1824, and settled in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. After his marriage Mr. Wood purchased eight acres of land adjoining the city of Wilkesbarre, and laid it out in lots and streets, thereby founding the village of Woodville, which was christened by that name at a public meeting of the citizens, called for that purpose by Mr. Miner, brother of the great historian, Charles Miner. Subsequently Mr. Wood engaged in the mercantile business in partnership with Benjamin Drake, at Wilkesbarre.

In 1836, (in his own private carriage) in company with his wife, he made the journey to Illinois, which was then considered the "Far West." The journey was a hard one, occupying six weeks of tedious travel, partially through an unbroken wilderness with here and there a log cabin, where travelers from many parts would meet to relate their various hairbreadth escapes, and to be fed upon the never varying corn dodger and bacon, and where the one room would often accommodate twenty persons for the night. A part of the journey was made over the great National Road, which was then the great thoroughfare between the East and West. A portion of it was macadamized then, and it was already filled with traveling vehicles moving westward with the seat of empire. Many of them came to grief in being unacquainted with the mud and swamps after leaving the finished part of the road. Mr. Wood spent the winter in Mt. Carmel, in Wabash county. The kindness and sociability of the people pleased him. He purchased a lot on Main street, near where the Mansion House now stands, and afterward erected a house on it. In the Spring of 1837, he returned east and spent the

summer, settled up his business there, and in the fall of the same year, came back to Mt. Carmel. He gave a glowing account of this country, and was instrumental in bringing many others here. The west then wanted sturdy settlers to subdue her forests and bring into cultivation her rich lands. That winter Mr. Wood entered into partnership with his brother and Mr. Miller, and opened a general store in Mt. Carmel.

In 1838, he opened a store at Friendsville, in this county, and had a post-office established there. He placed Robert Parkinson and William R. Wilkinson, two young men, in charge of it. In 1841, his brother, having returned east, and Mr. Miller dying, Mr. Wood made arrangements with Parkinson and Wilkinson to conduct the business, he furnishing the stock as against their labor. The firm of Wood & Parkinson took charge of the store in Mt. Carmel, and Wood & Wilkinson, of the stock at Friendsville. Mr. Wood then spent much of his time east, where he bought the goods and shipped them west, and took charge of the produce, grain and pork that was consigned to him by his western partners. The partnerships thus formed continued for seven years, and were a source of profit to all parties concerned. When Mr. Wood first came to Mt. Carmel it was a small, active, bustling frontier village; emigrants were coming in from all parts of the east; houses were scarce, and he was compelled, temporarily, to occupy a two-roomed house on Main street, below the hill. It was not lathed nor plastered, no floor over head, no partition except a curtain which was used in separating the rooms. There he lived until a better house could be secured. In 1837, he purchased a cannon stove in Pittsburg, Pa., brought it to Mt. Carmel, placed it in his store, and was the first to burn bituminous coal in southern Illinois. He returned to Wilkesbarre, after leaving here, and continued there his mercantile operations until 1857. During that time he laid out six acres more into lots and streets, a part of the homestead property which forms a part of the city of Wilkesbarre. He was closely identified with the commercial and banking interests of Wilkesbarre, and was one of the founders of the old Wyoming bank, a director of the same for many years. Both he and his father were among the original subscribers of the stock. He was one of the founders of the Wilkesbarre Water Company; a director until 1866, and retained his connection through life.

Mr. Wood settled in Mt. Holly, N. Jersey, in 1866, but, being restless under inactivity after an energetic business life, settled in Trenton, New Jersey, the same year, where he gave a part of his time to real estate business, and operated in it quite extensively, and caused the erection of some of the most substantial buildings in the city. In 1876, he built a cottage at Ocean Grove, New Jersey, where he, with his family, during the remaining years of his life, spent the summer months, returning in the autumn to his residence in Trenton, N. J.

In early manhood Mr. Wood was interested in military organizations, and for sixteen years was a member of the State militia, of Pennsylvania, rising through the various grades to the rank of major. He was a man of correct habits, quick perception in matters of business, and was ever known as a man of strict integrity in all his business relations. The ancestors of the Wood family were Episcopalian in their religious belief, but his father and his own family have been identified with the Methodist Episcopal church. In early life he became a professed follower of Christ; was a licensed local preacher and an ordained deacon. His discourses were clear and forcible. He was a member of the Local Preachers' Association from the organization of that body, and took great pleasure in attending its conventions, and in 1871, was its president. Among his last contributions to the church was that of $1,100 to the new chapel of State Street M. E. church, one of the most beautiful and complete Sunday-school rooms in the city of Trenton. His last request was, that the remaining debt on the chapel, amounting to nearly $800, be paid. This has already been done.

His first wife was a devoted Christian woman. She died, leaving the following children: Mary J., George, who died at the age of eighteen; Esther and Sarah. Mr. Wood was twice married, his second wife being Eliza, daughter of Capt. Thomas Coward, of Baltimore, Md., who followed a sea-faring life for twenty-five years. Mrs. Wood still survives her husband, and is a resident of Trenton, N. J. Mr. Wood was an affable and dignified gentleman; a man of strong convictions, sound judgment, and strict integrity. The church has lost a wise counselor, and the community an upright and honorable citizen.

He died March 1, 1883, after a lingering illness, in great peace in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

HON. SILAS Z. LANDES,

Eldest son of John and Dellah (Skelton) Landes. His parents were natives of Augusta county, Virginia. They came west to Illinois in 1856, settling in Edgar county. Subsequently removed to Henry county, Missouri, and in 1872 came to Wabash county, Illinois, where John Landes at present resides. His wife died April 28, 1864, in Edgar county. Silas Z. was born in Augusta county, Virginia, May 15th, 1842. He came west with his father's family in the year above-mentioned. He received his education in the subscription schools of his native State and in the Academy at Paris, Illinois. In 1861, he commenced the study of law in the office, and under the direction of Amos Green, of Paris, Illinois. During that time he supported himself by teaching school. He pursued his studies diligently, and in 1863, at the August term of the Supreme Court, held at Springfield, Illinois, he was upon examination admitted to the bar. In May, 1864, he came to Mt. Carmel, opened an office, commenced the practice, and here has remained to the present. Mr. Landes succeeded to a

large and lucrative practice, which have been the direct result of close application, studious habits, and unflagging zeal and industry in the cause of his clients. In 1872, he was nominated and elected States attorney for the county of Wabash. Re-elected in 1876, and again elected in 1880, and in that capacity has earned the reputation of being an able and vigilant prosecutor. In April, 1878, he was appointed Master in Chancery, and held that office until 1883. Politically, Mr. Landes is a thorough Democrat in all that the word implies. In 1882, his zeal and fidelity to his party made him conspicuous as a suitable candidate for Congressional honors in this district. In the convention, which met at Olney to nominate a candidate for congress, he was placed in nomination, and led all competitors for about three hundred and fifty ballots at the close of the last ballot. Although being the strongest man in the convention, he withdrew from the race in the interest of harmony and good feeling. His withdrawal resulted in the nomination and subsequent election of Judge Shaw, as Congressman from the 18th district. In 1876, Mr. Landes was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee.

Mr. Landes came to Mt. Carmel in 1864 an entire stranger to the people. He had no strong influential friends to back him, but unaided and alone has made his own way. Whatever success he has attained, both in the law or in the accumulation of property, is owing entirely to his own industry and energy.

On the 31st of October, 1865, he was united in marriage to Miss Clara, daughter of Dr. Paul and Eliza J. (Gibson) Sears. Mrs. Landes was born in Mt. Carmel, Illinois. By that union there are three children.

FRANK W. HAVILL.

FRANK WALDEN HAVILL was born in Roscoe, Ohio, September 15, 1842. His mother was a native of that state, and his father was from Maryland. He was educated in the common schools of Ohio, up to the age of 14, when he came to Illinois in 1857; from that time to 1861 he worked as a day laborer. He enlisted as a private in Co. I. 40th Illinois Infantry Volunteers, at the age of 18, in 1861. He carried a rifle in the ranks over two years, and was then promoted to First Lieut., Adjutant, and Captain respectively. He was mustered out as Captain and Assistant Inspector General First Division Fifteenth Army Corps. He was twice wounded, being shot through the right leg at Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee, and in the left shoulder in the charge on Kennesaw Mountains, Ga. During a portion of his term of service he was assigned to duty in Provost Marshal's and Secret Service Departments, and served for a time as Adjutant of Harrison's Tennessee Cavalry. During his term of service he was in the following battles and skirmishes: Pittsburg Landing, Russell House, No. 7, Siege of Corinth, Coldwater, Como, Lexington, Collierville, Altoona, New Hope, Black Jack Knob, Kennesaw, Nickajack Creek, Chattahoochie, Peach Tree Creek, Ezra Chapel, Atlanta, Rough and Ready, Jonesboro, Turkey Creek, Griswoldville, Savannah, Cumbahee, Broad River, Columbia, Bentonville, Falling Creek, and Raleigh. He served a little over four years, having been in all the important campaigns of the west, and with Sherman in his memorable march to the sea.

Since 1872, he has been publisher and editor of the *Mt. Carmel Register*, a paper, which under his management, has taken a front rank in the country journals of the State. He is a member of numerous secret benevolent societies, and is especially well-known in Masonic, Workingmen and Odd-fellow circles. He was married to Miss Lizzie Willman in Friendsville, Illinois, in 1867.

HON. ISAAC N. JAQUESS.

THE Jaquess family are of French origin. Jonathan Jaquess, from whom the family was descended, died previous to the American Revolution. He had four sons, Jonathan, Isaac, William and John, and five daughters, Polly, Ruth, Susan, Massy and Letty. His eldest son was named Jonathan. He was born April 28, 1875. He went to sea when twelve years of age, and followed a sailor's life, at intervals, until twenty-seven years of age. He served in the war of the Revolution four or five years, both by land and sea. At the close of the war he married Miss Sally Jaquess, a third cousin, daughter of Samuel and Abigail Jaquess. His wife lived only thirteen months. He then married Mrs. Esther E. Koy, and moved from his home in Essex county, New Jersey, to Kentucky, in 1789, and settled near where Cynthiana now stands. His wife Esther died, leaving children whose names were Sarah Christina, and Isaac. The latter was the father of the subject of this sketch. He was born in New Jersey, Feb. 1st, 1786, and died June 5, 1812. He married Betsey Johnson, who died in Marion county, Missouri, February 16th, 1841. Her father, John Johnson, was a native of North Carolina, a noted Indian fighter in his day. Jonathan Jaquess, the grandfather of Isaac N., emigrated from Kentucky to Indiana in 1816, and settled in Harrison county, and from there removed to Posey county, where he died.

Isaac N. was the only offspring of Isaac and Elizabeth (Johnson) Jaquess. He was born in Harrison county, Ky., Feb. 10, 1811. He learned the cabinet-making trade in his youth. He went with his mother in 1828 to Marion county, Mo., and in the fall of 1831, came to Posey county, Indiana, on a visit to her friends, and while there came over to Mt. Carmel, Illinois, to see his uncle, W. F. Jaquess. Liking the town and people, he concluded to stay here and make it his future home. He commenced working at his trade and continued in it for a number of years. He was elected constable and served for a time, and in 1844, was elected sheriff of the county, and continued to be elected for a number of years. He subsequently engaged in different business, merchandising principally, until about four years ago,

when he engaged in the lumber and saw milling business in connection with his son-in-law, Mr. Chipman. In 1831, during the Black Hawk war he enlisted in Captain Jordan's company, served throughout, and was discharged at the close. During the late war he was chaplain of the 73d Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and served from February, 1864, until the close of the war. On the 20th of March, 1834, he married Miss Jane, daughter of John Tilton. She died July 1st, 1863. She was born in New Jersey, but came with her parents to Illinois, while young. There were ten children by that union, four of whom are living. The others died in infancy except Sarah, who was the wife of Wm. F. Chipman. She left one son named Paul. The names of the children living are, Laura, wife of Dr. T. J. Rigg, who have two children; Ellen S., wife of Richard Weaver. They have two children; Isaac W., married Mary Long, and have two children; James Henry married Miss Dora Beachem. On the 13th of October, 1867, Mr. Jaquess married his present wife. She was Mrs. Catherine McClintock *nee* McGregor, and a native of Wabash county, Illinois. She had one child by her former marriage, named William T. McClintock, who married Miss Mildred Poole. Both Mr. and Mrs. Jaquess are members of the M. E. church. The former joined the church in his seventeenth year. Politically he was originally a Whig of the Emancipation school, and always anti-slavery. In 1856, he was one of the few voters in the Wabash county, who cast their ballots for John C. Fremont. In 1860, he voted for Lincoln, and from that time voted the Republican ticket. In 1874, he was elected to represent this district in the General Assembly of the State, and in that capacity served his constituents well and honorably. He is an avowed outspoken advocate of the temperance cause. He joined the first temperance organization formed west of the Mississippi, and from that time to the present has not swerved from its principles and teachings.

EDWARD MILLER.

Among the old settlers and enterprising business men of Mt. Carmel is the subject of the following sketch. He is of German parentage. His father, Louis Miller, is a native of the province of Loraine, then a French province, now a part of Germany. He was born January 16, 1803. His father, Frederick Miller, was a native of the same county. Louis learned the carpenter trade in his youth and worked at it until twenty-one years of age, when under the laws of the French government, he was compelled to serve four years in the army doing military service. He performed that duty and then enlisted and served four years longer. After his discharge from the army he worked one year at his trade for his father-in-law, Daniel Wise, and then emigrated to America, arriving at New York in the early summer of 1833. He took up his residence at Allentown in Pennsylvania, and remained there until the fall of 1834, when he came west to Illinois and settled in Mt Carmel. He was attracted to this place by his brother in-law, Daniel Wise, who had preceded him here a few years. Here he followed the carpenter trade and remained a resident until 1847, when he removed to Gibson county, Indiana, and a few years later moved to Stewartsville in Posey county, where he at present resides. Although over four-score years, he is still vigorous and gives evidence that there are a number of years of life and usefulness yet in store for him. On the 6th of September, 1832, while yet a resident of Loraine, he married Margaret, daughter of Daniel Wise, who was born in that province in April, 1813. She is also still living. There were nine children, the result of that marriage; four sons and one daughter are living. The daughter, Eliza, is the wife of Cyrus Worth, and a resident of Mt. Carmel. Henry, the third son, was a soldier during the late war. Edward, the subject of this sketch, is the eldest son. He was born in Allentown, Lehigh county, Penn., August 26th, 1832, and was yet in his infancy when his parents moved west. Here in Mt. Carmel he grew to manhood, went to school and assisted his father as he grew older. After the family removed to Gibson county, Indiana, he worked on a farm until he was twenty-one years of age, then learned the carpenter trade and soon after married and removed to Evansville, and there followed his trade until he embarked in the manufacturing of sash, doors, etc. His business ventures in Evansville to some extent proving a failure, he left there in 1875, and came back to Mt. Carmel, and here engaged in the manufacturing of sash, doors, blinds, and the general undertaking business, which he has by energy and a good management, worked up to its present standard. On the 24th of June, 1857, he was united in marriage to Miss Caroline, daughter of Michael and Catherine Burrucker. She was born in Baltimore, Md., September 6th, 1837. Her parents were of German nativity, but were old settlers in the west. There have been born to Edward and Caroline Miller nine children, six of whom are living—five sons and one daughter. Their names in the order of their birth, are George, Edward, Eli, Clara, Jacob, and Jesse, all of whom are yet beneath the parental roof. Both Mr. and Mrs. Miller are members of the Evangelical church. Politically, Mr. Miller was originally a Democrat. In 1860, he voted for A. Lincoln, and since that time in all general elections he has voted the Republican ticket. He, however, is not partisan in his views, but conservative, and takes no further interest than to express his sentiments and choice through the right of ballot. Mr. Miller in life has been reasonably successful. He started in life poor, and what he has, has been the accumulation of his own toil (and the assistance of his wife) and the practice of rigid economy. He has raised and supported a large family, and at the same time maintained himself and added a little to his store while so doing. Mr. Miller may be regarded as one of the old settlers of Mt. Carmel. Fifty

years has fled since he came here. The place was then a small struggling frontier village. The changes and growth have all been made since he first became a resident here, then in his infancy, now in his mature age. In all these years, and among these people who knew him as boy and man, he has borne the name and character of an upright, honest man, and one who is of a generous just disposition, seeking to follow the golden rule of doing unto others as he would have others do unto him.

SAMUEL R. PUTNAM

Is a descendent of one of the pioneer families of Illinois and Wabash county. The family were originally from Massachusetts. Howard Putnam, the great-grandfather of Samuel R., was born in Worcester, that state, February 11th, 1762. He was a young man when the war of the Revolution broke out, and too young to enter the service at that time. He, however, espoused the cause of the patriots, and was for two years a soldier under Washington at the latter end of the war. Hannah Putnam, his wife, was born in the same state, Aug. 16, 1763. Howard moved to New Brighton in Columbia county, New York, and there his son, Samuel Putnam, the grandfather of the present family was born,—the date of which was Sept. 11th, 1787. He married Relief Chaffey, who was of Puritan stock, born in Westminster, Vermont, Dec. 11th, 1796. She died in Wabash county, Illinois, Feb. 14th, 1859, having survived her husband thirteen years. Samuel Putnam emigrated to Indiana in 1817, about the time that state was admitted into the union. There his eldest daughter, Tryphosia, was born, September 2nd, 1817. The next year he came across the river into Illinois. His eldest son, Sylvester Putnam, was born in Wabash, then a part of Edwards county, Feb. 14th, 1819. Here Samuel Putnam remained until his death, which occurred March 10th, 1846. By the marriage of Samuel and Relief Putnam, there were five children, among whom was Chesterfield Putnam, the father of Samuel R. He was born in Wabash county, Illinois, Sept. 23rd, 1825 He in early life learned the trade of wagonmaker, which he followed for a number of years, then engaged in farming and subsequently returned to his trade again, and at present is engaged in that business, in Mt. Carmel. He lived for a few years in Lawrence county, but with that exception, his life has been passed in Wabash county. He married Miss Elizabeth Baird, a native of Wabash co., who was born Mar. 8, 1826, and married Sept. 3rd, 1843. Her parents, John W. and Rebecca (Stewart) Baird, were natives of Kentucky, and were also among the early settlers of Wabash county. The offspring of the marriage of Chesterfield and Elizabeth Putnam, were Gilbert La Fayette, who was a soldier during the late war, and a member of the 115th Regt. Ill. Vol. Infty. He contracted a disease while in the line of his duty during the war, and died, April 12th, 1868. Julia, the only daughter, is the wife of Seth Gard, and a resident of Wabash county. Edgar Newton, youngest son, married Ellen Ayres. She died January 5th, 1882, having one son named Noble Putnam. Samuel R., the subject of this sketch, is the third in the family. He was born in Wabash county, Illinois, Oct. 19th, 1849. He was reared upon the farm, and received his education in the common schools of Wabash and Lawrence counties, and in the High School of Mt. Carmel. In the Spring of 1868 he commenced the study of law in the office, and under the directions of Bell & Green, prominent attorneys of the Wabash bar. He read the standard text books, and pursued his studies diligently until the Spring of 1870, when he was examined as to his proficiency by a committee, upon whose recommendation the Supreme Court granted him a license to practice law. Soon after his admission he went to Eureka, Kansas, opened an office and commenced the practice. He remained there two years, then returned to Mt Carmel and continued alone in the practice for one year, then formed a law partnership with Mathews & Greathouse, under the firm name of Mathews, Putnam & Greathouse, which continued five years. Upon its dissolution, the present firm of Putnam & Greathouse was formed. Mr. Putnam, while in the general practice, makes the probate business a specialty, and in the line of the practice has been more than ordinarily successful. He is a young man, possessing studious and good habits, industrious disposition and an earnest desire to excel in his chosen profession. Politically, he comes from an old line Whig and Republican stock, and since 1872, when he cast his first presidential vote, has uniformly voted the Republican ticket. On the 21st of April, 1878, he was united in marriage to Miss Agatha E. Wienbach, a native of Wabash county, Illinois. One child, a son named Karl, has been born to them.

VALENTINE SMITH

Is of German birth, born in Bavaria November 15, 1824. His parents, Adam and Ann (Full) Smith, were natives of the same place. The family emigrated to America in 1830, and settled near Strasburg, in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and there lived until 1834, when they came west to Vanderberg county, in Indiana, and bought Congress land near Evansville. He purchased eighty acres and improved it, cleared it up, and there lived until 1844, when he removed to Vincennes, and died in August of the same year. His wife still survives her husband, and at present is a resident of Vincennes. There were eight children in the family, four sons and the same number of daughters. Of those three are yet living. Valentine Smith, the subject of this sketch, learned the trade of saddler and harness maker in Vincennes. In 1846 he moved over to Illinois, and settled in Grayville, in White county, and there opened a shop, and carried on the business, and continued in it until the war broke out. He then enlisted for three years under the first call of President Lincoln for

300,000 troops. He became a member of Company E of the 7th Regt., Ills. Cavalry. He was detailed as regimental saddler, and veteranized with his regiment, and remained in the service until the close of the war, having been in the service for four years and three months. He entered September 17, 1861, and was mustered out and discharged in December, 1865. He returned home to Grayville, and on the 16th of January, 1866, came to Mt. Carmel and opened a saddlery and harness shop, continuing in the business for fifteen months, when he sold out, and in connection with Augustus Oldendorp, went into the saloon business. In that business Mr. Smith has continued to the present. Five years ago he added drugs and notions to his business. In 1846 he was united in marriage to Miss Evaline, daughter of Robert Coulter. She was born in Grayville, and there died in 1853. By that marriage there were three children—two sons and one daughter. The latter died during the war. The sons are William Edward, who at present is a resident of Texas, and Charles, who is at home assisting his father. In 1868 he married Miss Vina Hartmann, daughter of John and Mary Hartmann. She died October 18, 1868. There was one child by that marriage, named Laura Vina Smith.

Mr. Smith is an honored member of the ancient and honorable order of Free Masonry, and is a member of Mt. Carmel Lodge. Politically he votes the Democratic ticket on State and National occasions. He however is not a partisan, but votes in local elections for the best men and best measures.

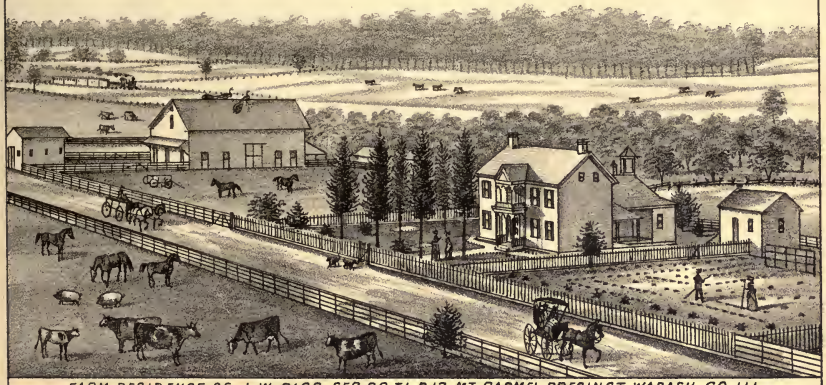
J. SCHNECK, M. D.

THE Schneck family are of German parentage, and date their ancestry back to the sixteenth century. They originally lived in Westphalia, Germany, but were driven out by wars and persecutions, and took up their residence at Stuttgart. Many of the family in after years became learned men and able writers, particularly upon theological subjects. John F., the father of Dr. Schneck, was born in Germany, August 23d, 1812. In 1839 he emigrated to America, and settled in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and there remained until 1843, when he removed west to Indiana, and settled at New Harmony, in Posey county, to which place he was attracted by relatives of his wife. He there followed the trade of carpenter for a number of years, but subsequently engaged in farming, in which he continued until his death in 1857. He married Miss Elizabeth Burkhart, of Lancaster, Pa., January 26, 1843. She was a native of Alsace, a province of France, born in 1823, but was only seven years of age when her parents emigrated to America, and settled near Millerstown in the above named county and State. She survived her husband many years, and died at New Harmony, Ind., in September, 1879. Jacob, the subject of this sketch, is the eldest of the family of John F. and Elizabeth Schneck. He was born near New Harmony, Posey county, Indiana, December 11, 1843. He was reared upon the farm, and received a fair English education in the schools of his native county. He remained at home until soon after the breaking out of the late war, when on the 13th of November, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company E of the 60th Regt., Ind. Vol. Infantry. He was captured while on the skirmish line at the battle of Jackson, which occurred a few days after the fall of Vicksburg. He was paroled and sent north. Owing to some irregularity in the exchange, he failed to be exchanged regularly, therefore did not rejoin his command, but re-enlisted, entering the naval service at Brooklyn, New York. The date of the latter enlistment was May 18, 1864. He was assigned to duty on a vessel that had a roving commission, and whose chief duty it was to watch and capture blockade runners. He was subsequently assigned to duty on the Metacomet, and took part in the naval campaign off Mobile and at Fort Morgan and Spanish Fort. He was mustered out and discharged from the service at Philadelphia, May 31st, 1865. He returned home, and feeling the necessity of having a better education, went to school and spent some time in the academy at Owenville fitting himself for the profession of teaching. In 1867 he went to Olney in Richland county, Ill., and taught school, and while there concluded to enter the profession of Medicine. He commenced the study under the direction of Dr Goslin, of Olney. The next year he came to Mt. Carmel, taught school and continued his studies under Dr. Wm. Graham. In the winter of 1868–69, he took a course in the Chicago Medical College. His money being exhausted, he was compelled to go back to teaching, by which means he secured sufficient funds to enable him to enter the Medical College for the second course. He graduated in March, 1871, with the degree of M. D. He commenced the practice in Mt. Carmel, which by close attention and uniform success, soon grew extensive and lucrative. Dr. Schneck belongs to the progressive order of physicians, and keeps fully posted in all the new methods and latest discoveries in the science of medicine. He is president of the Wabash Medical Society, and a member of the State Medical and Natural History Societies. He is a member of A. F. and A. M., belongs to Mt. Carmel Lodge No. 239, and Mt. Carmel Chapter No. 159. On the 28th of November, 1872, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary, daughter of John and Mary Hartmann. One child, a son, has been born to them, named Sereno Schneck. Both Mr. and Mrs. Schneck are members of the M. E. Church. He is Republican in politics, and an advocate of the Temperance cause.

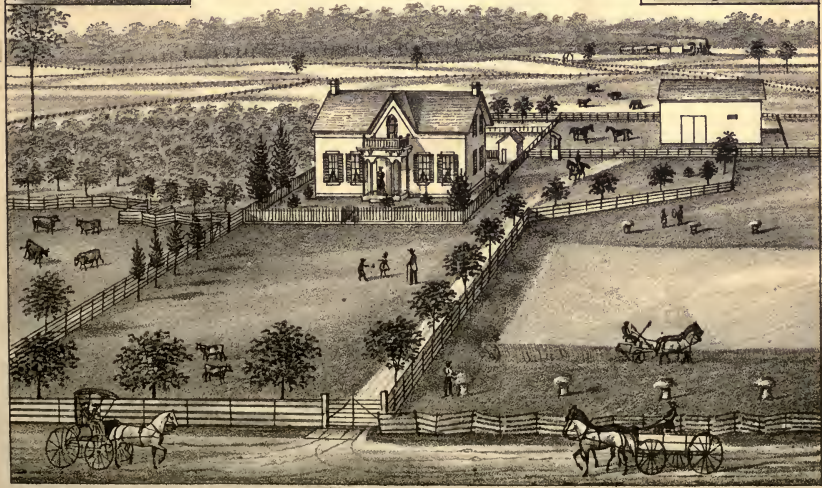
ISAAC F. PRICE.

THE Price family is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. John C. Price, the grandfather of Isaac F., was a native of Delaware. He emigrated to Ohio as early as 1812 and settled in Muskingum county, near Zanesville, and there

CONSERVATORY.



FARM RESIDENCE OF J. W. RIGG, SEC. 26, T. 1, R. 13, Mt CARMEL PRECINCT, WABASH CO. ILL.



RESIDENCE, STOCK & GRAIN FARM OF DAVID P. WRIGHT, SEC. 27, T. 1, R. 13 (Mt CARMEL PRECINCT) WABASH CO. ILL.

OF THE

lived until 1837, when he came to Wabash county, Illinois, and here died in the summer of 1838. William Price, his son, and father of the present family, came to Illinois, Oct. 29th, 1839. He was born in Delaware, February 15th, 1805. He settled in Wabash county and engaged in farming. He, however, was a shoemaker by trade. In 1863 he removed to Lawrence county, Ill. and there continued his trade. He died Nov. 29th, 1880. In 1828 he married Elizabeth Walker. She died in June 1839. In 1841 he married Mrs. Sarah Hall *nee* Walker. She died in the fall of 1853, leaving four children, three of whom are yet living. Isaac Fletcher Price is the third in the family of the latter marriage. He was born in the northern part of Wabash county, Illinois, June 27th, 1848. He was reared upon his father's farm, and received a common school education in the public and subscription schools of his neighborhood, and remained at home until he reached his twenty-second year. During that time he learned the trade of shoemaking in his father's shop, and worked at it for three years. He then commenced clerking in a general store in Allendale, in this county, and continued in the business for eleven years, with the exception of a short time that he was compelled to abandon it on account of failing health. In 1882 he received the nomination for the office of County Clerk, at the hands of the Democratic party in convention assembled, and in November following was elected. He then moved to Mt. Carmel and entered upon his duties as Clerk of the County, and at present is still acting in that capacity. His term will expire in 1886. Politically, Mr. Price is a member of the Democratic party, and a staunch and true adherent to the principles of that political organization, and uniformly votes that ticket. He is a member of the order of Free and Accepted Masons and holds membership with Allendale Lodge, No. 752.

On the 26th of February, 1874, he was united in marriage to Miss Emma, daughter of William and Margaret (Crosin) McClane. Mrs. Price was born in Wabash county Illinois. Her parents are natives of Ohio. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Price. Their names are William Guy, and Floy Isabel Price. Mr. Price as a county official so far gives evidence of being very popular. He is possessed of good business qualifications, and an obliging disposition. He is industrious and active in acquiring a thorough knowledge of the routine work and duties appertaining to his office, and meets all who come in contact with him, whether in his official capacity or otherwise, in an affable and pleasant manner.

ALFRED P. MANLEY.

THE present county superintendent of Schools is a native of Wabash county, born May 3rd, 1853. His grandfather, Benjamin Manley, was a native of New Jersey, and at an early date emigrated to Ohio, and settled in Muskingum county, and there married Julia Ford, who was also a native of New Jersey. In 1842, the Manley family came to Wabash county, Illinois, and here Mrs. Manley died. Mr. Manley soon after moved to Logan county, Illinois, and there died a few years later. Of the offspring of Benjamin and Julia Manley was Francis Perry, the father of Alfred P. Manley. He was born in Muskingum county, Ohio. He came with the family to Illinois, and here studied medicine and practiced his profession, until his death, which occurred in 1862. He married Miss Maria Wiley, daughter of James Wiley, who was an old settler of Wabash county, and a veteran of the war of 1812. Mrs. Manley was born in this county, By the latter union there were seven children, four of whom have survived the father. Alfred P. is the third in the family now living. He received his primary education in the public schools of the county. Determining to adopt teaching as the business of his life, he commenced fitting himself for the profession by entering the National Normal School, at Lebonon, Ohio. Subsequently he attended the Normal School at Carmi, White county, Illinois, and at Mitchell, Indiana. At those schools he obtained special instruction and training for the profession. He taught his first school in 1875, and from that time to the present has been engaged in teaching. For the last two years, he has had charge, as Principal, of the grammar department in the High School of Mt. Carmel. In 1882, his zeal in the cause of education, his worth as a man and citizen, received suitable and honorable recognition, by being elected Superintendent of the Public Schools of Wabash county. His elevation to that office was the more flattering when it is remembered that he was elected as a Republican in a county that usually gives 200 majority for the Democratic ticket. His election may therefore be taken as an evidence of his efficiency and popularity. Mr. Manley is progressive in his ideas, and has already introduced wholesome and radical reforms in the school system of the county. Under his vigorous management, we hope soon to see the public schools of the county, second to none in the state. Politically he is a Republican. He is an honored member of the A. F. & A. M. and holds membership with Mt. Carmel Lodge 239. He is a member of the Christian Church, temperate in his habits and an advocate of the cause.

SAMONIEL BROTHERS.

EDWARD and William Samoniel, the leading jewelers of Wabash county, were born in Louisville, Kentucky, but came to Mt. Carmel in 1857, and were here raised to habits of industry and business. They learned the jeweler's trade and worked at the business in different places. In 1876 they came back to Mt. Carmel, and opened a large stock of jewelry, musical instruments and fancy goods. In 1883 they commenced giving their entire time to the sale of all the different manufactures of watches and clocks, of the Seth Thomas, Elgin, Waltham, Springfield and others, and also put in a large stock of musical instruments. They are good business

men, and the public have learned to know that their warranty upon their goods means all that the word implies. They, with few exceptions, conduct the largest business of the kind in Southern Illinois.

Captain G. M. KENIEPP.

Christian Keniepp, the founder of the family, living in Wabash and Lawrence counties, Illinois, was a Hessian soldier captured at Trenton. He joined the colonial army, and after the war married and located in Geauga county, Ohio. He had four sons and several daughters, the eldest being the first white female child born in that section in Ohio. Of these sons was Charles, the grandfather of G. M. Keniepp. He married Miss L. Clark, and had a family of three sons and one daughter. Of these sons was Silas Keniepp, born July 29th, 1811, on his father's farm on Johnny Cake ridge, near Winchester, Geauga county, Ohio. He came with his uncle's family to Mt. Carmel in 1827, and here learned the blacksmith trade, in the shop of Jas. H. Beall, afterwards buying the shop and following the business for a quarter of a century. He moved to his farm near the city in 1859, and there died, April 18th, 1883. He married Jane, eldest daughter of Beauchamp Harvey, deceased, Dec. 8th, 1836, by whom he had a family of five sons and three daughters. His wife died Nov. 19th, 1874. He subsequently married Elizabeth Sharp, Dec. 25th, 1876, who still survives.

Captain Geo. M. Keniepp was born March 18th, 1838. He learned the blacksmith trade in his father's shop, moved to the farm with his father and followed farming until, and since the rebellion. On the 17th of February, 18 4, he married Miss Rosalind Murray, by whom he has a family of three sons and two daughters. Mr. Keniepp enlisted Sept. 1st, 1861, as private in Co. "G," 48th Regt. Illinois Vol. Inft'y. Promoted 1st Sergeant March 1st, 1862 Promoted 1st Lieutenant (vice T. S. Bowers, transferred), Nov. 17th, 1862. Promoted Captain March 24, 1864, in Veteran service, same Regiment. Was discharged under Special Order No. 45, Jan. 28th, 1865. Accepted April 2, 1865, at Goldsboro, N. C. Was wounded by shell on the thigh and calf of left leg, April 5th, 1862, at Shiloh. Again by gun-shot in left hip, at Jonesboro, Ga., Sept. 1st, 1864, while Captain in charge of an advancing skirmish line. Came home on wounded leave. While en route for his Regiment, was detailed on special service under Special Orders of General Sherman, No. 274, Nov. 10th, 1864, in Subsistence and Q. M. Dep't., with Captain Shaw, at Louisville, Ky., on request was released and ordered to report to commaud, Jan. 8th, 1865; reached his Regiment at Beaufort, S. C., Jan. 21st, 1865.

Received special mention and thanks in reports of actions of the Regiment by his superior officers.

He was in all actions of his Regiment except those between Sept. 1st, 1864 and Jan. 21st, 1865, after which time he was second in command of his Regiment, occasionally having entire command, at one time closing up action at Duck Branch, S. C.

Left the Regiment for home April 2d, 1865; after the urgent request of his Col. Maj. and Adj. and line officers of the Regiment, joined by General Oliver, commanding Division, to remain and offering the Lieut. Colonelcy of the Regiment. But after three years and eight months' hard service believing the war over, having an honorable discharge, preferred home and its comforts to promotion after the fighting was done, (the Regiment was never in action afterwards), believing he had done his duty faithfully to the best of his ability, gaining the lasting regard of the officers and men with whom he served,

He was always connected with the Army of the Tennessee, 15th and 16th Corps.

He now resides on his farm, one and a half miles southwest of Mt. Carmel, Illinois,—is a member of the following secret Societies: Eureka Grange, P. of H., No. 784; Wabash Lodge, No. 35, I. O. O. F.; T. S. Bowers Post, No. 125, G. A. R.

WILLIAM SEITZ, Jr.

The Seitz family are old settlers of Wabash county. Christian Seitz, the father of William, was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, January 20th, 1806. He emigrated to America, landing at Baltimore, Md., July 19, 1831. He settled at Pittsburg, where he remained until the spring of 1834, when he came west to Evansville, in Indiana, and two months later came to Mt. Carmel, in Wabash county, and here he engaged in different callings, merchandising, etc., until a few years ago, when he retired from business. On the 25th of Oct., 1832, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Elizabeth Shafer, by which union there were ten children—seven yet living. William Seitz is the only son living. He was born in Mt. Carmel, December 13, 1837. Here he grew up, and in 1853 commenced the trade of carriage making and continued at it until 1858, when he engaged in trading, butchering and other enterprises until 1867, when he formed a partnership with his father, in the bakery and grocery busines. In 1871 he purchased his father's interest, and from that time has continued alone. Mr. Seitz is a live, active business man, and has been very successful. On the 5th of January, 1860, he married Miss Henrietta Sanders, and by that union there are five children, whose names are, Elijah William, John Alexander, Alfred F., Ada Elizabeth and Mary Ellen. Both he and his wife are members of the Evangelical Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

As before stated, Mr. Seitz belongs to the progressive order of men. He never allows his business to push him, but is in the lead and always ready for any enterprise that may appear, or in which there is a reasonable chance to improve his condition financially. He is prompt and honorable in all matter where his obligation is given, and in his intercourse with men he is affable, pleasant, and agreeable, and in consequence has a host of friends.

DR. JACOB LESCHER.

DR. CHARLES JAMES MILLER (DECEASED.)

ONE of the prominent and able physicians of the past in Mt. Carmel was Dr. Charles J. Miller. He was born in Dumbarton, Windham county, Vermont. The date of his birth was January 25, 1816. He entered Yale College with the intention of studying for the ministry. Soon after his graduation he went west to Ohio, and in the fall of 1840 came to Mt. Carmel, where he was employed for three years as teacher in the High School. He then commenced the study of medicine in the office and under the direction of Dr. Jacob Lescher, of Mt. Carmel. He commenced the practice, and soon after removed to and located in Friendsville, and there lived and practiced medicine for a number of years. He returned to Mt. Carmel and formed a partnership with John J. Lescher, M. D., son of his preceptor, and together they continued the practice until the death of Dr. Miller, the date of which was May 9th, 1859. His faithfulness to his patients, and fidelity to his profession, was the cause of his early demise. Dr Miller was a member of the Presbyterian church, and presiding elder at the time of his death. On the 6th of January, 1848, he was united in marriage to Miss Elvina Lescher. She was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, July 16, 1817. By that union there were seven children, four of whom died in infancy. Jacob Marshal, in his early childhood; Samuel Charles, another son in his 15th year; Mary Alice, in her 12th year. Mrs. Miller is a resident of Mt. Carmel, and a member of the Lutheran church.

DR. JACOB LESCHER,

THE father of Mrs. Charles J. Miller, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and adopted the profession of medicine, in which he became learned and eminent in after years. He came west from his native State to Ohio, in 1832, and the year following came to Mt. Carmel, and here remained until his death, which took place August 31st, 1854. He was the father of ten children, five sons and five daughters—four sons and one daughter yet living. Dr. Lescher in his day read much, and had absorbed a vast amount of information upon almost every subject. His library at the time of his death was extensive, and embraced standard and miscellaneous works upon every popular theory, and fact of the day. He was the most generous and kind-hearted of men. His sympathies were always enlisted for the poor, and his donations and labors in that direction for their aid and benefit were frequent and generous, and none ever called in vain, or went away empty-handed. He was not a member of any church, neither subscribed to any of the formulated creeds or dogmas, but acted upon the golden rule of doing unto others as you would have others do unto you, and believed that in so doing he was fulfilling a large part of the requirements of the Divine law.

ROBERT PARKINSON (DECEASED).

ONE of the leading business and representative men of Mt. Carmel in past years was Robert Parkinson. He was a native of England, born in Westmoreland county, near the Yorkshire line, October 19, 1816. His parents, Edward and Mary Parkinson, with the family, emigrated to America in 1824, and settled in Newport township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where they farmed, and Mr. Parkinson followed his trade of stone-mason. A few years later he sold out and removed north to Susquehanna county, near the village of Friendsville, and remained there until 1836, when Mr. Parkinson came west to Illinois, and stopped in White county, and worked upon the stone bridge at Carmi. He died in White county a few years later. Robert was one of five children, the offspring of Edward and Mary (Beilby) Parkinson. During the residence of the family in Pennsylvania, William Wood, an Englishman by birth, married his sister Jane. Mr. Wood was a capitalist and one of the leading men of Wilkesbarre, the county seat of Luzerne. He took Robert into the store with him, and learned him merchandizing and trained him to business. In 1836 Mr. Wood and his brother came west to Wabash county, Illinois, and established a general store in Mt. Carmel, and bought and shipped the produce of this section of the country. Mr. Wood brought Robert with him in the spring of 1837, when he came west the second time, to assist him in the store as clerk. He entered upon his duties and remained in Mt. Carmel for one year, then Mr. Wood established a store at what is now known as Friendsville, and placed Robert in charge. At that time there were few houses there, and the country was sparsely settled. To give the village more prominence and attract the trade of the surrounding country, a post-office was established, and Mr. Parkinson named it Friendsville, in honor and recollection of the village of that name in Pennsylvania where he had passed his youth. He was appointed the first postmaster and held the office until 1841. In the fall of 1841 Mr. Wood concluded to remove back to Pennsylvania, which step was taken on account of the continued ill health of his wife. He made a proposition to Mr. Parkinson and Wm. R. Wilkinson, his two clerks, to enter into partnership with him and continue the business. An invoice of stock on hand was taken in both stores, and found to aggregate nearly eleven thousand dollars, about equally divided between the two stores. Mr. Parkinson was selected to go to Mt. Carmel, and Mr. Wilkinson to stay at Friendsville. Mr. Wood gave them three thousand dollars in stock, as an offset for services and time. The partnership thus entered into under the firm name of Wood & Parkinson, continued seven years. When the stock was run down and sold, Mr. Parkinson continued the business alone. During the life of the firm of Wood & Parkinson they were the leading merchants and produce shippers in Southern Illinois. They shipped large quantities of grain and pork, which was consigned to the eastern partner, and he would purchase goods in return and ship them west. The management of the business mainly depended on Mr. Parkinson, who was then comparatively a young man; but he was untiring, industrious, bold and aggressive, and possessed a quick, business mind. The business grew and prospered under his management. He thus laid solidly the foundations of his future business life. After the retirement of Mr. Wood he continued the business alone for the greater part of his life. He occasionally had partners, but only for a short time. In 1852 he built the flouring and saw-mill at Grand Rapids. He suffered severe losses at different times, but never gave up—the greater his losses, the higher his courage seemed to rise. He did not pine or fret, but went to work, and with his indomitable energy and perseverance, would wrench success from what others would abandon in despair. In June, 1877, he was one of the heaviest sufferers from the terrible cyclone that visited Mt. Carmel. His losses aggregated $35,000, and he was buried for three hours in the ruins of his building, which took fire, and it was only by the most herculean efforts on the part of the citizens that he was rescued from a horrible death. After a few days he was again at work and from the wreck gathered up his remaining resources, and soon was under way again. His credit, which he was always extremely careful of, was about all he had left, but it stood him good service now and enabled him to get started once more. His sons then went into partnership with him, and continued until his death, which took place April 8th, 1878. In his intercourse with men he was affable and agreeable, and made many strong friends, who were held to him as with hooks of steel.

On the 22d of November, 1842, he was united in marriage to Miss Frances J., daughter of Abraham and Hannah (Stewart) Russell. She was born in Wabash county, Ill., August 9, 1824. Her parents were natives of Nantucket, Mass. Mrs. Parkinson died March 22, 1877. There were ten children by that union, six of whom are living: Abraham R. died January 23, 1880, in his twenty-fourth year; James R., Ellen L., Mary E., Robert Edward, S. Frank B. are the names of the living. James R. and Robert Parkinson, under the firm name of Parkinson Bros., do a very large business in general merchandising, and also are extensive grain dealers. They have preserved the standing and credit that their father gave the house and name in his life.

JAMES W. RIGG.

SAMUEL RIGG, the father of James, was born in North Carolina, August 14, 1791. His father, Charles, was a soldier of the Revolution. He (Samuel) moved to Greenup county, on the Big Sandy, Ky., and there on the 27th of January, 1814, married Rachael Beauchamp, who was born in Pennsylvania, November 27, 1794. Samuel Rigg moved to Illinois, landing in Mt. Carmel December 25, 1817. There were then five in the family.

father, mother, Charles, George and Mrs. Beauchamp, the mother of Mrs. Rigg. Mr Rigg settled where James W. now lives, and there died April 1, 1858. His wife died July 3, 1874. They were both devoted Christians, and joined the church while quite young. There were eight children, seven sons and one daughter: James W., the subject of this sketch, was born on the place where he now lives, October 23, 1829. He was reared upon the farm, and remained at home until attaining his majority. In 1852 he married, then commenced farming for himself, and still continues on the farm, a view of which can be seen on another page. He made a profession of religion in 1844, and joined the M. E. church, and was licensed to exhort in 1853. On the 26th of January, 1867, he was licensed a local preacher by the Conference, in the Olney district. On the 16th of February, 1853, he was married to Justina, daughter of Peter and Justina (Joachims) Ravenstein. Her parents emigrated to America in 1851, and settled in Wabash county. There have been five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Rigg. Their names are Elizabeth, Rachael, wife of John G. Seiler, who have four children, named Rudolph Jacob, (—— Elmira, dead), Justina Matilda and Bertha Menetta; Matina Justina is the wife of James Tanquary, Mary Bertha wife of George E. Gilkerson; Peter Samuel married Matt Douglass, and have one son, named Earl Raoul; Lincoln James is a student at the Southern Normal, at Carbondale, Ill. Politically, Mr. Rigg is a Republican-Independent. In 1876 he was a charter member of the first Grange, and was appointed Gen. Deputy of Southern Illinois by the Master Grange.

JOHN M. HARRISON

Was born in Vincennes, Knox county, Ind., Nov. 1st, 1844. The family on the paternal side is of English ancestry. The grandfather of John H., came from England to America, when quite young, and settled in Baltimore, and there married. By that union was John H., the father of the present subject, born 1806. When he grew to manhood he adopted the ministry, and was ordained as such in the Christian Church. He came west on a mission to preach, and settled in Vincennes, and while traveling upon the circuit, he was drowned in attempting to ford White river, in Green county. The date of his death was Oct. 23, 1845. He married Sarah P. Wheeler, a native of Vincennes. She was the daughter of Henry D. and Esther (Polk) Wheeler, old settlers of Indiana. There were five children born to John H. and Sarah P. Harrison. John H. is the youngest son. He received his primary education in the public schools and in the University at Vincennes. He was brought up to habits of business and industry. He was in the woolen business until twenty years of age, then began studying medicine with a view of adopting it as the profession of his life. He spent two years in the drug business in St Louis. In 1874 he commenced the study of dentistry in Vincennes, and commenced business in connection with his preceptor in Colorado, traveling over the southwestern part of the state. He located for a while on Texas creek, and subsequently went to Texas, and in March, 1879, came to Mt. Carmel, Ills., and here located permanently. On the 15th of May, 1878, he was united in marriage to Miss Lotta, daughter of John P. and Elizabeth Young, of Knox county, Indiana. Two children were born to them, whose names are, Harry Young and Eleanor. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M., and also a member of the Chapter of Royal Arch Masons. He is master workman in the beneficiary order of A. O. U. W., and treasurer of the Lodge of I. O. G. T. Both he and his wife are members of the Christian church. Politically he is a Republican. Mr. Harrison, by close attention to business and superior workmanship in the dental line, has built up a large and lucrative practice.

THOMAS L. JOY,

The present editor and publisher of the *Republican*, Mt. Carmel, was born at Equality, Ill., Sept. 5th, 1850. He is the son of Ephraim and Ellen M. (Seed) Joy. His father is a native of Wabash county, and his mother is of Irish parentage, from the north of Ireland. She was a resident of Lawrence county, Ills., at the time of her marriage. Mr. Joy entered the ministry of the M. E. church at an early age. By his marriage with Ellen M. Seed there were four children, two of whom are living—Thos. L., and Andrew F., at present connected with the *Carmi Times*, as editor and publisher. Thomas L. commenced the printer's trade at the age of fifteen, in the office of the *New Era*, Carbondale, Ills, and remained there six months. The next vacation he worked for four months in the office of the *Alton Daily Telegraph*. He next found employment on the *Advocate*, Belleville, Ills., where he served as an apprentice for one year, at the end of which time he entered the job office of Woodward & Tiernan, St. Louis, Mo., and served an apprenticeship of three years. From the latter place he went to Lebanon, St. Clair county, Ills., and for three months had charge of the mechanical department of the *Journal*. He then went to Bridgeport, Lawrence county, in charge of the *Courier*. In 1872, in connection with his father and brother, under the firm name of E. Joy & Sons, he established the *Carmi Times*. Fifteen months later E. Joy retired, and the firm of Joy Bros. was formed, which continued until January, 1883. In August, 1880, Mr. Joy, on the part of the Joy Bros, went to Cairo, and there established the *Daily and Weekly News*. This paper was issued as a daily for five months, then for six months it was issued as a semi-weekly, when the office was closed and the paper discontinued.

On the 15th of January, 1883, he came to Mt. Carmel and took charge of the *Republican*, and at present conducts it as editor and proprietor.

ROBERT S. GORDON.

THE Gordon family is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. John Gordon, the grandfather, was born in Wheeling, Va., in 1763. He married Mary McKinnon, of Washington county, Pennsylvania. Soon after moved to Hamilton, Ohio, from there to Cincinnati, then to Evansville, Indiana, and in 1819 to Lawrence county, Illinois. There were six sons and two daughters in the family. Robert M., the father of Robert S., was the name of one of the sons. He was born in Washington county, Penn. He came west with his father in an early day, and to Wabash county, Illinois, in 1829, and settled in Mt Carmel. Here he followed merchandising and various other businesses, chief among which was hotel-keeping, brick-making, stock-trading, and subsequently studied law. Commenced the practice and drifted into politics, and became a local political leader. On several occasions he was a candidate for county office, and once for the legislature. In politics he was a Democrat of the Jackson school. He died Sept. 27, 1841. In 1823, at New Albany, Indiana, he married Elizabeth Collins, who was a native of Ohio; born March 11th, 1810. She died March 15, 1871. By the latter union there were two sons and four daughters. The eldest son died in infancy. Robert Squire Gordon, of whom we write, is the fifth in the family. He was born in Mt. Carmel, Wabash county, Illinois, August 26, 1838. His education in schools practically ended with his thirteenth year. He then became self-supporting. At the age of fifteen he commenced work on a farm. Soon after he went to his relatives in Charleston, Illinois, and there apprenticed himself to learn the carpenter trade. He served eighteen months when the war of the rebellion broke out. He then enlisted as a private, for the term of three years, in Co. B. 21st Regt. Ills. Vols. Infantry, Col. U. S. Grant, commanding. The date of his enlistment was May 9, 1861. He participated with his regiment in all the battles and skirmishes in which it was engaged up to Sept. 24, 1864, when he was detailed on secret service duty, and served in that capacity until the end of the war. He veteranized with his regiment, February 26, 1864. After the close of the war, Sept. 21st, 1865, he was detailed the second time by Major Gen. Stanley, and ordered on duty at Victoria, Texas, and finally mustered out and discharged Dec. 16, 1865, having been in active service four years and seven months. After Mr. Gordon's discharge from the service he remained in San Antonia, Texas, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. From the latter place he went to Pleasanton, in Atascosa county, and there engaged in the grocery trade. In May, 1868, he returned to Mt. Carmel, and here soon after engaged in farming. In Sept. 1871, in connection with Henry Utter, engaged in the dry goods business in Mt. Carmel, in which they continued until March, 1873. He remained out of business until Nov. 1875, then opened a drug store, and has continued in the drug trade until the present.

Politically he was originally a Douglas Democrat. He cast his first vote for Stephen A. Douglas, and was a great admirer of the "Little Giant" of the west, whom he knew personally. At the breaking out of the war, he was a loyal and staunch union man, and gave evidence of the faith that was in him by shouldering his musket and going to the front, and served with a regiment that became one of the historic organizations of the war. In 1868, he voted for U. S. Grant, his old colonel and commander, for president, and from that time to the present has voted the Republican ticket. In 1876, Mr. Gordon was elected Mayor of Mt. Carmel, and re-elected in 1877, and served until 1879. During 1877, when the city was visited by the terrible cyclone he, with the aid of the committee, distributed $14,000, which was donated to relieve the sufferers. In 1881, he was elected one of the county commissioners, and is credited with being one of the first Republicans elected to that position on a straight ticket. He was also, for three years, a member of the Board of Education.

In July, 1868, Mr. Gordon was happily united in marriage to Miss Mary L., eldest daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth (Penstone) Utter. She was born in Wabash county, Illinois, May 18, 1836. Her father was born in New Jersey, and came with his father Major Henry Utter, to Illinois in 1818. Her mother is a native of the same State, and came here in 1823. There have been six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, three of whom are living—two died in infancy and one in early childhood. The names of those living are Amy Ellen, Robert Abraham, and Walter Spafford. Mr. Gordon and wife are members of the Christian church. Mr. Gordon attached himself to that religious organization in 1865, when at home from the army on veteran furlough. He takes an active interest in the church government, and has filled the office of elder deacon, and has been one of its trustees for a number of years.

He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to the Mt. Carmel Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 239, and was W. M. for three years of Mt. Carmel Chapter, R. A. M., No. 159, and was its H. P. for three years. He was created a Knight Templar, by Gorin Commandery K. T., at Olney, Illinois. He was the first commander of T. S. Bowers Post G. A. R., No. 125, and at present is special mustering officer of the district.

JOHN T. BURKETT.

THE Burkett family is of German ancestry. The great-grandfather emigrated from Germany to America, bringing with him an only son named John. They settled in York county, Pennsylvania, where he resided until his death, which was occasioned by the explosion of a powder-mill, about the year 1814. John, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, moved to Circleville, Ohio, and, a short time after, came down the river with his family, and located at New Harmony, Indiana. He there became a member of what was then known as the

"New Harmony Community." He continued his residence in Posey county until his death. He was a regularly ordained minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

While a resident of Pennsylvania he married a Miss Byarts. There were several children by that union among whom was John, the father of John T. Burkett. He was born in York county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1809. He came West with his father's family, and resided in Posey county, Ind., until he became of age, when he came to Mt. Carmel, and here married Miss Julia A. Sharp, daughter of Luke Sharp, who emigrated from Shelbyville, Ky., to Gibson county, Ind., and from there came to Mt. Carmel. Mr. Burkett and his wife removed to Gibson county, Ind., and lived in that and Posey counties the remainder of their lives. There were four children born to them John T., our subject, is the youngest and only survivor of the family. He was born in Gibson county, Ind , Sept. 5, 1840, was raised on the farm, and received a good common-school education. At the age of twelve years he commenced clerking for the firm of Martin & Sharp in McLeansboro, Illinois, and subsequently engaged in the same business in Mt. Carmel. In 1864 he enlisted in Co. H, 136th Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and remained with the regiment until his term of enlistment expired, when he returned to his home, and soon after went to New Harmony, Ind., and engaged in sawing and shipping walnut lumber. Three years later he returned to Mt. Carmel, and opened a clothing store, which business he followed for three years. In December, 1872, he received the appointment of deputy sheriff, and served until 1876, when he received the nomination by the democratic party of sheriff, and was elected; served two years; then served as deputy county clerk, and in 1880 was elected circuit clerk. At the present time he is in that official position.

He has also been twice elected alderman of the city of Mt. Carmel. He is a member of the order G. A. R On the 6th of June, 1869, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary G., daughter of Geo. W. and Mary (Walker) Wheeler, of New Harmony, Ind. Mrs. Burkett is a native of Posey county, Ind. By that union there were two children. Harry, the only son, is still living; Bertie L., the daughter, died in early childhood. Mrs. Burkett is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

LOUIS KAMP

Was born in West Prussia, near Justrow, Sept. 11th, 1828. He is the son of Ludwig and Reneta (Schroader) Kamp. He received a good education in the excellent schools of his native country. In March, 1848, he left Prussia and emigrated to the United States. He landed in New York and from there went to Philadelphia, where he worked at the trade of cabinet making. He stayed in the latter place eleven months, then came west to Cincinnati, then to St. Louis, and traveled over the west, visiting the different places. In 1851 he returned to Philadelphia and remained there nearly one year, at which time his parents came over from Germany. In September, 1852, he came west the second time, and with the family stopped in Evansville, Indiana. His father bought a farm in Vanderberg county, and Louis stayed with him four years, then went west again, working at milling and millwrighting. Returning to Vanderberg county, in 1857, he worked at different occupations until 1860, when he bought a farm and built a shop, and followed the business of machinist. His shop was located on the banks of the Ohio river. He remained in this business until 1879, when he came to Mt. Carmel and purchased the Mock Flouring Mill, and here he has carried on the milling business to the present. A view of the mill may be seen by reference to another page of this work.

Both of Mr. Kamp's parents died in Vanderberg county. There were six sons and one daughter in the family, all of whom are yet living, except Robert, who was a soldier in the late war and was a member of Co. K of the 32d regiment Indiana volunteers. He was wounded in one of the battles, from which he never fully recovered, and died in London, Tenn., in 1863. Berthold, another brother, was also a member of the same company and regiment, and remained in the service three years. During the war, Mr. Kamp, the subject of this sketch, was a member of the Indiana legion, which was organized for border defence. He was second lieutenant in the company.

CHRISTY.

LAWRENCE CO.

CHRISTY TOWNSHIP is in the eastern part of the county, and is bounded on the north by Petty, on the east by Bridgeport, on the south by Lukin, and on the west by Richland county. The surface is divided between timber and prairie land, and is drained by the tributaries of Little Muddy, Little Raccoon, Indian, and Bonpas creeks.

The first permanent settler in the township was Benjamin Sumner, a native of North Carolina, who came in 1817, and on the 25th day of October of that year, entered the N. E. quarter of section 14, where he erected a small round log cabin. He had a wife and two children, Seley who died young, and Samuel who was born in Georgia, in 1815, and is still living on section 10, near Sumner. He was three times married. Simpson and Sullivan Sumner, of the town of Sumner, and Mrs. William Musgrove, children by the second marriage, are still living, and are among the old residents. Seven children of the third wife are yet living. About 1827, Mr. Sumner built an incline ox grist and flax mill on his premises. This was the first mill built in the township. He afterward kept a small general store on his place. He was a careful, industrious farmer, never spending any time in hunting or sporting of any kind. His industry was rewarded by large acquisitions of land which before his death, occurring on Christmas day, 1878, he divided among his children. At one time, when Mr. Sumner was away from home, his wife Elizabeth, who was an expert in the use of the rifle, shot a deer, and had it dressed and put away, on his return.

Moses Laws, a North Carolinian, came from that state in 1818. He was a widower with seven children, William, John, James, Lewis, Sarah, Elizabeth and Annie. All married in the county, and reared families. William married a sister of Benjamin Sumner, and settled on the site of Hadley; John on the state road north of that village and kept a stage stand, as early as 1838; James also on the state road in what is now Richland county; Lewis married Silva Basdin, and settled two and a half miles northeast of Sumner, where he reared a family The Laws now in the county, are descendants of William and Lewis. William Laws of Sumner is a son of Lewis. William Blanchard, a Kentuckian, in 1818 settled on section 13, where he resided for about ten or twelve years. Joseph Williams, came from Ohio, in 1819, and settled in the same section, just south of Benjamin Sumner, where he lived until his death, about twenty-five years ago. None of his family lived in the county. Samuel Stultz, a brother-in-law of Williams, came with him, and settled in the same neighborhood.

Peter Shidler arrived in the Spring of 1818, with a family of three or four girls and two boys. He located in section 10, and lived in a tent on the farm where Samuel Sumner now resides. He was a native of Ohio, and was the Nimrod of this part of the county. He was moreover, a lover of sport, and at his cabin the youngsters often gathered and joined in the merry dance. Jake and Tom Shidler, and Prov. Rawlings were the fiddlers. Shidler, a few years later, moved a mile northeast of Sumner, on the state road, and kept a tavern and stage stand. He built a double log-house, and subsequently, a frame. It is said he kept the best of corn-juice, at a "fippenny-bit" a drink, and on his table could always be found choice meats of deer and wild turkey, the fruits of his unerring rifle. He afterward moved over on the Embarras river, where he died. In 1821, Isaac Higgins, purchased Shidler's improvement in section 10, and lived there five years and returned to Ohio. Robert Higgins, his brother, also lived in the neighborhood, a short time. In 1820 John Gorden settled in section 11. Jacob Severey, an old resident of the county, is living in the township. In 1824, Eli Clubb, a native of Kentucky, came with a young wife and settled on section 11, where he reared a family. In 1824, Andrew Christy came from Ohio and settled north of Sumner, where he entered land. He had a large family, but none of its members remained in the county but William Y., who was born in Ohio, in 1806. He became one of the most prominent and influential men in this part of the county. He spent his life as a farmer, but, at the same time, possessing the confidence of the citizens, he did a great amount of public business, such as administering estates, etc., and also represented the county in the legislature for two terms. He died in January, 1869. The township and the prairie in which he settled are known by his name. J. S. Christy, in the drug business at Sumner, is his son. The first school in the township was taught by James Swainey, in 1823, in a log house that stood in section 11. Uncle Samuel Sumner relates that the boys turned the teacher out, because he would not treat. He finally yielded, and bought a bucket of whiskey and honey, on which they all got drunk. Prior to this school the children of the settlement attended the Spring Hill school, now in Bridgeport township. Early land entries: May 2d, 1818, Rezin Clubb entered the S. W. quarter of section 12; October

FARM RESIDENCE OF Mrs S.A. BLOOD, S. 8, T. 1, N. R. 10 E. SHELBY PRECINCT, EDWARDS CO. ILL.

RESIDENCE AND OFFICE OF DR. W. E. BUXTON, SAMSVILLE, EDWARDS CO. ILL.

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25th, 1817, Benjamin Sumner, the N. E. quarter of section 14; November 10th, 1818, Richard Heart the E. half of the S. W. quarter of section 15; September 8th, 1818, Henry Johnson, the N. E. quarter of section 26. The above are in T. 3, R. 13. Following are the names of those who have been members of the board of supervisors: Henry Sherraden, 1857, 1858; James French, 1859; Elijah Clark, 1860; Samuel Thorn, 1861; A. J. Warner, 1862; T. L Jones, 1863, 1864; William Gray, 1865; B. F. Warner, 1866; William Gray, 1867; Thomas L. Jones, 1868; M. E. Burnes, 1869; Caleb Hoopes, chairman, 1870; Henry Sherraden, 1871; Joshua Judy, 1872; Jesse P. Jones, 1873, 1874, chairman in 1875; George W. Petty, 1876; T. M. Stephens, 1877, 1878, chairman in 1879; George W. Petty, 1880; T. M. Stevens, chairman, 1881; E. R. Applegate, 1882, 1883.

SUMNER.

This thrifty and business-doing place sprung into existence with the building of the O. and M. R. R. through its site in 1854 and 1855. It was laid out in the spring of the former year, by Jacob May, a native of Pennsylvania, who settled in Richland county, in 1834. The original site of the town was on the N. W. ¼ of the N. E. ¼, and the N. E. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ of section 9, and the S W. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼ of section 4, T. 3, R. 13, and was surveyed and platted by Peter Smith, county surveyor, Jan. 27, 1854. Since that time there have been several additions laid out. The first sale of lots occurred February 9, 1854. They brought from $10 to $167, according to location. The land whereon the town was laid out was entered by Benjamin Sumner. Richard King, recently deceased, built a log cabin on its site a year or two before it was laid out. William Laws erected a small one-story frame house near the R. R. in the east part of the town, but it was not occupied till about 1856, when a saloon was kept in it by Benjamin Sumner. The first building in the town was a small one-story frame store-house, which can still be seen where it was erected, on lot 15, block 9, fronting the railroad on the north. It was built by Thomas L. Jones, and Jacob May placed in it a stock of goods in the spring of 1855. He was the first village merchant; and after his retirement from business, it was resumed, and has since been carried on by his sons, who have enlarged their building, and increased their stock, according to the demands of their growing trade. The next building that did duty as a store-house was a small one-story structure in the northern part of the town, erected by J. P. Tyffe, for a residence, and occupied with a stock of goods by Nicholas Shown, who operated the store for Mr. May. Following this, was a frame two-story dwelling, built by Jesse Landis, and completed in 1856. A portion of it was arranged into a store and used by Mr. May. This building is now known as the Landis house, and is occupied by the same, who built it. In the fall of 1855 Simpson Sumner erected a frame one-story dwelling and store-house, on the north side of Railroad street, and moved his family into it. In the winter of this year Sumner and Chauncey French opened a general stock of goods under the firm name of Sumner & French. The first hotel was built in the winter of 1855 or 1856 by J. C. W. Applegate, who moved into it in that year. It was called the Mansion House, and stands on the corner of Walnut and South avenue, and is the private residence of Mrs. John Walker. In 1856 James K. Spencer put up a blacksmithshop, and began the business of smithing. The town was incorporated in the winter of 1858-1859, uuder a special act of the legislature. The records were lost about 1870, and it is impossible to give a complete list of the first officers; but J. C. W. Applegate, Chauncey French, and Albert Sherraden, were on the board, and Joseph Hardecker was clerk. In 1873 it was incorporated under the general act as a village. The present officers are C. Hoopes, president; William Laws, William Dumpley, J. C. Casey, John Brian, H. Combs, C. H. Gordon; clerk, P. May and Joshua Judy; constable, E C. Davis.

The first resident physicians of the town were Drs. H. Smith, J. M. Bosart (still a resident), G. A. Williams, living in the vicinity, and ——— Sutton. The following are the names of some who have been intimately associated with the life and growth of the town: J. L and J. P. Jones; J. C. W. Applegate, who was a carpenter and builder; Chauncy French, who was for five years a merchant; Alfred Sherraden, also a merchant for a number of years; S. J. Elegood; T. R. Hazzard; Hoopes & Corrie, who for twelve years were prominent merchants; N. Barnes; William Laws; Warren May, who was identified with the progress of the town since its infancy; A. N. Lent, dealer in grain for several years, and an active business man; S. J. Eckensode, for ten years a merchant; S. K. Knox, who erected a distillery and engaged in other business. Thomas L. Jones, a native of Pennsylvania, came from Ohio, and in 1839 settled ten miles south of Sumner, in the vicinity of which he afterward moved. In 1861 he came into the town and began the business of a general merchant; in 1862 he formed a partnership with his brother, J. P. Jones, which continued till 1868, when they were burned out. He then engaged in the hardware business with his, son C. B. Jones, which still continues.

Prior to 1858 the children attended school about a mile west of town. In the fall of that year, the first schoolhouse, a small frame building, was constructed. In 1867 a two-story brick school building, with foundations 32x48 feet, was erected, and two teachers were employed. Some years later, a partition was put in the lower room, and a third teacher was added. In 1882 the building was partially torn down, remodeled and an addition 22x34 feet made. The whole was put under one roof, with a belfry in the centre. It is now a two-story building, containing six rooms, a principal's office, halls, cloak-rooms, etc. It is supplied with the most approved kind of school furniture. The property is worth about $10,000.

The school employs six teachers, and has a daily average attendance of about two hundred and eighty pupils.

The post-office was established in 1858, and was first kept by Nicholas Shown. It has since been under the incumbency of David Leighty and Caleb Hoopes.

In 1859, a citizens' committee purchased of Samuel Sumner one half acre of land, for burial purposes, a half-mile east of town, and deeded it to the village trustees, who by additions have increased it to an area of three acres. It is set with shade and ornamental trees and traversed by walks. It is yet under the control of the village board.

The New Light, now Christian denomination, built the first church in town, in 1864. It is a frame building, 60x63 feet, and was erected at a cost of about $2000. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. Maples, of Ohio. The Methodist Episcopal church was erected in 1868-9, at a cost of $6000. It stands on a foundation 70x36 feet, in the south part of the town, and is a neat building, with a steeple. It was dedicated by Bishop Bowman in May, 1874. The Christian (Campbellite) church was erected 1873 to 1875. It is a frame building, 70x40 feet, and cost about $1800. The Presbyterian church, a frame building, with a belfry, was erected in the southwestern part of the town, in 1881, at a cost of about $1400.

PRESENT BUSINESS.

Sumner Flouring Mills were built in 1877, by Milligan, Brian & Co., and operated by them till 1882, when the firm was changed, and the building was remodeled and reconstructed. It is now a three-story brick, and is equipped with twenty-five set of rolls, and has a capacity of four hundred barrels.

Globe Mills were built by Sexton, Milligan & Co., in 1882. The building is a frame, three and a half stories high, with sheet-iron lining. It contains four sets of burrs and a double set of rolls, and has a capacity of one hundred barrels a day. It is at present merely a custom mill.

A building was put up by Knox, Burget & Clements, in 1868, for a distillery, but the business did not prove a success. In 1870 Gregg & Sheppard put into it two sets of burrs and milling machinery. In 1878 J. W. Witters purchased the property and has since operated the mill.

Woolen Mill was built about 1866, and is known as a one-set mill. Its capacity is 100 to 150 yards of fabric a day. For about ten years it did a good business, but since then it has been confined to custom work, for two or three months in the season.

Planing Mill—Was established by Combs Brothers in 1876, in the eastern part of the town. In 1882, a new mill was built in the central part. It does planing, dressing, matching, scroll-sawing, and all kinds of turning.

Brick Yard.—Henry Bowman, prop'r. Capacity of kiln, 200,000 bricks. Guess & Scaggs—capacity 200,000.

Physicians.—J. M. Bosart, A. Q. Baird, W. B. Bedell, Z. D. French, David Burget.

General Stores.—Merion May, Eckenrode & Hoopes.

Drugs.—W. W. Shepherd, John Burget, J. S. Christy.

Groceries.—F. A. Baird, W. F. Guess, Westall & Saxton, Brian & Huston, Clippinger & Bro.

Hardware, Stoves, etc.—T. L. Jones & Son.

Restaurant and Confectionery.—Gregg Bartram.

Bakery.—John Achley.

Books and Stationery.—Miss Emma Turner, W. S. Hoopes.

Agricultural Implements.—T. L. Jones & Son, E. R. Applegate.

Jewelry.—B. F. Lent, W. D. Gelpin.

Milliner.—Mrs. W. H. Corrie, Mrs. A. Milligan, Mrs. Milton Turner.

Dressmaker.—Mrs. E. R. Donahey.

Furnishing Goods and Millinery.—C. H. Garden.

Harness.—William Schuder, Lewis Bowman.

Shoe Shops.—J. Turner Newman, William Schmalhausen.

Lumber Dealers.—Combs Bros.

Blacksmiths.—D. A. Westall and Sons, G. W. Morgan and Son, Clay Smith.

Carpenters and Architects.—Neely, Maggy & Co.

Butchers.—Perry Musgrove, E. Henry, William Morstell.

Furniture.—T. M. Stephens.

Hotels.—Empire House, Mrs. Mary Freese; Farmers' House, Jesse Landis; Central House, J. N. Reel.

Livery Stables.—E. C. Davis, Charles Kitchen.

Photography.—R. H. Gosslee.

Marble Yard.—H. M. Wagner.

Tailor.—J. Latham.

Dentists.—Fross and Stoltz, J. T. Dollahan.

Wagon and Carriage Maker.—Jacob Kronemiller.

Barbers.—Salisbury & Barrett.

Stock Dealers.—S. R. Robinson, William Laws.

Insurance Agents.—C. B. Jones, W. B. Smith.

Sewing Machines and Organs.—John Milburn.

Justices of the Peace.—Joshua Judy, Jacob Hustin.

Post-master.—Caleb Hoopes.

SOCIETIES.

Harmony Chapter, No. 35, R. A. M., was first organized at Lawrenceville, Oct 3rd, 1856, and removed under special dispensation of John M. Pierson, G. H. P., to Sumner, August 10, 1870. First officers appointed were, N. B. Huff, H. P.; C. Hoopes, King; C. B. Jones, Scribe; W. D. Gelpin, P. S.; T. M. Stevens, C. H.; J. R. Jones, R. A. C.; S. G. Ellegood, M., 3d V.; T. R. Hazzard, M., 2d V.; J. C. Judy, M., 1st V.; A. Washburn, Tyler. The present membership is 47, and the financial condition good.

Joppa Lodge, No. 334, A. F. and A. M., was organized under dispensation, February 1st, 1860, with William F. Hite, M. Master; Bozwell W. Hill, Sr., Warden; Joseph Evans, Jr. Warden; John W. Watts,

Jr. Deacon; H. Bopp, Tyler; Isaac Evans, Scc'y. The Lodge worked in this manner till October 2, 1860, when it was chartered with officers as above, and fifteen members. The present membership is eighty-six. The chapter owns a three-story brick building, valued at $5,000, with furniture worth $500. The lodge is in good financial working condition.

Sumner Lodge, No. 2821, *K. of H.*, was organized August 30, 1882, with fourteen charter members. Charter officers were—Z. D. French, D.; J. S. Christy, A. D.; H. A. Murphy, V. D.; B. F. Kilgore, P. D.; Wm. H. Westall, R.; Lewis Hite, F. R.

Sumner Council, No. 56, was organized under dispensation, Jan. 23d, 1872. The first officers were—T. R. Hazzard, T. I. G. M.; A. H. Lewis, D. G. M.; J. P. Jones, P. Con. of W.; N. B. Huff, Treasurer; C. B. Jones, Recorder. It has a present membership of forty-six.

Sumner Lodge, No. 249, *I. O. O. F.*, was instituted and chartered October 15, 1858, at Hadley, whence it was subsequently moved to Sumner. The charter members and officers were—William E. Robinson, E. Latrop, Aaron Dailey, Philo Bell, and B. F. Haynes. The present membership numbers thirty-five, and the financial condition of the lodge is excellent.

HADLEY.

This village was laid out on the southwest corner of section 6, township 3, range 13, by William and Lindsay Laws, under the name of Fertile City. It was surveyed and platted Sept. 16, 1853, by Peter Smith, county surveyor; and the plat was recorded October 4th, 1853. On the site of the town stood a horse-mill, built by William Laws as early as 1835. At one time a considerable amount of business was done at this point. Among the early business men were William E. Robinson, Logan and Dailey, Yocum and Miller, James French, D. L. Wilson, S. R. Robinson and T. Green. A steam saw and flour-mill, built by Lindsay Laws, was in operation here some years ago. The town has now gone out of existence. Black Jack Post-office, which was located at a point two miles northwest of Sumner, was moved to Hadley about 1856. William E. Robinson was the first post-master.

BIOGRAPHIES.

CALEB HOOPES,

The efficient postmaster at Sumner, was born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, June 11th 1827. His father, Eber Hoopes, was a native of Chester county, same State. His grandfather was a Quaker of English birth. His mother's maiden name was Hannah Yerkes, who being a Methodist in religious faith, caused the excommunication of his father from the Friends' Society through the matrimonial alliance. Of a family of eight children, Caleb was the sixth in order of birth. Eber Hoopes was by profession a civil engineer and merchant. He died in November, 1835. After the war of 1812, he merchandised in Nashville, Tennessee. Caleb located in Crawfordsville, Indiana, in 1834. For a number of years he engaged his services as clerk in dry goods establishments in Wabash township. In 1850, he went to Vincennes where he continued in the same business, and in 1851 he came to Lawrence county. He enlisted in the month of September, 1862, in Co. I. 130th Regt. Ills. Vol., in which service he was made 2d sergeant. He participated in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hill, Black River Bridge, Vicksburg and Jackson, Mississippi. He was in the service one year. Mr. Hoopes had seen service before, having been an equal length of time in Co D. 1st Indiana Regiment, under Colonel James B. Drake. He came to Sumner in 1864, when for twelve years he engaged in the business of general merchandising. In May, 1867, he was appointed postmaster of Sumner, a place he has since successively held. He was married to Margaret C. Denison, daughter of William and Elizabeth Denison, December 2d, 1852. By this union there are six living children, Sarah E., Mary E., Thomas F., Margaret M., Martha J., and William S., and two dead, Ida and Robert D. Politically, Mr. Hoopes is a pronounced and influential Republican. He is a most genial gentleman; a true friend and honest official.

DR. HUGH A. MURPHY.

The medical fraternity of Lawrence county, numbers in its ranks no more successful practitioner than Dr. Hugh A. Murphy. He was born in Wabash county, Indiana, June 29th, 1845. His father, James Murphy, was a farmer, a native of Virginia, whence he came to Indiana about the year 1836. In the family were twelve children, eight of whom are living. Of these the five sons were William M., a commercial traveler in Missouri; David, a farmer in Iowa; Wicks, an editor and publisher in Kansas; Nathan, a commercial traveler in Iowa,

and the subject of this sketch. In common with his brothers Hugh obtained a fair common school education. Upon the breaking out of the war his patriotism led him to enlist in his country's service, which he did Sept. 26th, 1861, in Co. B. 47th Regt. Indiana Vol. Inf. In the service he remained until Dec. 13, 1865. Much of the time he was engaged in hospital duties, as an assistant. Here he acquired a love for the study of medicine, which he vigorously prosecuted under the tuition, first of Dr. Perry, then of Dr. M. D. Frazer, of Bridgeport, Lawrence county, Illinois. In September, 1867, he went to Cincinnati, when he entered the Ohio Medical College. After attending a course of instruction there he commenced practice in chancery, Lawrence county, Illinois, where he has most successfully followed it for fifteen years. In April, 1883, he, in connection with J. M. Bosart, bought the drug store of W. W. Shepherd, in Sumner, to which place he moved and now lives. He was married to Emma Kingsbury, daughter of Harlie and Mary Kingsbury, natives of Ohio, of Puritan stock, March 15th, 1871. By this union there have been born four children—Carrie Laura, Hugh K., Milton F., and Mary G., by name. The Doctor is a Democrat, politically; a member of the Masonic, and of the Knights of Honor Orders.

DR. JAMES O. McDOWELL

WAS born in Lawrence county, New York, Nov. 18th, 1843. His father, Harvey Theodore McDowell, was, in early life, engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods, but exchanged this occupation for that of carpentering, which he has constantly followed since. In New York he married Mary E. Howe, and by her had two sons, William Edward and James O. Mrs. McDowell died in 1846. William E. in 1856. In the year 1859 father and son came West, making a tour of the state of Illinois, occupying six or seven months, and finally locating in Olney, Richland county, where they remained two years, and where his father was united in marriage with Sarah Nelson. Harvey T. and wife soon after located in Franconia, Richland county, where they have since continued to reside. James O. McDowell, wishing to see more of the world, traveled north through Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, returning after two years' wandering. Having acquired a fair common school education, and being by nature fitted for professional life, he entered upon the work of teaching immediately upon his return to his home, in what is known as the Curtis District, in Edwards county. After a six months' term he returned to carpentering, which he had followed in connection with his father, only again to yield up the plane and saw for school-room work, upon the recurrence of the winter months, this time in the Sugar Creek district, same county. In 1867 he entered the office of Dr. Clark, at Franconia, as a student of medicine. He next attended lectures in the Cincinnati Medical Institute, from which institution he graduated in 1873. He had, before this, practiced with Dr. Bates, with whom he formed a co-partnership which continued during five years. After graduation he came to Sumner, where he has since resided. For four years he followed the drug business, and in 1881 he took possession of the Christy farm, where he now resides. Although he farms largely, his old time patrons will not permit his absolute retirement from his profession. He married Clara J. Foster, daughter of Charles Foster, October 6th, 1874. By her he has five children, one son and four daughters, Jessie May, Charles Melvin, Carrie Ethel, Mamie Elsie and Vida Ann, by name. He is an uncompromising Democrat. He comes of patriotic stock, numbering among his ancestors soldiers of both the Revolutionary war and war of 1812, in which last his grandfather was a drum-major. Genial, courteous, generous, and eminently social, the doctor has many warm friends.

G. W. PETTY

WAS born in Perry Co., Ohio, May 18th, 1834. His parents, who were natives of the state of New Jersey, were early settlers in Ohio, whence they came to Lawrence county, Illinois, in the year 1838. His father's name was Joseph Petty, whilst the maiden name of his mother was Elizabeth Clover. Joseph Petty's ancestors were French and his wife's German. In the family were seven sons and four daughters. Of these, the subject of this sketch was the fourth in order of birth. Of the eleven children, two, the oldest and youngest, Peter and Perry, by name, are dead. The others are all living in the neighborhood where the parents first located in Lawrence county. By name they are Mary Ann, Balsor, George W., William, Moses, Jacob, Lavinia, Nancy E. and Hannah. Joseph Petty was among the substantial, energetic farmers of his vicinity. Upon coming west his first move was to pay $500 for a tract of eighty acres of land, although it was surrounded by the finest prairie, open to entry from the Government, at $1.25 per acre. His reason for making the investment was, that a log cabin was ready for occupancy. In life, he was quite successful, owning at one time as much as eight hundred acres about the old homestead. He died in April, 1864; his widow still lives. G. W. Petty had like opportunities afforded the youth of his section of country for acquiring an education. He was married to Sarah Jane Burget, on the 8th of November, 1859, by whom he has six children. The marriage ceremony was performed by Isaac Potts, at that time Judge of the county court. The names of the children of G. W. and Sarah J. Petty are: Annie Laurie, Belle E., Rosa C., Nellie, George and William. Mr. Petty is a Democrat, as he expresses it, he was rocked in a Democratic cradle, reared in the Democratic faith, from which he has never departed. He held the position of Road Commissioner three terms, the last of which he served as President. He is a member of the Masonic order, in which he takes great interest. He was representative from the Blue

OLD HOMESTEAD.

RESIDENCE, STOCK & GRAIN FARM (607 ACRES) OF JOHN CURTIS, SEC. 33, T. 1 N. R. 10 E. SHELBY PRECINCT, EDWARDS CO. ILL.

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Lodge in 1876, and of the Chapter, in the Conclave of the Grand Commandery in Chicago, in 1880. He is, as he has always been, a farmer, although for two and a half years he was the proprietor of a drug store in Sumner.

Dr. ZEBA D. FRENCH.

In few professions do men endear themselves so much to their patrons as in the practice of medicine, and he whose name appears above is no exception to the quite universal rule. Dr. French was born in Dubuque, Iowa, June 24th, 1837. His father, Chauncey French, was by chance a native of Indiana, having been born in that state when his father's family were on their way west from Massachusetts. By avocation he was a farmer and stock dealer, which he varied by two years' experience in mining, prosecuted in Iowa and Wisconsin, and merchandising which he followed about six years in Sumner, Lawrence county. The later years of his life he passed upon his farm in the vicinity of the same village, where he died in October, 1869. His wife, whose maiden name was Jane Travis, died in 1859. To them were born ten children, five of whom are now living; William W., a railroad employee in Kansas; Martha, now in California; Jennie Sumner, of Sumner; Henry Clay, a railroad conductor in Kansas, and the subject of this sketch. The family came to Lawrence county when the doctor was but two years old, in 1839. Zeba D. French obtained a fair common school education, which was supplemented by a year's attendance in the High School at Evansville, Indiana, in 1856–57. He early became infatuated with the study of medicine, and entered the office of Dr. Panebaker of Sumner as a student. This he followed up with study under Dr. H. Smith a year, then with Dr. W. W. Hilt, of Vincennes, Indiana, and attendance upon lectures in the Chicago Medical College in 1859–60. Late in 1860 he began the practice of his profession in Charlotteville, Illinois. In 1861, when the call was made for soldiers in behalf of the cause of the Union, he enlisted in the first company that went out from Lawrence county, Co. I. 8th Regiment Illinois, three months' men. In November following he re-enlisted in the 11th Missouri, where he was promptly placed in the hospital department as Hospital Steward. He was with his command in this capacity until August, 1864. The duties of his position he discharged with credit. After his term of service, he entered the Iowa Medical College, at Keokuk, Iowa, whence he graduated, in 1865. The same year, April 23rd, he was united in marriage with Mary Frances Crawford, daughter of John B. and Elizabeth Crawford, natives of New York. By her he has two children, Nellie Z., born July 4th, 1867, and Earl Chauncey, born Nov. 27th, 1876. His wife died in Ripley county, Missouri, where the doctor was engaged in practice about three years, Feb. 27th, 1877. He was married to his present wife, Elizabeth Cowden, daughter of J. P. Cowden, Oct. 11th, 1882. The doctor is a very pronounced Republican; a member of the Masonic, Odd Fellows and Knights of Honor orders, and of the Centennial Medical Society. He is faithful in the discharge of all duties; firm in his friendships and skilled in his profession.

RUSSELL.

LAWRENCE CO.

RUSSELL township is bounded on the north by Crawford county, on the east by the Wabash, on the south by Allison, and on the west by Lawrence and Bond. The northern and western portions were originally, and are still, to some extent, heavily timbered. A part of Purgatory Swamp is embraced by the township, in the southwest. Most of congressional township 4 north, range 10 west, is an elevated sandy plain. Sugar creek flowing into Purgatory Swamp, and Flat creek emptying into the Wabash at Russellville, are the principal sources of drainage.

The first settlements in the township were made at Russellville, the site of an Indian village, about the year 1809 or '10. Among those who, at this time, made homes here were Samuel and Jonathan Allison, whose name is borne by the prairie lying principally south and west. They came from Kentucky with families. Samuel's children were Daniel, John, Isaac, Richard, Samuel, Jr., Nancy, Lydia, and Phebe. Jonathan had three sons, Isaac, David, and Joseph, and two daughters, Phebe and Nancy. Frederick and Ezra Allison were married sons of Samuel, having families when the Allisons came to prairie. The fort was built in the spring of 1812, as a protection against the Indians, and stood in what is now the northern part of Russellville It was projected and built by Samuel Allison. About this time, 1809 or 10, or shortly after, came Thomas Mills, William Stockwell, William Hogue, Daniel and Henry Kuykendall, and a man named McBane, all of

whom became inmates of the fort, and probably assisted in its construction. Mills was from Kentucky and had eight children, viz., Edward, John, Thomas, Jr., Mary, Lydia, Amy, Rebecca, and Matilda. He had prior to entering the fort made an improvement about two hundred yards north of its site, to which in the spring of 1815, he returned, and which was his permanent home. Stockwell was likewise a Tennesseean. His childen were Wm., Jesse, Henry, Thompson, Michael, Rachel, and Eliza. The brothers Kuykendall came from Ohio. Henry was married and lived on the present site of Russellville. Hogue immigrated from Kentucky, and had one son, Jeremiah. He settled on the N. W. ¼ of section 28, township 5, range 10, and subsequently moved to a point opposite Terre Haute, and there died. McBane had one son and two daughters, Mary and Ellen. He located about three-fourths of a mile north of Russellville. The Indian hostilities checked immigration till 1815. Then came Peter Price from Ohio, with nine children, Henry, Peter, Jr, Michael, David, George, John, William, Mary, and Sarah, and settled on the N E. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of section 15, township 4, range 10. In 1818 he moved to the E. ½ of S. E. ¼ of section 33, township 5, range 11. With Price came his cousin Jeremiah Price, also a married man. One Garner, from Ohio, about this time, 1815, settled on the S. W. ¼ of section 10, township 4, range 10. In the same neighborhood lived a family of Manns, who came from Ohio. Joseph and James Baird, probably as early as 1814, settled on the N. W. ¼ of section 18. James was shot by an Indian while plowing. William Miller, in 1816, brought from Ohio, a family of nine children, viz, Robert, John, Jane, Thomas A., Samuel, Elizabeth, Rachel, and Belinda, and settled on the N. W. ¼ of section 28, township 5, range 10. Israel Price came with Miller, and settled in the township. Samuel and Eli Harris, came from Tennessee, with families, in 1815, and settled on section 13, in what was known as the Christian settlement. Samuel had two sons, John and Perzas, and two daughters. Eli was one of the earliest teachers in Centre school-house, and also taught singing school there. Chas. Emmons, formerly from Virginia, came to the township from Kentucky, in 1818, and settled permanently on the W. ½ of section 3. He brought with him nine children, William, Wesley, Charles, Sinclair, Thornton, Wyley, Martha, Elizabeth, and Fannie. In this year, came the Pinkstaff families, from Kentucky. Andrew Pinkstaff settled on the S. ½ of the N. W. ¼ of section 2, where he made his permanent home, and died at the age of about ninety-nine years. He had served as a soldier in the war of the revolution. His son, John, brought five children, Andrew, John, Owen, Nancy, and Cynthia, and settled on the N. E. ¼ of the S. E. ¼ of section 3, township 4, range 11, where he died at the age of about seventy-five years. The Pinkstaff family is a quite numerous one in the northern part of the county. John Felton, came from Pennsylvania, a single man, in 1818. Married Huldah Harriman, and settled on the S. E. ¼ of section 29, township 5, range 11. The Harriman family came from New York. The children were John, Luke, Stephen, and Huldah, just mentioned, and Clarissa. John was a mechanic. Samuel Haskins, also from New York, in 1818, had a family of five children, Robert, Hiram, Samuel, Abigail, and Maria. He settled about a mile southeast of Russellville, and kept a hotel. One Lamfere, with a family, was among the earliest arrivals. About 1818, he established a ferry a short distance below the present site of Russellville. It continued in operation about ten or twelve years. The boat was sufficient to carry a team and wagon. Austin Tann, a negro, who had been an inmate of the fort, and was afterward a member of the Shaker community, about 1820, settled on the N. W. ¼ of section 10, township 4, range 11. He was quite intelligent, and was influential among those of his own race. The central portion of so much of Allison prairie, as lies in the township, was but little settled until about 1829 or '30. At this time Adam Lackey, John Ashbrook, and John Organ, all settled in section 8. Peyton Moler settled on the S. ½ of section 5; James Vance, on the N. W. ¼ of section 9; Jas. Fisher, on the N. W. ¼ of section 17; Abijah Emmons, on section 18; and James Mickey, on the S. W. ¼ of that section. The latter was from Pennsylvania with a family of seven children.

The first white child of American parents, born in Lawrence county, was E. P. Tyffe, in Russellville, July 17, 1812. He died March 12, 1878.

In 1817 a school was taught in an old cabin that stood on the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 4, township 4, range 10. A round log school-house was built about 1822 on the southwest quarter of section 5. Samuel Borden, a young man from New Jersey, taught the first school. The first school in the western part of the township was taught by Borden in a log school-house about 1821. Little Village Cemetery was laid out by John Mills in 1818, just north of Russellville. Old Mr. McBane was the first person buried here; the next was Samuel Allison, and the third, Daniel Kuykendall.

About the year 1809 or 10, several families of Baptists from Kentucky settled north of the site of Russellville, in Lawrence and Crawford counties. Elder Thomas Kennedy and Daniel Parker preached for this community; and in 1817 a church was organized at the house of Thomas Mills. In 1821 the society built a log house of worship on the site of the cemetery, now owned by Mr. Tewalt, above the village. The house, after years of use, rotted and went to decay, but the venerable society that met within its rude walls still exists under the name of Canaan Church, whose house of worship now occupies the site about four miles north of Russellville, in Crawford county, to which the primitive Little Village church was removed. Among the pious families who were active and instrumental in the affairs of this ancient society were the brothers Samuel and Jonathan Allison, Frederick and Ezra Allison, sons of Samuel and

Richard Allison, and Richard Highsmith, leaders of the flock, and the Mills.

Following will be found the first land entries: Aug. 10, 1814, William Howard entered the southwest quarter of section 14, township 4, range 11. January 24th, 1815, John Dunlap entered the northeast quarter of section 13. May 13, 1815, Samuel Allison entered the southeast quarter of section 13. August 13, 1814, Samuel Harris entered the southwest quarter of section 13. August 8, 1815, Moses Turner entered the northeast quarter of section 15, township 4, range 11.

The following is a list of supervisors, with their terms of office: Andrew Pinkstaff, 1857; A. C. Baird, 1858-1859; Capt. John Tilton, 1860, 1861; James N. Allison, 1862, 1863; D. H. Morgan, 1864; J. N. Allison, 1865-1867; Josiah Tewalt, 1868; Francis M. Pinkstaff, 1869: Josiah Tewalt, 1870-1872; H. B. Broyles, 1873; T. E. Adams, 1874; Charles Pinkstaff, 1875: Joel Harmon, 1876; Adam Lackey, 1877; Thomas G. Cecil, 1878, 1879 (chairman in 1880, resigned, and John P. Price chosen to the vacancy); J. P. Price, 1881, 1882, 1883.

RUSSELLVILLE

occupies the site of an Indian town called Little Village. A number of small mounds were in existence, and were burial-places. The grave of Little Turtle is still pointed out. From it, a few years since, was exhumed the figure of a turtle, which the implacable enemy of the pale-face had worn with a chain about his neck. The town was laid out by David Price on location 5, township 4, range 10, and was surveyed and platted by S. Dunlap, county surveyor, October 26, 27, 28, 1835. It was named in honor of August, Andrew and Clement Russell, three brothers, from Kentucky, who, in 1835, built a saw-mill and manufactured the lumber for the first buildings in the town. Since that time the village has had eight saw and grist-mills. The present frame two-story, two-run flouring mill, erected by George W. Toreman in 1881, is a rebuilding of that put up by T. J. Kyle in 1855, which was burned in 1880. Ferdinand Vandeburg sold the first goods in a small frame store-house built in 1834 or '35. A. R. Slosson, now of Vincennes, built the first blacksmith shop in 1837. About this time David Price established a ferry and built a boat sufficient to carry a team. The first (frame) school-house was built soon after the town was laid out, and served its purpose till the present frame two room house was built at a cost of about $1600 in the fall of 1861. The post-office was established in 1835. A frame church was built by the Christian Denomination about 1845. In 1873 it was rebuilt at a cost of $500 or $600. The town was first incorporated in 1872. In 1875 it was a second time incorporated under the general law of Illinois.

PRESENT BUSINESS.

Physician.—T. J. Ford, J. J. McKibbon.
Druggists.—Anderson Brothers.
General Stores—W. E. Fitch, J. Leonard & Co.
Grocer.—W. H. Thomas.
Blacksmith and Cabinet Maker.—W. A. Boring.
Carpenter and Wagon Maker.—Henry Dugan.
Shoemaker.—T. A Hall.
Post-master.—J. B. Regan.
Hotel.—Mrs. Diana Falls.

For a distance of one and a-half miles along the Wabash, south of Russellville, including its site, existed many small mounds of earth. They were usually about fifty feet in circumference, and were commonly found in small groups. Some of them have been explored in the interest of science, and specimens of pottery, implements of war, a toy, a copper kettle, etc., have been removed. A quantity of bones were also exhumed, showing that these mounds were burial-places.

SHELBY.

EDWARDS CO.

THIS political division of Edwards county occupies the northwestern part, and is bounded on the north by Richland county, on the east by Salem and Albion precincts, on the south by Albion and on the west by Wayne county, from which its territory extends east, excluding one tier of sections from range 10. North and south it embraces all between the northern limit of the southern tier of sections of town. 2, north, and the southern line of the third tier, from the north of town. 1, south. The surface is generally level, but slightly undulating localities occur. It was originally timbered, except that Long Prairie in the east, Village Prairie in the southeast and Sugar Creek Prairie were open areas. Timber, much of which is of recent growth, is quite abundant, and is an important source of wealth. The varieties of hard wood are well represented. Corn, oats and wheat are the principal products, the last being the staple. Apples are quite abundant. The principal streams are the Little Wabash, Fox river and Sugar creek. The latter enters the precinct at section 35, town 2, north, and flows southwest, into the Little Wabash at section 17, town. 1, north, draining the northern part of the precinct.

The earliest permanent settlements were made by Jonathan Shelby, after whom the precinct was named, Thomas Carney, John Bell and Lot Sams, a short account of whose life will be found in the chapter devoted to Salem precinct. These pioneers fixed their homes in the wilderness, far in advance of civilization. In the year 1815, Shelby and Carney, with their families, came in company from Tennessee, having stopped a year in Grayville. The former settled on the northwest quarter of section 34, township 1 north, range 10. His children were Nile, Jonathan, Jr., William, Jennings, Jackson, Nancy, Oripy, Jency, Seley and Patsey, two or three of whom came to Illinois, as a part of their father's family. He was an active and energetic man, and held the office of justice of the peace for many years. In 1831 he moved to the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 18, township 1 north, and there, on the Little Wabash, in 1835, built the first water-mill in the precinct. It was of a rude and primitive character, but proved a substantial benefit to the community. His death occurred at the mill property about the year 1838. The Shelby family is one of the most numerous in the precinct. Carney settled on the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 34, township 1, north. Two or three of a family of eight grown children he brought to the precinct with him, and was a leading farmer and highly respected citizen. This gentleman held the office of county commissioner for a number of years. To him belongs the honor of erecting the first mill in the precinct in the year 1832. It was a horse-power-mill, and rude in construction, but a valuable aid in those early times. About 1844, Carney moved to Missouri and there died twelve or fifteen years ago. John Bell was a native of South Carolina, of German descent. He moved with his parents to Kentucky, where he married, and subsequently went to Tennessee, where he married again, his first wife having died in Kentucky. He enlisted in the army of 1812, and served his country about one year. In 1815 he moved to Illinois with his family, consisting of his wife, Elizabeth Carney, sister of Thomas, already mentioned, and five or six children, and settled on the southwest quarter of section 27, where he resided all his life. He was a plain, unassuming farmer, and was noted for his peaceable disposition and good, neighborly qualities. Harrison C. Bell, his third child, now resides on the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 10, township 1, south, and is a farmer and Baptist minister.

An interruption, accidental or otherwise, occurs at this point, in the course of immigration, and the next permanent settler is met with in the year 1826. Then came Stephen Mounts with his family, which consisted of his wife, whose maiden name was May Stinnett and several children, from Indiana. Three of his children are yet living. Mr. Mounts was a plain, unassuming farmer, an industrious man and good citizen. This gentleman, moreover, was a patriot and served in the Black Hawk war, in Captain C. S. Madding's company. Henry Warmouth, a Tennessean, with his wife and children, Mary, Luciuda, Judy, John, Isaac and Philip, (twins) and Margaret, arrived in 1827 or 1828, and settled on the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 23, which was his permanent home. Henry Curtis came from Tennessee in the year 1828. He had a wife and six children, viz.: William, John, Isaac, Mary, Ann and Jincy. This gentleman was of an unsettled disposition, changing his home frequently. Field sports, such as hunting, occupied much of his time and attention, but he worked at various odd jobs, including carpentry. Mr. Curtis died about the year 1848. William, his son, was four times married, and raised quite a numerous family of children. The

FARM RESIDENCE OF JAMES P. FROST, SEC. 9, T. 1, N. R. 10. E. SHELBY PRECINCT, EDWARDS CO. ILL.

FARM RESIDENCE OF Wm H. MEDLER, SEC. 34, T. 1, S.R. 10 E. ALBION PRECINCT, EDWARDS CO. ILL.

Curtises are among the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of Shelby precinct. In the same year and from the same state came Rese Shelby, with his wife and eight children, viz : David, Evans, Garrison, Semple, Moses, Lotta, Betsy and Holden. He settled on the southwest quarter of section 34, township 1 N. He was a plain farmer and good citizen. His death took place more than twenty years ago. His widow died in 1880, at an advanced age. To the year 1828 belongs also the immigration of Champion S. Madding. He was a native of Virginia, and when seven or eight years of age, left that state and moved, with his father's family, to Tennessee, where he married and followed farming till he set out for Illinois, with his wife and five children, William C., Isabel, L. B., Sallie and J. M. After a short sojourn in Richland county, he settled on section 11, township 1 N. He had, at different times, three wives, and reared eight children. Mr. Madding was a soldier in the Florida, and a captain in the Black Hawk wars, commanding a company on the banks of the Mississippi, in the battle resulting in the surrender of Black Hawk. He was a large, powerful man, weighing 225 pounds. He was one of the early regular Baptist ministers and the frequent companion, in preaching, of Rev. Jere Doty. The oldest living settler of Shelby precinct is Starling Hill. He was born in Washington county, Kentucky, in the year 1803. Limited as were his early educational advantages, he has, by indomitable perseverance and steady effort, made himself thoroughly well informed. While in his native state he followed farming and shoemaking. At the age of twenty-five, with his wife and three children, Clarissa, Mary M. and Sidney, in a four horse wagon, he came to Illinois, and first settled near the site of the village of West Salem, where he built a log house and cleared some land. In 1829 he moved to the northwest quarter of section 11, township 1 south, range 10 east, entered land and began improvement. Mr. Hill's occupation has been that of a farmer and stock-raiser. He is now retired and resides with his son, on the old homestead, at the age of eighty years. His wife was Elizabeth Bassett, by whom he had sixteen children, and in addition to these he also reared twelve orphans. For a period of three months he served in the Black Hawk war in Captain Madding's company. Marcus Johnson and family came to the precinct among the early settlers, and lived in the northeastern part of section 35. Thomas Gill, who lives on section 15, township 1 south, was born in Albion precinct in 1826. His father, Thomas Gill, was a native of England and came to Edwards county in the year 1818. A large encampment of Indian hunters roamed over the territory of Shelby precinct about the year 1820. It is reported that during one season they killed five hundred does, which they decoyed from their feeding-places by imitating the cry of a fawn. For a number of years after most of the deer shot by the settlers were males.

The first church society was of the regular Baptist denomination, and was organized in 1825. It held its first meeting in a building, used for school purposes, on the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 34, township 1 north. At this place, about 1836, the congregation built a log house of worship, 48x24 feet. The first minister was Rev. Jere Doty. He was what was then denominated a "cornfield" (farmer) preacher, and was much respected. He was fond of relating the story of his conversion, which he told so often in his sermons that the boys of the settlement learned it by heart, and frequently repeated it in merriment. One McCowen taught a school in a long cabin on the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 33, township 1 north, as early as 1827. A gentleman by the name of Moore taught here in 1828. The first building put up for school purposes was a frame, erected in 1856, on the southeast of the northeast of section 33, township 1 north. Edgar Brandon was its first occupant. The precinct was represented in the Black Hawk war by Captain C. S. Madding, James Ball, Josiah Lay, William Curtis, David Shelby, Thomas Sanders, I. Shelby, Robert Russel, Jonathan Shelby, Jr., Matthew Mays, Harrison Moore, Joseph Mounts, Hugh Mounts, Robert Doherty, John Stinnett, Benjamin Wilson, J. Wilson, Samuel, John and James Edmanson, James Ellison, and James Jennings. The following are the first land entries: September 6, 1817, L. White and L. May entered the west half of the northeast quarter of section 7. September 15, 1817, Charles Stinnett, the northeast quarter of section 9. September 27, 1817, Henry Ayers, the southwest quarter of section 10. January 19, 1818, Mathias Mounts the southwest quarter of section 17. September 17, 1818, J. and J. Dunlap the southeast quarter of section 3. The above are in township 1 S. The following are in township 1 north. May 12, 1820, Isam Roger the west half of the southwest ¼ sec. 33. Feb. 8, 1822, Thomas Carney the west half of the southeast quarter of section 34. March 9, 1822, Matthew Doherty, the west half of the southwest quarter of section 32, township 2 north.

Bennington, of which nothing but the name remains, had its origin in Shelby's mill already spoken of. Here Dr. Baker, the proprietor of Bennington, built a frame water-mill about 1842. James Jones and Henry Walser, in 1865, erected a frame mill, two and a half story, 30 by 40, which was of considerable importance. It burned in 1870 as the property of Ulschouse and Potter. A short distance above its site now stands Philander Gould's saw mill. Bennington was laid out in 1841 or 1842 by Dr. Baker, and two or three town lots were disposed of. Centreville, on section 33, township 1 north, consists of a store-house, a blacksmith-shop and two or three dwellings. Maple Grove post-office was established about 1850, and Robert Marshall, of section 2, township 1 north, the present incumbent was the first post-master. The population of the precinct consists of Tennesseeans, Kentuckians, English and Germans and their descendants. The evidences of industry and economy are everywhere apparent.

BIOGRAPHIES.

Thomas Gill

WAS born in Edwards county, January 3, 1826. His parents, Thomas and Mary Gill, whose maiden name was May, were both natives of England, and were among the pioneers of this county, having located here in 1818. The family consisted of eight children, equally divided as to sex. Thomas Gill was the second of the sons in the order of birth. Farmers' sons in the early days of Edwards county had but little opportunity for acquiring an education; this was the lot of Thomas. However, he being possessed of natural ability of a high order, made the best of his chances, and obtained a fair knowledge of books. He has always pursued farming as a vocation. He was united in marriage to Eliza Gillard, May 16, 1849. By her he had eight children, namely: Madaline, died November 3, 1876; Bradford J., died September 21, 1876; Hannah, now the wife of Albert Stafford; Franklin, Mary E., Jethro and two that died in infancy. Mrs. Gill died October 1, 1874. He was married to his present wife, Hannah M., daughter of William and Hannah Stanhope, from Linconshire, England, February 6, 1876. The Stanhopes came to this county in 1833. Mr. Gill is a member of the Grange, of the Masonic order and of the Christian church.

FARM RESIDENCE OF THOMAS GILL, SEC. 15, T. 1, S. R. 10 E. SHELBY PRECINT, EDWARDS CO. ILL.

BALLY 20 YEARS.

FARM & RESIDENCE OF JAMES N. SMITH, SEC. 4, T. 1, R. 10, SHELBY PRICINCT, EDWARDS CO. ILL.

LIBRARY
OF THE

James P. Frost

In the northern part of Shelby precinct are so many from Kentucky as to give to the section the appellation of "Little Kentucky." Among them none are more respected than James P. Frost, who was born in Allen county, that state, February 17, 1842. His father, William B. Frost, was also a native of Kentucky, a farmer. He died in the old home July 3, 1850. His mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Holloway, moved with her family of six children, of whom the subject of this sketch was second in order of birth, to Franklin county, Illinois, in 1854, where she died, December 9, 1882, aged seventy-one years. James P. came to Edwards county in 1860. Here he was married to Julia Shelby, daughter of Jonathan Shelby, one of Edwards county's most honored citizens, March 28, 1864. By this union there have been born eight children, two of whom, Franklin and Alla, died quite young, and six, Laura, Sarah, Luella, Amy, Mollie and Mayo are living. Mr. Frost is one of the pushing, wide-awake progressive farmers of his section. He is a prominent Democrat politically; a man of pleasing address, high social qualities and excellent judgment, he has made for himself a host of friends.

JOHN M. BLOOD (DECEASED)

WAS one of the most respected citizens of Edwards county. He was born in New York, August 6, 1820, and came to this county in 1838. By trade he was a miller. When a young man he went as a hand on a flat-boat laden with hoop-poles, corn, meat, etc., down the Little Wabash from near Bennington, Wabash, Ohio and Mississippi rivers, to New Orleans. He started in life with a very small capital, but by honest industry and economy accumulated considerable property. For a number of years he kept a store at Bennington, of which office he was postmaster until the time of his death, He was married to Sarah A. Vyce, a native of Stowe, Norfolk, England, March 8, 1848, by whom he had six children, two of whom died young, and four, James H., Mary C. Ridgeley, Frank L. and George C. are living. Mrs. Blood was brought to this country when a child, first to New York, then Ohio, and then here. Two of their children are married, James H. to Permelia A. Holthausen, October 14, 1877, and Mary C. to W. S. Ridgeley, December 27, 1877.

During the last few years of his life Mr. Blood was in failing health, and thinking to improve it, took a trip to Minnesota, remaining some time, in 1866. All efforts were useless, and lamented by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, he passed away, April 30, 1876.

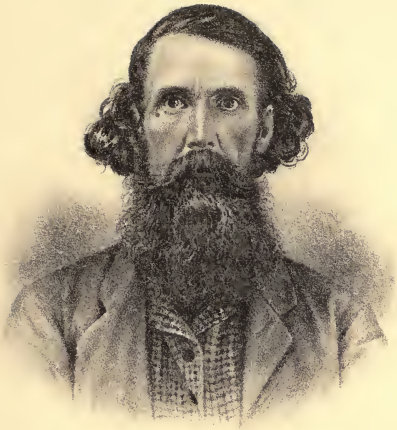
ALLISON.

LAWRENCE CO.

ALLISON TOWNSHIP was first organized under the name of Thompson, but subsequently received its present name, derived from the prairie of which its surface is almost entirely composed. It is bounded on the north by Russell township, on the east by Indiana, and on the south by Dennison township, which with Lawrence forms its western boundary. The surface is that of a level prairie, largely subject to overflow when not properly protected by levees. The soil consists of sand, with an admixture of black loam. Timber is not abundant, and is confined to the southern part and to a narrow belt along the Wabash.

The first settlement in the township was opposite the city of Vincennes, on the west bank of the Wabash river. It never attained to much prominence, and is mainly of interest on account of its antiquity. It lacked the essential feature of an advantageous locality for husbandry, and was largely an incident of the ferry that accommodated travel along the Cahokia and Kaskaskia traces. The ferry was established as early as the beginning of the present century. At that time, it was operated by Joseph La Motte, a Frenchman and Indian trader, whose round log cabin, that stood at the entrance of the ferry, was probably the first house built by a white man, in the territory of Lawrence county. He had several adventures with the natives, an account of which will be found in the pioneer chapter. At their hands he met his death, on the banks of the creek that bears his name, in Crawford county, some time prior to 1812. After his death, his widow conducted the ferry, till 1812, when it passed under the management of her son-in-law, James Gibson, who was its proprietor for some time. It was also, at one time, operated by John Small. Just across the way from La Motte's, lived a family named White. In this vicinity also dwelt the ill-fated Buntons, something about whom will be found in the pioneer chapter. One Senette, a Frenchman, lived about a mile below the ferry, at the "ford." Charles Bonaute was also an early settler, west of the Wabash, south of Vincennes. The most conspicuous early settlement was that of the Dubois family, about a mile north of the present railroad bridge, on the bluff known as Dubois' hill. Here was planted the first orchard, set out in the township. The Dubois brothers, Toussaint, Lawrence and Killgore, especially, the first, acted an important part in the business and civil affairs of the county. His residence occupied the hill, and was a center of note and influence in its time. Something additional concerning the Dubois family may be found by consulting the chapter on Lawrence township. An early resident on Dubois hill was "Billy o' the Bow," a colored man, who, with his wife Seeley, had their apartments in a hollow sycamore tree. Here they dwelt together in conjugal bliss, till the latter was cruelly shot by an Indian. At the north foot of the hill, was the home of Archibald George, who, with a family of four or five children, settled there about 1820. Near this date, John Richardson, of Butler county, Ohio, came and settled opposite Vincennes, on the bluff. His family consisted of his wife and four children, Lucinda, Jane, John and Harriet.

The most important early settlements were formed into a neighborhood, in the vicinity of Centerville, by a number of families, mainly from Tennessee. The neighborhood was called the "Christian settlement,"



John M Bloyd

from the circumstance that most of its members were Christians, and was formed in 1815. In this year Scott Riggs settled on the N. W. quarter of section 26, T. 4 R. 11. He brought to the settlement a family of four children, viz: Sally, Polly, Cynthia, and Harriet. He was a blacksmith by trade, and a minister of the gospel. He subsequently moved to Scott county, where he died Henry Palmer, also a minister, settled on section 23 William Howard was a native of North Carolina. He moved to Tennessee, and thence to Kentucky, and from that state to Illinois, in 1814 or '15, with five children, John, Eli, Abigail, Prudence Jane and Martha, and settled in section 23, T. 4, R. 11 W. He had a natural gift of mechanical skill, and manufactured his own agricultural implements. He planted the first orchard, and laid out the first graveyard in the settlement. His death took place, about 1832. His son, John, became a minister and moved to Kansas in 1881. His son-in-law, William Childress, came from North Carolina, about the same time, and after his marriage to Prudence, also settled on section 23. After a residence of short duration here, he moved to section 5, T. 4, R. 11, and there, after improving a good farm, died, in 1838. W. B. Childress of Lawrenceville, is his son. Three other children are yet living. Daniel Travis from Tennessee, in 1815, settled on the N. E. quarter of the N. W. quarter of section 23. He moved to the western part of the state prior to 1828. Henry Johnson, who came with a family, in 1815, settled on the N. W. quarter of section 23, where he remained till some time prior to 1828, when he moved to Vermillion county. Samuel Leneve, with four children, Obadiah, John, Sarah, and Nancy, settled on the N. W quarter of section 25, where he died at an advanced age. Moses, Ezekiel, Robert, and Alexander Turner came to the settlement from Tennessee, in 1815 or '16. They all had families and were all members of the Christian church. After a residence of some years they moved away. Thomas Anderson, with a family, in 1815, settled on the N. W. quarter of section 26. His son Richard located near him. They moved to Morgan county about 1825. Richard B. McCorcle, who came from Tennessee with a family in 1815, moved to Bloomington, Indiana, about 1825. John and Joseph Berry, brothers, and brothers-in-law of Mrs. Scott Riggs, also from Tennessee, in 1815 likewise moved to Bloomington, Indiana. John had settled on the N. E. quarter of section 27. John R. Adams came from Tennessee with a family in 1815, and settled on the N. E. quarter of section 27, where he resided permanently and reared a family of twelve children, though sickness, originating from purgatory swamps, had driven many from the settlement. Mr. Adams was a colonel of the militia and frequently mustered them for drill. John Dunlap settled on the N. E. quarter of section 22, where was his permanent home and where, at an early day, he planted an orchard, the last trees of which were recently (1883) cut down. On the S. E. quarter of this section, settled John Ashbrook, who came from Kentucky, with a family of four children, John, Levi, Thomas, and Margaret, in 1815. Levi and Thomas married and settled in the vicinity of Centerville. John having married Ellen Robinson, located a mile and a half south of Russellville. All became permanent residents. David Ruby came to the settlement in 1816, and located permanently on the N. W. quarter of section 27. In this year a family of Clevingers, from Tennessee, settled in the Christian neighborhood.

William Huston, a Kentuckian, in 1816, settled on the S. E. ¼ of sec. 36. His children were Chambers, William and Desmal. Samuel Lemon, with four children, George, Thomas, Polly and Susan, came from North Carolina, about 1818, and settled on the N. E. ¼ of sec. 26. He was a farmer and shoemaker, and resided permanently where he first settled. The family were members of the Christian Church. Charles Thompson was an immigrant from Ross county, Ohio. In 1820, he settled on the N. W. ¼ of section 25, where he lived till his death. Three children, James, Matthew and William, accompanied him to the county. James and William settled in the vicinity of Centerville; the latter (having married Jane Richardson), located on the S. W. ¼ of sec 26, where he still resides at the age of eighty years. Enoch Organ, a Virginian, came to the county, about 1820, from Tennessee, where he had for some time sojourned, and settled on sec. 36. Chaney, John, Enos, Cornelius, Daniel, Jesse and Betsey Organ were his children. He was a blacksmith by trade, and soon after his coming, constructed the first cotton gin in the county, and operated it on his farm for a number of years. He died in 1845, of a disease called the Black Tongue, an epidemic, of which many died on the prairie. The family married, most of them prior to 1830, and settled down. The widow of Cornelius lives on the S. E. ¼ of section 23, where she has resided since her marriage, in 1828, and where her husband died, in 1847, at the age of forty-one years. Her place was first improved by Nathaniel Jones. Lewis Goings made his permanent home in the township, in 1820. He reared a considerable family of children. David Phelps, in 1821 or '22, settled on the S. E. ¼ of section 25, where he resided permanently, and died. About forty years ago he planted a walnut grove which yields quite abundantly.

In the vicinity of section 27, T. 4, R 10, a neighborhood of permanent settlers was formed in 1820. In this neighborhood settled Jesse Slawson, who came from Canada with a family of four children, viz., William, Polly, Eliza, and Abner, who afterward married and settled in the county. James Tims, a Virginian, with one son, Littleton, settled on land adjoining Slawson's, and lived there permanently. David Wilbur settled about a mile from the river, in the same vicinity. At a little later date, about 1828, Benjamin Caughran came into the neighborhood, from Indiana, with a family of six children. Also, about this time, arrived Joseph Tims, with a family, from the same state. Families named Kimsey,

Long and Cunningham also settled in this vicinity. George Cunningham lived in section 28, and William, in section 33, T. 4, R. 10. John Long was the most active business man in his part of the county. As early as 1825, he did an extensive flat-boating trade on the Wabash. Thomas Eads, the brothers, John and Silas Andrews, and Jesse Perdu were also early settlers. W. J. Crews, one of the oldest living settlers, came to Lawrence from Crawford county, Illinois, with his father, in 1829. The latter purchased some land of Samuel Harris in the vicinity of Center school-house, and settled upon it. Mr. Crews is a lawyer by profession, having been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court, in 1846, but his principal occupation has been that of farming, in which he has been very successful. In 1869, he was elected judge of the county court, but resigned in 1872, to take the place to which he had been elected in the State Senate.

Some account of Small's mill is contained in the pioneer chapter, where it may be found by the reader. In the vicinity of where afterward stood this early object of interest, occurred the capture of Col. Francis Vigo by the Indians, in 1778. Vigo, with his servant, as the messenger of Gen. Clark was proceeding on his way from Kaskaskia to Vincennes, when he was seized, stripped of everything he possessed and carried a captive before Gen. Hamilton. The result is a matter of general history.

The following are the earliest land entries in the township—all in T. 4, R. 11: August 10, 1814, Samuel Harris entered the N. E. ¼ of sec. 22; July 1, 1815, Daniel Travis, the S. W. ¼ of sec. 23; July 5, 1815, Ezra Allison, the N. E. ¼ of sec. 24; July 8, 1815, Moses Turner, the N. E. ¼ of sec. 26; February 3, 1815, Henry Johnson, the N. W. ¼ of section 23. The following are the names of those who have represented the township in the board of supervisors: William D. Adams, chairman, 1857, 1858; J. M. D. Chenoweth, 1859 to 1861; J. M. Caughran, 1862, 1863; John Jackson, 1864; J. W. Caughran, 1865; William D. Adams, 1866; J. M. D. Chenoweth, 1867; D. M. Bishop, 1868 to 1871; J. P. Scott, 1872 to 1876; Henry Riley died in office; G. A. North to fill the vacancy, 1877; G. A. North, 1878; W. A. Organ, 1879, 1880; G. A. Norton, 1881, 1882; William A. Organ, 1883.

Centerville is a little hamlet at the adjoining corners of sections 23, 24, 25 and 26, T. 4, R. 11. Allison post-office was established here, about ten years ago. A half mile west of the village is the site of the old Center school-house described in the pioneer chapter. The voting place of the township is at Westport opposite Vincennes.

FRIENDSVILLE.

WABASH COUNTY.

FRIENDSVILLE PRECINCT is bounded on the north by Richland county, on the east by Wabash, on the south by Mt. Carmel, and on the west by Lick prairie and Lancaster. Its boundary line is described as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of the east half of section 32, twp. 2 north, range 12 W., and extending west along the section line to the northwest corner of the east half of section 35, range 13 W.; thence south along the half-section line to the southwest corner of the east half of section 11, twp. 1 north, range 13 west; thence west to the northwest corner of section 15, same town and range; thence south along the section line to the southwest corner of section 34, same town and range; thence west to the southeast corner of section 32; thence north to the place of beginning.

The surface is generally level, and is diversified by prairie and timber. Near the center is the beautiful and fertile area of Barney's prairie, about three miles long from north to south, and two miles wide. Like the sirens that sang by the seashore, its smiling, sun-lit surface and its song-filled borders lulled to forgetfulness of home and fireside the sturdy pioneer of three-quarters of a century ago. A portion of Decker's prairie lies in the north, and Bald Hill in the west. The balance—especially the more elevated portions—was originally quite heavily timbered; and parts that were at first treeless, are now covered with forests. On the old Van Wike place, the northwest quarter of section 13, where there was once a corn-field, there is a wood, with trees from eighteen to twenty inches in diameter. There is quite an area of waste land called Crawfish prairie—it is a sloughy area lying in the eastern part of the precinct, about three miles long northwest and southeast, and three-fourths of a mile wide. With its outlet, Crawfish creek, it is the principal source of drainage. The first settlers found game very abundant. Elk and buffalo had roamed in large numbers over the prairies, and left their bones as witnesses of their former existence. "Licks" were quite numerous. On the McNair place, three-fourths of a mile northeast of Friendsville, there was a buffalo lick comprising an area of about one and

a-half acres. Occasionally, a buffalo might be seen passing through the settlement, but the elk had entirely disappeared. Bears and wolves were a source of much annoyance to farmers. Not infrequently the unmusical voice of a pig would break the stillness of the midnight hour, as in the arms of bruin he was carried with apparent fondness and care towards the neighboring wood. One night, in Barney's prairie, a wolf stole quietly up behind Jere Wood, and, leaping upon him, caught him by the coat, near the shoulders, tearing it and nearly pulling him down. He turned suddenly and struck the animal with his gun, which was so injured by the act that it missed fire. The negro Dennis was also attacked by one, but succeeded in frightening it off. His cries were heard by a number of settlers. In the year 1836, the wolves assembled in large flocks and left the settlement. Their preparation and departure were heralded by a great ado, and what might seem sad lamentation at the fate to which civilization had brought them. The last black wolf in the county was killed by William Higgins, a half-mile west of Friendsville, in 1839. Hezekiah Clark killed the last panther, some three miles north of the town, about 1838; it was supposed to have been one that had straggled beyond its latitude. It seems at first thought singular that rabbits were less numerous prior to 1840 than they are to-day. The fact is due to the ravages made upon rabbit-life by the foxes. An interesting locality called "Indian Arrow Point," is to be found two and a half miles east of Friendsville, on Crawfish creek. "Arrow-heads of jasper," and great quantities of chips and pieces of flint, seem to show that at this place the Indians made and repaired their arrows.

The honor of making the first permanent settlement in what is now Friendsville precinct belongs to John Wood, who in the spring of 1809 came from Barren county, Kentucky, and put up a small hickory round-log cabin on the northeast quarter of section 36, township 1 north, range 13 west. His cabin completed, he returned to Kentucky, and in the fall brought his family, consisting of his wife and seven children: Alexander, Jeremiah, Eli, John, Mary, Betsey and Martha. This same fall he planted an apple orchard, having brought the young trees with him. From it originated the "Wood" apple, a choice variety. In the year 1810 he and his neighbors constructed Fort Wood, as a protection against the Indians. It was the first thing of its kind in that vicinity, and was occupied by the Barneys, Higgins, Ingrams and others. It consisted of an inclosure about eight or ten feet high, formed by setting halves of small hickory logs side by side in the ground. The specific inducement to the building of this as well as of Forts Barney and Higgins, was the Herriman massacre in Lawrence county about the year 1809. None of these defenses were ever attacked, the inmates sleeping securely while two of their number stood guard by night. On one occasion the sentries, Jeremiah Wood and William Barney, deserted their posts, and took the dogs that had been put out to watch, and went coon-hunting. John Wood, the only survivor of the pioneer family, lives on a part of the old place where his father, John Wood, sr., settled. Joseph Wood, a grown son of the latter, preceded his father to the county, but settled a little later on the southwest quarter of section 30, twp. 1 north, range 13 west, and there, after raising a family of children, died.

In the spring of 1808 William Barney, who lived in western New York, on the banks of the Genesee, sold his small possessions for live stock, which he drove to the Alleghany river and exchanged for a raft of lumber, upon which he and his family floated down to the mouth of the Wabash. He there disposed of the raft, purchased a keel boat and pushed up the stream to Ramsey's rapids, afterward the site of Bedell's mill The male members of the family struck through the heavy forest to explore and select a spot for erecting a cabin. They reached a beautiful stretch of land, covered with grass, ten feet high, and afterward known as Barney's prairie. The Barney cabin was built shortly after the Woods, near where the Friendsville academy now stands. The family consisted of the father and mother and nine children, viz.: George, William, Richard, James, Betsey, Jane, Sarah, Clara and Ann. With Mr. Barney, or shortly after his arrival, came his three sons in-law, Ransom Higgins, Philo Ingram and Wilbour Aldridge. In the spring of 1811 it was thought necessary to build Fort Barney. It was a large inclosure, protected by trees split and set in the ground, with the bark out, the pointed tops being about twelve feet high. It stretched from a point north of the seminary to a considerable distance south of it, and was sufficient to accommodate several hundred inmates. In one corner of the inclosure was a log house, eight feet higher than the palisades, with port-holes; a well now marks its site. In 1812 the fort was felt to be insufficient, and all parties removed to Indiana and passed the winter in a block-house in the "Neck." In the spring of 1813 they returned, and although the Shawnees, who claimed nearly the whole of the Wabash valley, and had their towns and camps all along the river, were yet hostile, the settlers of Barney's prairie and vicinity were unharassed. William Barney was a representative man and did much by his influence and example to develop that portion of the county in which he settled. His permanent home was in the S. W. quarter of section 23, a little southwest of Friendsville, where he died. Ransom Higgins also built a fort, which bore his name. He was a man of large stature and much physical courage: he figured quite conspicuously as a miller in early times, and built a water-mill on what is popularly known as Barney's prairie creek, about the year 1813. His oldest child, Willis, was shot by one of the rangers stationed at Barney's fort, while practicing rifle-shooting. The ranger put spurs to his horse and sped away to Vincennes for a physician, but though the horse was killed by the ride, medical aid came too late. The boy

was buried about the year 1813 or 1814, in what is now the Friendsville graveyard, the oldest in the precinct. Joseph Preston, who died in Barney's fort, was the second person buried in this yard. The Preston homestead was on the W. half of the N. E. quarter of section 23. Philo Ingram on his arrival had two sons, William and Daniel. He settled on the N. E. quarter of section 20, where he lived till 1840, when he moved to Clay county, Illinois. He was a plain, industrious farmer and good citizen. Wilbour Aldridge had one or two children, and settled on the N. W. quarter of sec. 24.

Nathaniel Claypole, in 1814, settled on the W. half of section 32. He was a prominent citizen, and in 1815 was acting as clerk of Edwards county. In the same year came Thomas Pulliam; he settled on the N. W. quarter of section 32, tp. 2 N., range 12 W. This was his permanent home. Near Pulliam lived John and Moses Decker, who settled here about 1814. Decker's prairie bears their name. William Higgins, an early justice of the peace, and his brothers E. and A. Higgins, came from Pennsylvania in 1815; he settled on the S. E. quarter of section 24, where he lived a few years and then moved about two miles south of Friendsville, and there died. E. and A. settled on the S. E. quarter of section 18, but did not remain long in the country. Jarvis Dale came in 1815, and settled on the S. W. quarter of section 20. He married Patience Chaffee, whose family were early settlers. Dale was a farmer and mechanic, and had a fondness for horse trading. Henry McGregor, 1815, settled on the W. half of the S. W. quarter of section 31, tp. 1 N.; he was a plain farmer and died on the old place. A number of his descendants live in the precinct. John Smith, Jr., from Ohio, in 1815, settled on the N. E. quarter of section 31, tp. 2 N. He was familiarly known as "Tinner" Smith, from the trade he exercised. He was somewhat dissipated, and something of a joker; he used to say, that when he went home intoxicated, he would throw his hat in at the door, and if his wife did not kick it, he could safely venture in. One day she told him to go and get some wood; he took his hat, went out, and at the end of two years appeared with a small armful of wood, which he laid down upon the floor and said, "There, Beck's your wood." William and James Pool, brothers, were from Hamilton county, Ohio. They settled on the S. E. quarter of section 14, in 1815. The former had been to the country before, and had entered land in 1814. He remained only five or six years, and returned to Ohio. James settled permanently. He was one of the earliest ministers in the county, and the first in the precinct. Josiah Higgins, in 1815, settled on the S. W. quarter of section 13. Ephraim Reed, 1815, settled on the W. half of the S. W. quarter of section 13. The Knapps were from the state of New York. James Knapp was county surveyor for a number of years. John Shadle, a German, from Pennsylvania, in 1815, settled on the N. W. quarter of section 31, tp. 1 N. He brought two children, Henry and John; he was a carpenter, a good farmer, and was said to be the only man who could raise wheat. The brothers Charles and John McNair came from New York about 1815. The latter did not remain long. Charles was a prosperous farmer, and also followed the tanning and currying business for a number of years. The McNair family is one of the most prominent in the precinct. Gervase Hazelton, about 1815, settled on the S. E. quarter of section 32, tp. 2 N. He was a large land-owner and prominent man in his day. His possessions were not confined to Wabash county, but extended to the present site of Hazelton, Indiana. He was a member of the legislature and an auctioneer, and as early as 1816 a justice of the peace; he also operated a horse-mill on his place. On the county records at Albion appears the marriage of Gervais Hamilton to Eliza Osgood, by Squire G. W. Smith, in 1816. The Osgood family were prominent among the early settlers.

Willis Higgins came from Alleghany county, N. Y., in 1816, and settled on the S. half of N. E. quarter of section 14. He was fond of the chase, and not only repaired his own gun, but those of his neighbors also, at his shop. He taught school about 1821 or 1822 in an old cabin on his own farm. Coles Besley was a large and powerful man, and with a family of children,—James, William, Catharine and Susan,—settled on the N. W. quarter of section 18. George Letherland came in 1816, bringing with him three children, William, Matthew and Mary. He settled on the S. E. quarter of section 24, and was a good farmer. William Brown, from New York, in 1816, settled on the N. E. quarter of section 11, where he made his permanent home, and reared a family of children. He was a powerful man physically, and he had been blind some years before his death. John White, also from New York, in 1816, settled on the N. W. quarter of section 12. Here, having been three times married, he reared a large family of children, some of whom he brought to the country with him. The S. W. quarter of this section was settled by Reuben Blackford, in 1815. Benjamin Taylor, from Ohio, in 1816, settled on the E. half of the S. W. quarter of section 13. He brought to the precinct a son, Theoron, and one or two daughters. He possessed some knowledge and skill in medicine, which to some extent he put in practice in the settlement; he was also the proprietor of a cotton gin, which he had in operation. Edward Brines, Lemuel Haskins and Henry Utter came in company with seven or eight other families, from Alleghany county, New York, in 1816. They all settled in the vicinity of Bald Hill, and became prosperous and useful citizens. Their descendants, who are quite numerous in the county, are following in the footsteps of their illustrious ancestors. Utter was an influential man and a member of the legislature. He was one of the leaders in the movement that resulted in the separation of Wabash from Edwards county, and was a member of the first court. Z. Warner came from New York, in 1816, and with a

RESIDENCE OF H.H. RIGG BELMONT, ILLINOIS

RESIDENCE & FARM (200 ACRES) OF R.M. TRIBE 1½ MILES SOUTH-WEST OF ALBION, EDWARDS CO. ILL.

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family, settled on the W. half of section 20. David Daily settled on the W. half of the N. W. quarter of section 20, about the year 1816. Henry Chrisman, from Indiana, settled on the S. W. quarter of section 20. He was a carpenter and millwright, and helped build the Bedfell mill, on the Wabash; he had great physical strength, and was pronounced the stoutest man present at the raising of that building. William Courter, a Christian minister and the progenitor of the Courter family in the county, came from Indiana, and settled about two miles east of Friendsville. Joseph E. Thompson, son of a Tennesseean, came to the county in 1830, settled some distance north of Friendsville. His children were Polly, Henry, Carrol, Francis M. and Louisa J. James Thompson, who was a deputy county surveyor and a justice of the peace for a number of years, was an early settler who lived on the W. half of section 32, tp. 2 N., range 12 W. William H. Ridgely was an early settler in the precinct and raised a good-sized family. J. Fordice came from Indiana, and settled on the N. W. quarter of section 34. It appears from the records at Albion that James Fordice was married to Susan Gard, by Rev. Jere. Ballard, June 28, 1815.

Colonel Simmonds, with a family of four children, Stephen, Medad, and two daughters, settled on the W. ½ of the N. W. ¼ of section 1, and then about 1820 laid off the old town, Mt. Pleasant. The locality is now known as Clarks' corners. Here Simmonds built a horse-mill of some importance. Dr. Dake located here shortly after the year 1820, and a man named Hunt kept a store. The town also contained a blacksmith shop, but was short-lived and went to decay. One Tuttle, a hatter, came from Conn., in 1817, with a family of five children. Horace, who was blind, John, Betsey, Sarah Ann, and Nancy, and settled on the E. ½ of section 1. Betsey married Capt. Clark, who settled near his father-in-law, on the edge of old Mt. Pleasant. He died over fifty years ago. His body was exhumed and subjected to an autopsy, which showed that death had resulted from poison. A family of Melsons, about 1816 or '17, settled on the S. ½ of section 8. One Fields, also an early settler, lived on the N. ½ of this section.

Robert Bell, a revolutionary soldier, came from Rockbridge, Va., in 1818, with a family of three children, George, Hiram, and Jane, and settled on the S. E. ¼ of N. W. ¼ of section 22, where he died in 1837. Hiram became the first recorder, circuit clerk, and first county clerk, and county surveyor of the county of Wabash, and retained the first office till 1860, and the second till 1853. Under the old militia law he was Brigadier-General of the Second Brigade and Second Division of the Illinois militia. He died in Mt. Carmel, in 1867. Samuel Putman, came from Knox county, Indiana, and lived first in the "Timber Settlement," and then moved to the S. E. ¼ of section 19. John Harmon, a teacher, was among the early citizens of the precinct. Asa Smith, in 1818, settled on the W. ½ of the S. W. ¼ of section 5. George Omen, came from New York, in 1818, with a family of nine children, John, George, Mary, Priscilla, Anna, Minerva, Jacob, Eliza and Henry, and settled on the N. W. ¼ of section 18, where he died about 1840. Henry shot and killed Ezra Wanser, as was supposed from motives of jealousy. The Wanser family came from New York, about 1817. Asa Hammond, in 1818, settled on the E. ½ of the S. E. ¼ of section 7, where he lived a number of years, and then moved away. Jeremiah Wilson settled on the E. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of section 7, in 1818. He was a boat builder and carpenter. Cyrus Danforth, with his family in 1818, came from N. Y. in a keel boat. His destination was Terre Haute, but being unable to pass farther up the Wabash he landed at the Grand Rapids, intending to pursue his way as soon as a rise in the river would permit. Fearing sickness on the river he brought his family out into Barney's prairie, and, pleased with the appearance, there made his home. About 1818, Adam Corrie, Jr., came from England and purchased a large tract of land in Decker's Prairie, Wabash county. In 1822, the Corries, five brothers and several sisters, and the Milligans, came from Scotland and settled upon it. Samuel and William Schrader married into the Corrie family, and also settled upon this tract. Dr. Ezra Baker, Jr., came from Philadelphia, with a family of two children, Edwin and Dorsey, about 1820, and located on a farm near Gard's Point. He was wealthy, of fine appearance, sociable and pleasing in his manners and address. He was the leading spirit of old Centerville, the founder of Rochester, that at one time surpassed Mt. Carmel in business importance, and the proprietor of Bennington in Edwards county. His life may serve as an example and a warning to the young of Wabash county: First, prosperity, and over-reaching in business speculations, then domestic infelicity, and finally the cup to excess, and poverty and pauperism in Philadelphia. Harry Ingram, from N. Y., about 1820, settled on the W. ½ of the N. W. ¼ of section 19. Edward Mundy, came from N. Y., in 1820, bringing a wife and one son, Phineas. He was an attorney, and practiced his profession a number of years, and then went to Michigan where he became circuit judge and lieutenant-governor of the state. John Penston, came from N. J., in 1823, and settled first in Mt. Carmel, remained there about two years, and then moved to the precinct. His family consisted of Risley, Rebecca, Daniel, Richard, step-children named Tilton and Diana, Elizabeth and Sarah. Guy Smith about 1823 or '24, moved to the farm one mile south of Friendsville, for which he had traded his store-house in old Palmyra. The frame of this building is in Ira Keen's dwelling in Friendsville. Dr. Norton, who had practiced in Palmyra, moved to Barney's prairie, and there died about the year 1822. Nicholas Hazelton, came from New York, in 1830. He had a family of nine children, Sally, Samuel, William, Joseph, Anna, Abbie, Lois, Arena, and Mary. He settled in the W. ½ of the N. W. ¼ of section 6, township 1, range 12.

The first water-mill in the precinct was built by Jere-

miah Wood about 1817 or '18. It stood on Crawfish creek, about three-fourths of a mile above the wagon road leading from Friendsville to Patton. The Osburn horse-mill and distillery were built about 1825 by Joseph Osburn, who came from Ohio. They stood about three miles north of Friendsville, The first school was taught in a log cabin near Barney's Fort in 1815 or '16. The first teachers were John Griffith and Betsey Osgood. About 1820 a school was taught a quarter of a mile east of Friendsville, in a building put up for school purposes. The Black Hawk soldiers of Friendsville precinct were Ira Keen, James Besley, both living, William Besley, William Ridgeley, George Danforth, William and John Gaddy, Matthew Litherland and Hiram Couch. The following are the land entries for the year 1814: May 10, Philo Ingram, the N. E. ¼ of section 26; May 14, William Pool, the S W. ¼ of section 19; May 16, Seth Gard, the N. E. ¼ of section 22, and Peter Keen, the N. E. ¼ of section 34; June 22, Ransom Higgins, the N. E. ¼ of section 14; September 2, John Hart, the S. E. ¼ of section 35; September 9, Thomas Pulliam, the N. W. ¼ of section 32, T. 2 N. The following entries were made in 1815: May 23, William and Thomas Pool, the S. ½ of section 14; June 10, Ephraim Reed. the W. ½ of the S. W. ¼ of section 13; June 29, William Barney, the S. W. ¼ of section 24; July 29, John Shadle, the N. W. ½ of section 31; July 31, Henry McGregor, the W. ½ of the S. W. ¼ of the same section; July 25, Reuben Blackford, the S. W. ¼ of section 12; August 29, William Higgins, the S. W. ¼ of section 24.

FRIENDSVILLE.

The first house that occupied the present site of the town was the log dwelling of Job Pixley, built about 1818. He came from the vicinity of Cincinnati, Ohio, with his wife and two sons, William and Asa, and a daughter, Abigail. The latter married James Andrews, who built the second house. Robert Parkinson, of the firm Wood and Parkinson, sold the first goods in a part of John F. Youngken's house about 1835. In 1838, Parkinson built the first store, a one-story frame building, on the corner of Main and Cyrus streets. The first drug store was established by William R. Wilkinson, on the S. E. corner of Main and Cyrus streets. The post-office was established in 1839, and Robert Parkinson was the first post-master. The town derived its name from Friendsville, Susquehanna county, Pa. It was laid out on the S. E. ¼ of section 23, T. 1 N. R. 13 W., and surveyed and platted by Robert Buchanan in 1854. The original proprietors were William R. Wilkinson, John F. Youngken and Cyrus Danforth. In 1856 the town was re-surveyed and platted by Buchanan, and the plat filed for record in the office of the circuit clerk April 10th of that year. The Presbyterian church, a brick structure, was built in 1849 at a cost of $1200. The Wyoming Flouring Mills, so named. from the Wyoming Valley in Pennsylvania, were built by William R. Wilkinson in 1860–'61 at a cost of $1100. The building is a four story frame, with a foundation 40x60 feet. It has two run of burrs, and is equipped with elevators, screens, cleaners, etc. Its capacity is one hundred barrels of flour a day. It is now under the management of R. F. and George Wilkinson. The school-house, a frame building, 49x30 feet, was put up about 1866 The Academy, a frame building, 40x60 feet, surmounted by a tower and bell, was erected for high school purposes in 1866. Prior to this a high school had been taught in the church by Rev. Samuel Baldridge. The Friendsville Library Association was established by charter in 1840. During the twenty years of its active existence it collected a library of over three hundred volumes of books. Among the charter members of this association it is fitting to mention the name of Dr. David R. Allison, from Pennsylvania, who settled in section 15 in 1834. He was a gentleman of education and of scholarly tastes and habits, which had been developed and improved by several years travel in different European countries.

PRESENT BUSINESS.

Physicians.—James Leeds, George E. Kingsbury, M. E. Warner.

General Stores.—Baggis Bros., A. C. Kelsey, George Wilkinson.

Drug Store.—James A Leeds, Jr.

Wagonmakers.—John Shoaff, Joseph Price, William Curren.

Carpenter.—Franklin M. Crosson.

Shoemaker.—John Pool.

Blacksmiths.—John C. Gilkinson, George W. Shoaf.

Dressmakers —Mahala Snyder, Agnes Crum.

Hotel-keeper.—Thomas Wilkinson.

Justice.—J. P. McNair.

Postmaster.—William R. Wilkinson.

Machinery Agents —M. J. Foster, Matthew Birkett.

Orio, formerly called Corrieville, is a pleasant little hamlet on the W. ½ of section 32, T. 2 N. The name of the post-office is Lynn. The tile factory of W. P. Beasley does quite a large business in its line. There are two general stores kept respectively by Schrader & Beasley and Henry Thompson. The post-office was established in 1879, and is kept by W. P. Beasley. Albert Shepard has a broom factory, and Germane Shepard a molasses factory. There is also a wagon and a blacksmith shop kept respectively by S. J. Underwood and Martin Pheil. Dr. McMurray is the village physician. The church belongs to the Presbyterian denomination, and was built about 1839. The locality of Orio was the scene of the labors of Rev. Stephen Bliss, a sketch of whom appears in the chapter on the churches. He preached and taught in a log school-house that stood near the site of Henry Thompson's well in his door-yard. Adams Shepard, from New England, settled at this point about 1830. He was an educated man, and a classmate of Daniel Webster.

Adams' Corners, so named after Daniel Adams, is situated in the southeast corner of section 18. It contains two churches, a Christian and a United Brethren, a frame school-house, a store kept by Franklin Seiberts, and eight or nine dwellings.

Friendship precinct had the first "Free Soil" organization in southern Illinois. It was established in 1848 with six members, Cyrus Danforth, William R. Wilkinson, Charles W. McNair, James and David Ballard and John F. Youngken. These six cast six, and the only votes in Wabash county for Martin Van Buren. The youngest soldier in the Union army of the late war, in Illinois, and with one exception, in the United States, was furnished by Friendsville precinct, in the person of George W. Shoaff, at the age of about eleven and a half years. It has supplied one member of the constitutional convention of 1818; two judges of the probate court; one judge of the county court; two clerks of said court; one county surveyor, and three members of the General Assembly.

BIOGRAPHIES.

THOMAS WILKINSON.

The native country of the Wilkinson family is Yorkshire, England, town of Sedgeborough. The family have generally followed the peaceful avocation of farmers. The family farm was Hole House, Howgill. The record of the Wilkinson family in the old Episcopal church, to which they all belonged for many generations, is as follows: Robert Wilkinson, the grandfather, was born at Hole House. He spent most of his time fishing for trout and salmon, when not occupied by his duties on the farm. He married Miss Mary Wilson, who was of a Quaker family, and was a most modest and admirable Christian woman, wife and mother whose memory was revered and cherished by her offspring. Robert Wilkinson's politics were "Free Trade," "Bread for All." Lord Brown, the standard-bearer for the West Riding of Yorkshire; his three sons, Thomas, Anthony and William, were of the same political cast.

The second son, Anthony, became very rich in the East Indies. He left England in 1788, and remained abroad twenty-two years, and bought several estates. He married Miss Jane Sedgwick, daughter of an Episcopalian minister. They had ten sons and daughters. He died at Hole House in 1842, at the age of about seventy years. Their ancestors, being large people, combined with healthy climate and good constitutions, gave to those three brothers (Thomas, Anthony and William) more than ordinary size and stature. Thomas was five feet eleven inches high, and weighed 294 lbs. Anthony was six feet in height, and weighed 322 lbs. William was six feet two inches, and weighed 266 lbs. William, the youngest, entered the service of his country under Sir Arthur Wellesley, who was afterwards elevated to Viscount Wellington. After leaving the service of his country, he came to America, and entered a school at Baltimore, Md., preparatory to going to his brother Anthony, who resided at East End of Water Lane, Kingston, Jamaica, a British island. The latter's plantation was some sixty miles from Kingston. The labor on the plantation was all accomplished by slaves. Anthony, finding himself failing in health, the result of a too energetic character and tropical climate, left the island for his home in England, and never returned except for a short time. William remained on the island until 1815, when he returned home and died at Sedgeborough in 1837, at the age of sixty-two years. In England he was a farmer. The main products of the farm were oats, grass, potatoes, barley and turnips,—sheep and cattle the principal stock. Thomas Wilkinson's father married Miss Mary Wilson, about the year 1790. They had one son, Robert, who went to Jamaica in 1820 and died there; and two girls, Ann and Mary. The latter married James Mattison, and had four children. Ann, the eldest daughter, died without issue. Thomas Wilkinson, sr.'s second marriage was with Miss Ann Rah, a Scotchwoman. She was born in 1784,—was a woman of wonderful energy and perseverance, and possessed those marked characteristics of the hardy Scotch people. She was a member of the Episcopal church, a model woman and farmer's wife, with strong attachments for her children, and kind and benevolent to all, especially to those in distress. She would say: "Poor things, they are somebody's bairns" (children). She had by her marriage with Thomas Wilkinson fifteen children—all lived to maturity except the youngest, who died in infancy. The names of the children were: Anthony, Margaret, Betty, Nanny, Rose, Jane, Sophia, Hannah, William R., Isabella, Ellen, Sarah, Thomas and John F. Anthony emigrated in 1828, and Mr. Wilkinson, wife, and nine children came to America in 1830. They left home in May, and were eight weeks on sea. They reached Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, where they first settled in July of the same year. Arriving at Mrs. Metcalf's, an old acquaintance in England who had preceded them here, the family remained there until money was saved sufficient to bring them west. They left Wyoming Valley, Penn., in May, 1837, going by canal to the Allegheny mountains, over the inclined railway, and then

to Pittsburg by canal, and from there down the river to Shawneetown on steamboat. Teams hauled them to Edwards county. Mr. Wilkinson bought forty acres of land in White county, Ills., where he lived the balance of his life. Some of his children settled near him, and others in Edwards county—all buying land and making homes as fast as circumstances would admit. Most of the land still remains in the family. Subsequently, the family became separated; some went up north to Friendsville, Wabash county, where the subject of this sketch and several others reside.

Thomas Wilkinson, sr., was born Nov. 30, 1768, and died Aug. 15, 1840, and, at his own request, was buried on his land. His wife then removed to Friendsville, and there died in 1852. After the death of his mother, Thomas Wilkinson, the subject of this sketch, went to school at what was known as the Ridge school-house, which was erected in 1841 or 1842, on section 14, twp. 3, 5, in Edwards county. The house was erected by the neighbors, who contributed their work. Mr. John Spencer and Mr. Wilkinson built the chimney, which was of stone. It was, in fact, a pioneer school house, with split logs for benches, plank floors, and everything cheap to suit the circumstances. That house was also used as a place of divine worship for a number of years. From that school-house Mr. Wilkinson graduated under Mr. John Correy, a Scotchman, who took a great interest in him, and towards whom Mr. Wilkinson has always entertained the greatest respect and esteem.

The forty acres lying south of the school-house was entered by Robert Willis, and donated for church and cemetery purposes, and named Bethsaida. In 1844, Mr. Wilkinson was united in marriage to Mrs. Eliza Chapman, daughter of Rev. John Scott. She had one son by her former marriage, whose name was Thomas S. Chapman. Her parents were natives of Leeds, England, and came to America in 1841, and settled and bought land in Edwards county, where Mr. Scott died October 9th, 1845. His wife, Sarah, died November 29th, 1851, and their daughter Elizabeth died December 10th, 1847. After Mr. Wilkinson's marriage, both he and his wife set industriously to work to make a home, determining not to fall behind others who were starting about the same time. They plodded along, making and adding to their store, little by little. Money was scarce and hard to get. The country was new, and had not recovered from the effects of the financial troubles of a few years before. Two children were born to Mr. Wilkinson,—John and Sarah. Both died young. His wife died Dec. 20th, 1851, and was buried in the Bethsaida burying ground. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Scott family residence in the new world was brief—all died except one grand-daughter, Sarah Ann, wife of Thomas St. Leger.

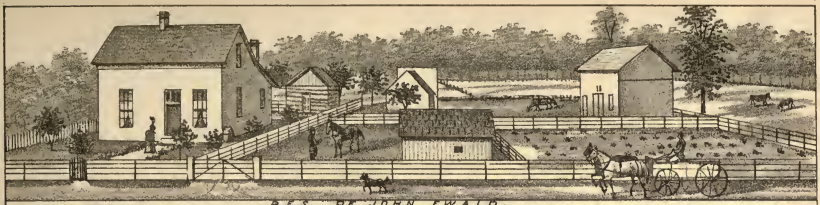
Thomas S. Chapman enlisted in the late war in Co. A of the 11th Mo. Infantry, and died in the service. His remains lie by the side of his mother. In the winter of 1847 Mr. Wilkinson went to Pinbook, in Edwards county, and packed pork for Messrs. Parkinson and Wilkinson. In the summer of 1848 he assisted in erecting a carding machine and building, and learned to card wool under the instructions of Major David Ingraham, the oldest carder in Edwards county. During the winter he, in connection with his brother William, bought and packed pork, and also corn, oats and produce. In 1850 Mr. Wilkinson and his brother entered regularly into partnership. They sold goods, bought produce, built boats, loaded them, run them out on the Bonpas to the Wabash and Mississippi rivers. They established a branch store at Timberville, on the Wabash, which proved unsuccessful to Mr. Wilkinson. He moved to and settled in Friendsville, Dec. 15, 1857. In 1862 he formed a partnership with James Foster, which was disastrous. During that time Mr. Wilkinson was postmaster of Friendsville. On the 21st of November, 1852, he married Rebecca, widow of H. B. Roney, and daughter of Ira and Eleanor Keen. She was born one mile east of Friendsville, Wabash county, Ills. There have been nine children, the result of that marriage. Their names in the order of their birth are: Mary Ellen, born Oct. 17, 1853; died Oct. 24, '54. Sarah Jane, born Dec. 10, '55; Alice, born Feb. 12, '58, died Oct. 4, '59; Ira A., born Mar. 15, '60; died July 11, '61. Sam'l B Elsworth, born Oct. 5, 1862; died July 13, 1876. Thomas Lincoln, born Feb. 9, 1865. William Finley, born Dec. 20; died Sept. 26, 1867. Jordan Keen, born Feb. 13, 1876. Elizabeth, the oldest living daughter, married Captain James E. Kelsey, March 26th, 1868, and gave birth to four sons, whose names are: William Thomas, Harry Albert, George and James Garfield. They live in Lawrence county. Sarah Isabella is the wife of George S. Taylor; married April 29, 1880; have one child (Carrie), born May 3, 1881. Mr. Ira Keen and wife, parents of Mrs. W., came to Wabash county,—father in 1816, and the mother in 1803. Mrs. Keen's maiden name is Jourdan, related by blood to the Comptons, who were originally from Virginia, thence to Kentucky, and finally to Wabash county, Illinois, in 1801. They are credited with being the first settlers in this section of the country.

Mr. Wilkinson, politically, was an old line Whig. His first vote was cast for W. H. Harrison in 1840. He remained a Whig until 1856, when he voted for John C. Fremont, and for all subsequent Republican candidates.

A. Wilkinson married Ruth Edgerton, who had five sons and three daughters, and fourteen grandchildren. Wm. R. married Sarah Williams and had two sons and four daughters. Thomas Wilkinson married Eliza Chapman, had one son, two daughters and four grandsons. Subsequently Mr. W. married Rebecca Roney; had six sons, three daughters and two grand-daughters. John F. W. married Mary E. Albetz; had two sons, three daughters and five grandchildren. John F. subsequently married Maria Albetz, and had one son.

HON. WILLIAM R. WILKINSON

WAS born Jan. 19th, 1816, in the county of York, Eng-



RES. OF JOHN EWALD.

STOCK FARM & RESIDENCE OF GEORGE C. EWALD, 1 MILE EAST OF BELLMONT, WABASH CO. ILL.

STOCK FARM 274 ACRES OF THOS. GAWTHORPE, SEC. 34, T. 1, R. 1, SHELBY PRECINCT, EDWARDS CO. ILL.

land. He is the son of Thomas and Nancy Rah) Wilkinson, and the ninth in a family of fourteen children. His father had been twice married, and was the father of nineteen children. The family emigrated to America in 1830, and settled in Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1837 he came west to Illinois, and settled five miles west of Grayville, in White county, where he bought forty acres of land, and there lived until his death in 1840. His wife then came to Friendsville, and made her home with the subject of this sketch until 1858, when she died. After the family came to America, William R. worked for William Wood of Wilkesbarre, and received in pay four dollars per month. He remained with him four years. Then his father rented a piece of land, and William returned and assisted him for several years. In April, 1837, he engaged with Judge Geo. W. Woodward, of Wilkesbarre, and went to school, doing the chores of the house in pay for his board. The following fall he came west to White county, where his father had moved. He remained with him, and helped to clear up ten acres of ground, and fenced it in. In June, 1838, he came to Mt. Carmel, and worked at the tanning business. In Feb., 1839, at the solicitation of William Wood, he went to Friendsville and clerked for him in the store, and in 1841 formed a partnership with Mr. Wood. This partnership continued for seven years, after which he continued the business, and is still at the old stand. In 1855 he and his brother Thomas engaged in mercantile business in Pinhook, in Edwards county, Illinois, and at old Timberville on the Wabash river.

In 1850 he put up a warehouse, and shipped a large amount of produce down the river. In 1859 he built the flouring mill in Friendsville. In 1841 he was appointed postmaster of Friendsville, and still holds that position. He is without doubt the oldest post-master in the State. Mr. Wilkinson was for many years the leading merchant of his town and a prominent man in the county. On the 6th of September, 1849, he was commissioned by Gov. French a justice of the peace. Aug. 18, 1856, he was commissioned by Joel A. Mattison notary public; and on the 30th of November 1857, was commissioned county judge of Wabash county. In 1876 he was elected to represent his senatorial district in the General Assembly of the State. He was appointed on the commission to examine the overflowed lands along the rivers, where the State had built dams or locks. Originally, Judge Wilkinson was a Whig. In 1848 he was one of six who formed the Free Soil party in Wabash county. He joined the Young Republican party 1856, and voted for John C. Fremont, and in all subsequent elections has uniformly voted that ticket.

On the 9th of December, 1841, he married Sarah Williams, who was born in Ireland. Her father came to America when she was but a year old. She was reared in New Brunswick. There have been eight children, the offspring of that union, five of whom are living. Their names are: Alice A., who is the wife of W. H. Besley; Mary, wife of John H. Allison; Robert T.; Sarah, wife of Thomas H. Penn, and George.

Robert T. Wilkinson, the eldest son, was born in Friendsville, Feb. 23, 1850. He received his education in the public schools and in the seminary of his native town. He read law in the office of Green & Bell, and was admitted to the bar at Mt. Vernon, Illinois, at the July term of the Supreme Court, 1879. The same fall he removed to Mt. Carmel, and engaged in mercantile business in connection with W. H. Besley, which continued for two and a-half years, when he formed a partnership with J. Fred. Stein, which still continues. On the 6th of February, 1882, he was appointed postmaster of Mt. Carmel, and re-appointed April 3d, 1873.

On the 22d of Oct., 1874, he was united in marriage to Miss Julia E., daughter of Dr. James and Ellen (Lavellette) Harvey. By that union there are three children, whose names are Mabel, Robert Clyde, and James W. Wilkinson. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

DENNISON.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

THIS TOWNSHIP is bounded on the north by Lawrence, on the east by Allison and the Wabash river, on the south by the county of Wabash, and on the west by Lukin and Bridgeport townships. The surface was originally almost wholly covered with timber and is, in places, somewhat broken. West of the central part is an area called "Wolf-prairie." The soil is best adapted to the growth of wheat. Drainage is derived principally from the Embarras river and Little Raccoon creek. The Wabash, St Louis, and Pacific railroad extends through the township, north and south, and supplies good facilities for the shipment of produce.

The earliest settlements were made by the French, at

St. Francisville. Joseph Tugaw, properly spelled Tougas, originally came from Vincennes, and settled on the site of the village in 1804 or 1805. His brothers, August and William, and John Langlois were also there about that time, but moved to Rochester, in Wabash county, He was a married man and had two children, Joseph, jr. and Alexander. Soon after he settled he established and operated a ferry on the Wabash. In 1812 he built a picket fort, as a protection for himself and his neighbors against the Indians. In 1815, his was the only residence in Edwards county assessed as a "mansion house." It was rated at $300. He was, moreover, one of the only two who owned slaves in that year. He was a giant in stature, and possessed those characteristics of courage and daring which were the birthright of the Tougas family. He met his death at the hands of Tecumseh and three or four of his band, at Logansport, by accepting, at their hands, a poisoned morsel, as an alternative to death by violence. He was set at liberty, and put spurs to his horse and succeeded in reaching a cabin, but before medical aid could be had, the morsel had done its work. Joseph and Amab Potvine, commonly called Arpas, came likewise from Vincennes, about the same time. The former had two children, Peter and Jane, and settled on the E. half of section 17, making there his permanent home. He was a man of enterprise, and built a horse-mill at an early day. His daughter Jane, about 1827 or '28, married Mason Jones, who settled on the old place. Amab, who was a bachelor, made his home on the same half-section. Philip Deschaut came from Montreal, Canada, and married in Vincennes. In 1806, with a family of three children, Peter, Clara and Julia, he moved to Dennison township, and settled in section 17. Andrew and Charles Lacoste, from Vincennes, settled on the S. W. quarter of section 8, about the year 1807. Near this time came L. Bonaut, with two children, Charles and Lambert, and located on the S. W. quarter of section 28, where he lived about ten years. He then moved to Cahokia, and there died.

In 1809 or '10, Francis Tougas, brother of Joseph, above referred to, and like him, a living Apollo, moved from Vincennes and settled north of St. Francisville, on the S. W. quarter of section 17. He had three children, Francis, Susan and Nellie. He died many years ago. Francis, jr., who now resides in section 8, was born in Vincennes, in 1803. Louis Lacoste moved to the township from Vincennes, and settled on the N. W. quarter of section 8, about 1810. At the same time and in the near vicinity, Michael Dubois and one Boutia settled, lived and died. The Gremore family moved from Kaskaskia to Vincennes. In 1810, Peter Gremore and his brother Charles, the former with five children, viz; Peter, jr., Jane, Joseph, Francis and Modiste, came to the vicinity of St. Francisville and settled on the S. W. quarter of section 21, where the former resided permanently and died at the age of one hundred and two years. He reared twenty-three children by one mother, Mary Josette De Lisle, three of whom are yet living. Charles Gremore married and settled on a part of his brother's place. Charles Moyes first came to the township prior to 1812. He moved back to Vincennes, returned after the Indian difficulties were over and settled on the S E. quarter of section 12. He received the pseudonym of Coy, from a circumstance which may be found related in detail in the pioneer chapter. His children were Charles, Peter, Joseph, Francis and Martha. Except Peter, they all married and settled in the county. John Shirkey, with three children, John, Mary and Theresa, came to the county about 1815. He settled on the N. W. quarter of section 13. Charles Donaute and Frank Potvine settled in the same neighborhood. Some account of the Harriman family, and of the cruel fate that overtook them, will be found in those pages of this book devoted to the early pioneers. James Johnson came from Indiana in 1815 or '16, and settled on the S. W. quarter of section 21, where he made his permanent home and died. He was a mechanic and as early as 1825 had in operation a cotton-gin. His two sons, Abner and George, and two daughters were a part of the immigrant family. William Ramsey, a New Light minister, came from Franklin county, Ohio, in 1818. He brought a family of five children, Louis, John, Joseph, Russell, and Hannah, and settled on the N. E. quarter of section 33, T. 3, R. 12. William Dennison, whose name is perpetuated in that of the township within whose borders he settled, immigrated from Fayette county, Kentucky, in 1818, with a family of eight children, viz: Daniel, John, Madison, Alexander, William, Elizabeth, Catharine and Mary, and made his home on the S. W. quarter of section 33, T. 3, R. 12. He had served in the Kentucky militia, under Gen. St. Clair. He was one of the early justices of the peace, and died on his farm, about forty-five years ago. His newly married son Robert, came at the same time, and settled on the S. ½ quarter of section 33, T. 3, R. 12. Alexander, William and Madison married in the county where they are represented by a number of descendants. In this year, 1818, also came John Mieure, Thomas Lawson, John Powers and Charles Lacoste, jr. The first came from Kentucky and married Mary Ann Gillespie, and began life as a merchant, in Lawrenceville. He subsequently moved to section 19, T. 3, R. 11, and began farming, which was afterwards his only occupation. Lawson was also from Kentucky and had three children John, Sarah and Napoleon. He made his permanent home in the N. W. quarter of section 36. Powers was likewise a Kentuckian and settled on the N. E. quarter of this section. His children, whom he brought with him, were Lemuel and Haman, some of whose descendants live in the township. Charles Lacoste, jr., from Vincennes, settled on the N. W. quarter of section 17. Benjamin Gibbs, with two children, Mary and Rhoda—now Mrs. Louis Ramsey—came in 1819, and settled on the S. W. quarter of section 28, T. 3, R. 12. His son Daniel was born in 1820, on the old homestead, where

he now resides. His brother-in-law, John Clark, who came from the state of New York, was a Baptist minister, with a family. He sold his property to William Ramsey and moved to the Illinois river. In 1819, four brothers, Thomas, Walter, Victor and James Buchanan, came together in a keelboat from Kentucky. The first, who had two children, Eliza and Robert A., settled on the S. W. quarter of section 1, T. 2, R. 12, where he resided permanently, and died. Walter became a mathematician and surveyor of note. The family are one of the most numerous and best-to-do in the southern part of the county. James Ryan came from Virginia in 1820, and settled on the N E. quarter of section 23, T. 3, R. 12, where he resided permanently. He had a family of seven children, by name, Thomas, Rachel E. Z., Betsey, Alexander, Martin, Sarah and Joel. The land upon which Mr. Ryan settled, had been improved by a man named Parr. Jeremiah Fleming, an Irish school-teacher, about 1819, settled on the N. W. quarter of section 26, T. 3, R. 12 This place was afterward entered by William Buchanan, who came from Ohio, about 1827 or '28, with three children, John, William, jr. and Cynthia, the first of whom now occupies the old place. Fleming's father-in-law, Stufflebeam, lived near him. Josiah Selby, son-in-law of James Johnson, came from Kentucky about 1820, with three children, Johnson, Thomas and Leonard, and settled where John Price now lives.

Hugh Seed, some time prior to 1828, settled on the S. E. ½ of section 24, township 3, range 12, where he reared a considerable family of children. Samuel Seed improved the A. B. Ryan place—the N. E. ¼ of section 23. Dr. Thomas Collins, originally from Maryland, some time before 1828, settled on the N. W. ¼ of section 24, where he lived permanently and died. John Richardson, with a family of five children, John, Nancy, William, Jefferson, and Eliza, came from Virginia, in 1828, and lived at various points in the county till his death. His son, William, who resides in section 29, township 3, range 11, is among the prosperous farmers of the county. Richard Jackman, came to what is now Wabash county, in 1819. In 1824, he moved to the township, and settled on the N. W. ¼ of section 26, township 2, range 12. After a residence here of two years, he bought land in the S. W. ¼ of section 23, same town and range, and there lived till his death, in 1849, at seventy-four years of age. He arrived in the township with a family of six children, Edward, Elizabeth, William, Basil, John, and Richard. Mr. Jackman was, by trade, a wheelwright. His son, John, is among the prominent citizens of the township. Gen. John H. Morris moved with his family from Kentucky, in 1822. Three sons and eight daughters were the members of his family. Soon after the opening of the war of 1812, he organized, and helped to equip, a company, of which he became captain. He continued in the service till the close of the war, and rose to the rank of general. He was born in Herkimer county, Virginia, in 1780, and died in Lawrenceville, in 1851. Among the later immigrants to the township was Benjamin Price, who moved from Delaware to Ohio, and thence to Lawrence county, in 1837, and settled on the W. ½ of the S. W. ¼ of section 21, township 2, range 12, where he resided till his death. He reared a family of nine children, seven of whom were immigrants. The township was represented in the Black Hawk War by William and Basil Jackman, Joseph Selby, Abner Johnson, James H. Buchanan, Mason Jones, Jacob Young, and Franklin Genereux. The following are the first land entries, all in township 2, range 12. Oct. 10, 1811, August Tougas entered the N. E. ¼ of section 14; October 2, 1816, Alex. Banks, the W. ½ of the S. W. ¼ of section 28; November 25, 1816, Andre Des Bines, the N. E. ¼ of section 12; July 27, 1816, John B. Valcour, the S. E. ¼ of section 12; December 1, 1817, William Leach, the S. W. ¼ of section 23; December 8, 1817, John Leach, the N. W. ¼ of section 26. The Leachs were from Tennessee, and were slave owners, who came for the purpose of establishing a plantation. The admission of Illinois as a free state frustrated their plans. The following are the names of those who have been members of the board of supervisors: James Bonner, 1857; Victor Buchanan, Sr., 1858-1859; A. H. Grass, 1860-1861; resigned in 1862, and Victor Buchanan, to fill vacany; L. W. Gee, 1863 to 1865; Victor Buchanan, chairman, 1866; Alfred H. Grass, 1867; Philip Snyder, 1868-1869; Jacob Potts, 1870-1871; William T. Buchanan, 1872; chairman in 1873, 1874, and 1875, chairman in 1876 1877, chairman in 1878; Jacob Potts, 1879 to 1881; John Jackman, 1882; Francis Tougas, 1883.

ST. FRANCESVILLE.

This village is situated on the Wabash river, in location 1, township 2, range 11. It was laid out in 1835 or 1836, by Frances, widow of Joseph Tougas, and the plot was filed of record in 1837. Francis Tougas sold the first goods about the time the town was laid out. Mason Jones built the first blacksmith shop shortly after, on a lot of land, donated by the proprietor for that purpose. Jackman's saw and grist mill, stood near the present site of the depot, and was built about 1837. There it was also that the post-office was established. About 1840, Decudra, a catholic priest, built a frame school house, in which a free school was taught by two nuns. He subsequently sold it, and a public school building was put up, which served its purpose till 1873, when the present one was erected. A Catholic church house was built about 1835. It was displaced by the present frame church edifice, about 1850. The town was first incorporated, in 1869, and the first election of officers was held, February 27th of that year. In January, 1873, the town was incorporated as a village, under statutory provisions relating to cities and towns.

PRESENT BUSINESS.

Physicians.—Charles Frazer, Thomas Grayson.

General Store.— —— Reinbold.

Drug and Notion Store and Post Office.—Jesse Tralor.
Hotels.—L. W. Gee, Benjamin Umfleet.
Blacksmith.—John A. Quick.
Barber.—James Lacost.

The Good Templars have an organization, which was formed December 12, 1880. It has a membership of forty-two persons, and is in a very good condition financially.

BIOGRAPHIES.

SIMON VANDERMARK.

Among the energetic, pushing farmers of Lawrence county, Simon Vandermark takes rank. He was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, February 27th, 1829, in the home of his forefathers for the last three generations, his great-grandfather, a native of Germany, who came to Pennsylvania and served faithfully as a captain in the Revolutionary war, having located there. His father, James Vandermark, was a farmer. His mother, whose maiden name was Susannah B. Kethline, was of German lineage. In his father's family were eight children, five being boys and three girls. In the year 1841 the family came to Lawrence county, and located about two miles east from where Simon now lives. Four years prior to this time his father had made a prospecting trip, going down the Mississippi river and finally locating a thousand acres of land around the old Vandermark homestead. In Pennsylvania he was not a landed proprietor, but had made much of his opportunities and was enabled, by the exercise of economy, to make this purchase of government lands. Simon Vandermark was married to Frances West, daughter of John West, of Gibson county, Indiana, Dec. 25, 1857. Mrs. Vandermark's mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Brown, once belonged to the Unity, of New Harmony, in which cause her people had enlisted under Robert Dale Owen. To Mr. and Mrs. Vandermark have been born five sons and three daughters, by name, Lyman, died Sept. 9, 1881; Ezra, Howard, John, Lawrence, Ella Passmore, Elizabeth Ryan and Maude, who died in infancy. Politically, Mr. Vandermark is a pronounced Republican. Religiously an adherent of the Methodist faith. He is a man of fine social qualities, a kind neighbor and most excellent citizen.

CYRUS VANDERMARK.

The biographical sketch of Simon, brother of Cyrus Vandermark, briefly sets forth the lineage of these two brothers. Cyrus Vandermark was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, February 26, 1832. As a youth he had like advantages with those offered thirty or forty years ago throughout Luzerne county, for acquiring an education, his father having moved here in 1841. He was married on the 29th of April, 1857, to Elmira Collins, daughter of William Collins, of Virginia. William Collins was among the pioneers of this part of the state, having located here in 1833. By this wife Mr. Vandermark had ten children, two of whom died in infancy, and four are now living, James William, Mary Jane, John Hardin, and George Logan. The three others, now dead were Malinda Augusta, Idumea Emeline and Charles Alfred. Of the daughters, Mary Jane married George Swift, Dec. 25, 1878. Mrs. Vandermark died February 7th, 1869. Mr. Vandermark was married to Lucy Elmore, his present wife, Aug. 29, 1871. She was the daughter of Mrs. Maria J. Sumner, *nee* Gresham, of the eminent Indiana family of that name, being the daughter of Dudley Gresham and wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Stevens. The fruits of this marriage are four children: Cyrus Hayden, Martha Ellen, Annie May, and Omer Garfield. Mr. Vandermark is a Republican of the strictest school. His first presidential vote was cast for Gen. Winfield S. Scott, and never since has he departed from that faith. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has been active for the past twenty-five years. His hospitality receives universal recognition, and his kindness and sociability have gained for him hosts of friends.

FARM RESIDENCE OF ANSEL GOULD JUN'R. SEC. 5, T 1, R 14, (BLACK OAK TP) EDWARDS CO., ILL.

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DIXON.

EDWARDS COUNTY.

THIS precinct is situated in the extreme southwest part of the county, is nearly rectangular in form, and bounded as follows: On the north by Big creek and Albion precinct, east by French creek, south by White county, and on the west by Wayne county. It receives its name in honor of John Dixon, who was a prominent settler of 1841, and includes a part of two townships—numbers two and three—range ten east. Originally it was timbered land, interspered with small glades which were covered with fine grasses. Large belts of timber yet exist within its boundaries, sufficient to supply the inhabitants with all needed lumber, fuel, and fencing for years to come. The surface is undulating and well formed for surface drainage. The principal streams are the Little Wabash, and Big creek. The former extends through the southwest, and the latter constitutes the northwest boundary. The soil is a chocolate-colored clay subsoil, and well adapted to the raising of an excellent quality of wheat. Corn is cultivated sufficiently to supply home consumption. Oats, grasses, potatoes, and fruit are among the products. In an early day corn constituted the principal product, but for many years wheat and pork have furnished the main revenue for this part of the county. But little, if any, lands lie in the precinct that are not susceptible of improvement the drainage being such that even the low lands can be cultivated.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

The first white man to venture into the wilds of this precinct was Joseph Boltinghouse, in the fall of 1816. He was a single man, and came from what is now White county, with a drove of hogs to let them forage on the mast of Big creek timber. A little south of the creek on what is now the Churchill lands, he established his camp and became monarch of the woods; but his reign was a short and eventful one. The particulars of his death cannot be recorded, but enough is known to assert that he was massacred by a band of Shawnee Indians. When found his head was severed from the body and stuck upon a pole by his camp, the body lying near in a mangled condition. The remains were buried near where the body lay. Tradition says that the Rangers pursued the Indians, finding them encamped near the Wabash. They captured them, tied stones to their bodies, and sunk them in the river.

The first to make a permanent location here were Daniel and James Boltinghouse, brothers of the above This was early in 1817. They were formerly from Kentucky, but on coming to Illinois, they settled with their father in White county. Daniel was a man of a family, and his brother James lived with him. They located in section 26, township number two south, range ten east, a little south and east of Big creek, in the edge of the timber. The prairie stretching northward toward Albion receives its name from these early setters. They remained here until about 1837, when they moved to the State of Arkansas.

Thomas Riley, a native of Ireland, settled in the precinct the same year as the Boltinghouses. He was then a single man, and in 1822, married Sarah Morris, a daughter of one of the pioneers. Mr. Riley located in section 17, township 3 south, range 10 east. He improved a good farm, upon which he resided until his death, which occurred about 1852, his widow surviving him but a few years. None of his descendants are now living in the precinct. Another pioneer of 1817, was Isaac Morris, who was an emigrant from the south. He had a large family, and was a pure type of the backwoodsman and hunter. He located in section 5, township 3 south, range 10 east, where he built a rude log cabin, containing one room, which supplied the entire purpose of kitchen, dining, and sleeping apartment for his numerous family. He, like all the old hunters, was noted for relating exaggerated accounts of his hunting expeditions, one of which we will place before our readers. One morning, before breakfast, he concluded to go out and bring in a deer or two, as the family had been without fresh meat for a few days. He had been in the timber but a short time when he brought down a fine buck. Throwing him across his shoulder, he had proceeded but a short distance, when a large black bear jumped up before him, and with the crack of his rifle bruin bit the dust. He placed the huge carcass on the other shoulder and proceeded homeward. Breakfast was waiting, and he dumped the bear upon the floor and sat down to the table with the family. His wife asked him if he proposed to eat his meal with that deer upon his back. He apologized by saying, that he felt so light after dropping the bear, that he had entirely forgotten about the incumbrance on the other shoulder. The object of relating the above is to more fully portray the character of the man; and the pith of the whole story is, it was related by him as being an absolute fact. He and

his wife died, at the old home long ago, and the children have all removed to other parts of the country.

There was quite an influx of immigration in 1818, among whom was William Brown, a native of the state of Maine. When twelve years of age his father prepared to emigrate to Ohio, but died on the way. William fell in with emigrants coming to Illinois, and in 1818, reached the new formed state. Here he remained, and in 1828, entered a quarter section of land in section 10, township 3 south, range 10 east. Subsequently he married Mary Harper, from which reunion nine children were born, six of whom are now residing in the county. Mr. Brown improved an excellent farm, on which he lived to a good old age, enjoying the fruits of his labor. He died in 1877. His widow is yet residing at the old farm, now 72 years of age, and is the oldest pioneer citizen of the precinct. Alfred, a son, is living on a portion of the original homestead, and is one of the staunch and public-spirited men of the county. Thomas Harper was born in North Carolina, and emigrated to Kentucky in an early day. He removed to Indiana, and in 1818, came to Illinois and located in White county. In 1822, he moved into this precinct and settled in section 3, township 3, range 10 east. At his coming he had a family of five childen, James, William, Thomas, John, and Mary. The latter is the only one of the family now living, being the widow of William Brown, above mentioned. Mr. Harper was a representative citizen, having served as the first magistrate of the precinct for several years. He died in 1829. Mrs. Harper lived to a ripe old age, passing away in 1875.

Robert Willis was born in England, and emigrated to the States in 1817. Soon afterward he located in Dixon precinct, section 14, township 3 south, range 10 east. His family consisted of his wife and three children, Sarah, Hannah and Elizabeth. He improved a good farm, and was considered one of the most kind and charitable citizens of the settlement. He died about 1863, mourned by many warm friends. Mrs. Willis survived him but a few years. One daughter, Hannah, widow of Edward Kershaw—another early settler—is residing at Grayville. The family of Threads came from England in the same year as the above, and located in the north part of the precinct. The old folks died long ago; several of their descendants are now residing north of Albion. Hester, a daughter, was the wife of Elias Chism, now a citizen of Albion. William Everly, Charles Birks, James Kenedy, Thomas Sloan and James Jordan all came in 1818. Mr. Everly and Mr. Sloan remained here until their decease, which occurred in an early day. Mr. Jordan was elected to the State Legislature for one term, but subsequently moved to Indiana. Mr. Birks also moved to Indiana. Mr. Kenedy remained for some time, when he located in the northern part of the State. None of their descendants are living in the county. John Burton was a pioneer of 1819. He came from England with his family and settled in section 14, township three south, range ten east, where he remained until about 1830, when he moved to New Harmony, Indiana, where he resided until his death. His children went with him, so that none of his descendants are now in this part of the country. Joel Churchill was a settler of 1819, a brief sketch of whom will be found in Albion chapter. Other old residents of the precinct who are now living are Charles Baxter, John Hallam, Thomas Frankland, Charles Potter and others.

First Land Entries.—The first land entered in Dixon precinct was June 6, 1816, by George Morris, and described as follows: The N. W. ¼ of section 5, Tp. 3 S., range 10 E. The following are also in the same township and range: September 26, 1818, William Adams entered the N. W. ¼ of section 4; November 2, 1818, Robert Willis entered the E. ½ of the S. E. ¼ of section 15; April 21, 1819, Jonathan Williams entered the S. E. ¼ of section 3; same date, John Burton entered the E. ½ of the S. E. ¼ of section 14. The following entries are in Tp. 2 S., R. 10 E.: August 30, 1817, James Boltinghouse entered the N. E. ¼ of section 26; September 20, 1817, James Meredith entered the S. W. ¼ of section 27; September 4, 1817, Isaac Ellison entered the N. W. ¼ of section 33; May 4, 1819, Joel Churchill entered the S. W. ¼ of section 34.

The first settlers were far more sociable and hospitable than the people of this age of gain and greed. A man was a neighbor if he lived ten miles away, and it was no uncommon thing for them to go that distance to aid one another in raising their cabins. At the house raisings and log rollings, it was customary to have a large supply of whisky on hand, and the jug was passed around at least every half hour, so that by afternoon many of them would be more or less hilarious. Then would commence the boasting and bantering by those who considered themselves the "best men." A wrestling match or a "rough and tumble" would soon follow, and sometimes the curtain would drop with bunged eyes and bloody noses behind the scenes. Bee-trees and wild honey was so common in those days that it was not uuusual for the hunters to find a half dozen trees in as many hours, and thus honey and beeswax became staple articles for barter. Mills for grinding their corn were few and far between. The first mill built in this precinct was about 1840, by John Elder, and was located on his farm in section 4, township three south, range ten east. It was a horse mill capable of grinding about twenty bushels of meal daily. The first blacksmith was John Smith. His shop was established about 1847, and was situated in section 10 township three south, range ten east. He died here several years ago. The first goods were sold by Joseph Shaw in 1846. His store was located in section 3, same township and range as the above. Mr. Shaw died in a few years and the bnsiness ceased.

The first school was taught in a log cabin situated on the Churchill land. This was in 1824, and the teacher was Daniel Bain, who was considered a good instructor

in those days. The first to administer to the spiritual wants of the people here was the Rev. Roberts, of the Baptist persuasion, in 1823. The services were held in the private residences of the settlers. Reverends Robert Delap and James Jagers were also early preachers. The first church building was erected in 1849 by the Methodist denomination. It is a log building—and is situated in the northwest corner of section 10, township three south, range ten east. The first burial ground was established on the farm of Daniel Boltinghouse in the north part of the precinct. The first interment was a child of Mr. Boltinghouse. This cemetery has been neglected, and but few if any interments have been made here for several years. The first to attend to the sick was Dr. Archibald Spring, of Albion, who died in that town several years ago. The first justice of the peace was Thomas Harper, and John Elder was his successor. But few of the pioneers now remain of this settlement to give the history of the olden time.

WABASH.

WABASH CO.

IS bounded on the north by Lawrence county, on the east and southeast by Indiana, and the Wabash, on the south by Mt. Carmel, and on the west by Friendsville precinct. Its territory stretches west from the Wabash to a line one mile and a half east of the thirteenth meridian, and north from the base line to the north tier of sections, inclusive of T. 2 N. The surface generally is broken. There were originally a few patches of open prairie, and northwest of an irregular line bounding the timber belt about three miles wide, along the Wabash, was an area called the "Barrens," covered with brush and saplings, interspersed with scattering post-oaks and hickories. The soil of this area was clayey and contained less loam than the timbered parts. Drainage is derived mainly from Crawfish creek and Raccoon creek whose name is self-explanatory. The earliest occupation of the people, aside from hunting, was the raising of corn, cattle and hogs. The progress of agriculture was very slow, as the inducement offered by convenient markets was absent. The people lived within themselves, merely aiming to supply their own immediate demands. The difficulties they had to overcome, with this limited end in view, were not small. For a period of four or five years, they were obliged to guard their wives and children against the hostile Shawnees. The younger Tecumseh began to excite the Indians to a feeling of hostility against the whites, about the year 1810 or '11, and fort-building and armed defense began. Rattlesnakes were very numerous, and destructive of horses and cattle. There was a den of them on the old Fox farm, one on the Mc Intosh farm, one on the Spencer Wood farm and one on the bluff near the old Buchanan mill. Samuel Mc Intosh killed thirteen of this species of snakes, one morning "before breakfast." This fact is noted down to show the present and coming generations how numerous these reptiles were. But they have perished by the plowshare. They have gone with the wolf, the bear, the panther, the deer, the Indian and the forest, and their haunts and lurking places are now productive fields. The chief industry of the people is agriculture, and wheat is the staple product.

The pioneers of Wabash precinct, and the first two American settlers of Wabash county were Levi Compton and Joshua Jordan. They were brothers-in-law and came about the same time, and probably together about the year 1802. Compton, a married man with one child, in 1791, went from Virginia to Kentucky, and engaged in farming and stock-raising. Here he remained till he came to Illinois. To this state he brought his wife and six children, John, Eli, Mary, Betsey, James and Levi. He settled first on the Wabash in section 26, T. 1 N. R. 12 W., built a cabin and cleared a few acres of land. After a residence here of four or five years, he removed to the N. W. ¼ of section 12, sojourning there about eight years. At this time, or shortly after, he built probably the first horse-mill in the county, on Coco creek, about 200 yards from the passing of the wagon road. Compton's Fort, which was a protective arrangement of considerable magnitude, sufficient to accommodate a hundred families, was built about the year 1810. It consisted of an enclosure of pickets, with the usual arrangement at the corners for protecting its sides. Within it were dwellings, booths, granaries, etc., for the accommodation of the inmates. About the year 1817, Compton moved to T. 2 S. R. 14 W., and settled in section 13, Coffee precinct, and there spent the balance of his days. He was truly a representative man. He was a member of the first constitutional convention of Illinois, in 1818, and in 1818–'20, he was a member of the State Senate. He died in 1844, at the age of eighty years. His son, Samuel, inherited his characteristics of leadership, influence and bravery. He was one of the nine brave men who pursued the Indians that massacred Canons, in the Coffee bottom, and assisted in the burial of the dead. He also assisted in the interment of the man who was shot by the Indians in the "marsh" in Lawrence county. On one occasion, he, Captain Glover,

and a few others, left the fort to hunt in the territory lying between Bonpas and Little Bonpas creeks, now in Lancaster precinct. They hoppled their horses, and set out in quest of game. Compton having become separated from his companions, discharged his gun at a bear. Just then one of two Indians within easy range attempted to shoot him, but his gun missed fire. Compton retreated and failing to attract his companions to his assistance, crossed Little Bonpas in search of more favorable quarters. He had not gone far when he saw three Indians in pursuit of a deer.. He concealed himself and they passed on in pursuit of their game. The party having missed their companion, returned to Compton's Fort, and Captain Glover, though a stout-hearted man, trembled with excitement as he related the news of the supposed massacre. Some men from the Fort went in search of the missing hunter, and in pursuit of the Indians, but the former was unharmed, and the latter escaped, or were not found. Compton was hospitable, brave, shrewd and reckless. Apropos, of the latter characteristic, it is related of him that he swam the Wabash banks full, with a plow on his back. This bit of biography appeared in the Vincennes *Plowboy*, and was designed, by the party opposed to him, as political capital. But notwithstanding this, and the popularity of his opponent, James Beall, he was elected by a good majority and served in the House, in 1842–'44. Elijah Compton, his brother, was a respectable citizen of Coffee precinct. Joseph Compton, also a brother, residing there, is said to have been the first white child born in Wabash county.

Joshua Jordan came from Virginia, about the year 1802, with a family of three or four children, among whom were Elizabeth and Caleb. He had been a tenant under George Washington, and was with his landlord in Braddock's defeat. Rumor has it, as a mere supposition, that the British general fell a victim to a bullet designed to avenge an insult offered a respected superior. Jordan settled on the S. W. ¼ of section 12, where at the time of the Indian disturbances, he built a block-house. He subsequently removed to Barney's prairie, and there died. To show the friendly disposition of the natives, prior to the efforts of Tecumseh to excite a feeling of hostility among them, we relate that they were suffered to take little Caleb with them quite frequently, and keep him for a whole day. They frequently returned him with some little present, as a few beads around his neck. About the year 1804, came John Stillwell, a native of New Jersey, from Kentucky, with a family of two sons, Samuel and James. He settled on the S. W. ¼ of section 12, where he cleared and improved about one hundred acres of land, He built a stockade or picket-fort, similar to, but much smaller than that above described. He was very odd in his ways, and went very shabbily dressed, presenting the appearance rather of a beggar than that of the well-to-do man he was. Once, as ill-fortune would have it, he lost his hat and thereafter went bareheaded for a period of time equal to that he supposed his hat would have lasted The English settlers of Albion were frequently the subjects of his cruel jokes.

He was sought for one time by George Flower, who desired to purchase some cattle of him, and meeting him on the way asked the supposed personification where Stillwell the cattle man might be found. He gave the dignified Englishman the desired information, and then successfully plied him for a "quarter," the supposed price of services rendered. Playing the itinerant or tramp in quest of work among the Johnnies was a favorite sport. About 1820 he moved to Bellmont precinct, and settled on the S. E. ¼ of section 21. Jeremiah Selby, of Bourbon county, Ky., arrived in 1807, and moved into Jordan's cabin on the Wabash, the Castle Garden for the northeastern part of the county. He had a family of five children, Lingard, Samuel, Thomas, Betsy, and Drusilla. After a short residence in the Jordan cabin, he settled on the S. E. ¼ of section 23. Lingard was the first Methodist to hold meetings and preach in this part of the country. In the year 1811 came William B. Smith and Spencer Wood, the former from Hamilton county, Ohio. In 1816 he married Elizabeth Jordan, and settled on the N. E. ¼ of section 14, where he resided till his death, in 1863, at the age of seventy-six. He officiated as justice of the peace at the marriage of Jeremiah Wood and Jane Philpott, in January, 1815. He had a family of ten children, four of whom are yet living. Wood settled on the S. E. ¼ of section 1. He had three sons, Wesley, Washington, and Ira, and three daughters. On his farm was a large apple orchard and a distillery for making apple brandy. His sons married and settled in the precinct, but subsequently moved away. The Banks's were settlers about this time, 1810 or '11. Thomas, Alexander, and James, were three brothers of this family. The three Pollard brothers, Elijah, Dudley, and Absalom, who lived in the vicinity of the "Timber settlement," may also receive mention in this place. A man named Cross settled about two miles due north of Allendale, and there had a horse-mill, that had rotted and gone to decay, in 1820. Francis Valley, of French descent, from the neighborhood of St. Francisville, had a ferry on Location No. 2, Range 11. In 1815 it was taxed three dollars, and had probably been in operation as early as 1810. The boat was sufficient to carry two teams each trip, and was operated by means of oars and poles At low water the river was forded at this point. Valley remained the owner of the ferry till his death, about 1840. His three sons, Charles, Russell, and Alexander, married and settled in Lawrence county. Philip Plough and Thomas Trulock were early settlers near the site of old Timberville.

John O. McIntosh, of Scotch descent, was a native of Virginia. His wife, Sarah Bennet, was the daughter of a ship carpenter. In 1784 or 1785 he went to Kentucky, where he remained till 1814, when he came to Wabash county with a family of six children, Samuel, Daniel,

William, Lavinia, Lucinda and Sarah, and moved into Compton's Fort. After four months' stay he settled on the west half of the southeast quarter of section 23, and lived there about one year. He then moved to the southeast quarter of section 35, township 2 south, range 14 west, Coffee precinct, where he remained about three years, and then returned to Wabash and settled permanently on the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 23. He was naturally a leader, and took an active interest in the movement that resulted in the creation of Edwards county, having been selected for the arduous and dangerous task of bearing the citizens' petition to Gov. Ninian Edwards at Kaskaskia. The county formed, he became the judge of its court and busied himself in the matter of organization and the establishment of police regulations. He was a minister of the Baptist denomination, and preached at private houses in the neighborhood where he resided. He died on the old McIntosh place in 1829, and was buried in the Compton graveyard, near the site of the fort, but his remains were subsequently removed to Mt. Carmel. Samuel, in 1821, married Eleanor Mathews, and bought sixty acres of the Charles Gardner entry, the northeast quarter of section 23, and made this his permanent place of residence. He reared a family of eight children, three of whom are yet living. Dr. A. J. in Allendale. He was the last survivor of those who pursued the Indian massacres of the Canons, and died 1879, at the age of eighty-seven years. Daniel is living in Crawford county, Ind. William, because of an identity in names attracted the attention of William McIntosh, the English trader and speculator in land, who, though not his kinsman, educated him at Vincennes at his own expense. The elder William built a fine frame house in Wabash county at the Grand Rapids. He figured conspicuously at one time as an opponent of Gov. Harrison's peace policy toward the Indians, and for his insubordination was condemned to pay a heavy fine. Charles Garner, son-in-law of John O. McIntosh, came from Kentucky in 1814, and settled on the northeast of section 23, which he made his permanent home. He brought with him a son John, who married and settled near Lawrenceville. The family, which was quite a large one, married and scattered to other parts. Benjamin Hulbert was from New York, arriving in 1815, with a family of three sons, William, Henry and Benjamin, and several daughters. He settled on section 13, and became a permanent resident of the precinct. Henry was one of the early teachers, and was noted for the severity of his discipline. One of his pupils, now a well known citizen, carried a bowie-knife in self-protection. The sons all moved away. With Hulbert came his son-in-law, Henry Leek, who was a great hunter, and a skillful and ingenious mechanic. After a sojourn of about ten years he moved away. Samuel Simcoe came to what is now Wabash precinct about 1815. He had a family of six sons, John, David, Robert, Joseph, Thomas and Joab, and a daughter, Nancy. John Armstrong, who came from Tennessee in 1815, had six children, Abner, Levi, Louis, Thomas J., and James. He settled on the southwest of the northeast quarter of section 15, and there lived and died. Abner was the first sheriff of Edwards county, and held the office for a number of years. Thomas J. was a member of the legislature, and was also a judge of the county court. Joseph Gardner settled on the west half of the northwest quarter of section 9, in 1815 or 1816, and there made his permanent home. Peter Keen came to the county for the purpose of prospecting in 1814. In the spring of 1815 he brought his family from Hamilton county, Ohio, which consisted of a wife and eight children, namely, Angeline, Daniel, Hannah, Dennis, Ira, Shulamite, Edwin and Asenath. They came in a keel, boat and had great difficulty in ascending the swollen Wabash. They were met at its mouth by a number of settlers, who knew of their coming to act as a guard against Indian outrage. They debarked at McBride's landing, following the example of the first settler, Levi Compton, and moved into the little cabin that stood by the river side, and there remained about one year. Keen then settled on the northwest quarter of section 26. This place had first been settled by William H. Ramsey, whose improvement Keen purchased. He remained here a number of years and then moved to the northeast of the southeast of section 14, township 1 north, range 13 west, where he and his wife died, the former about 1844, aged eighty-four years; the latter six years later, at the age of eighty-six. He helped build the first cabin put up on the site of Cincinnati, and he and his wife Jemima Gard, sister of Seth, were the first pair married between the two Miamies. Their daughter Angeline was the first child born within those limits. Two members of that pioneer family, Shulamite and Ira, are yet living, the latter in Friendsville, hale and well preserved at the age of eighty-two. He has been a very active man, and in his earlier days, boated the year's products of his farm down the Wabash every spring, and then disposed of boat and cargo. In 1822 he made his return trip from New Orleans to Evansville in a little stern-wheel steamboat. The time required between the two points was about twenty days. Daniel Keen married and settled in Coffee precinct, and Dennis located in Wabash. McBride's Landing was on the southeast part of southwest quarter of section 27. John McBride and Anna, his wife, were of Irish descent, and were early settlers. John and Henry McGregor, brothers of Mrs. McBride, were also early settlers.

Cornelius Vanderhoof, in 1816 or '17 brought into the precinct a family of five children, viz.: Cornelius, Jr., Louis, Harvey, Anna and Caroline, and after a residence of some years, died within its limits. B. S E. Goff settled on the S W. ¼ of section 14 in 1816. About this time, John W. Buchanan, a single man, came from Kentucky. He married and settled on the E. ½ of section 23. Some of his descendants are living in the county. William Johnson brought three sons,

Jacob, John and Thomas, from Indiana, in 1816 or '17. and settled two miles north of Allendale. The family are all dead. Johnson's sister, Mrs. Margaret Philpott, and her daughter, now Mrs. Leek, of Allendale, came about the same time. The former became the wife of John Anthis. Thomas Gould came to the county in 1816, and settled in Wabash precinct. In 1823 he became a member of the church that was organized in the Danforth school-house, Friendsville precinct. Hugh Calhoun, in 1817, settled on the W. ½ of the S. E. ½ of section 5. John Andrew was a native of Virginia, whence he went to Ohio, and entered the army of 1812. In 1817, he came and settled on the N. E. ½ of section 11. He was a very respectable man, and always lived in the precinct. His brother-in-law, Joseph Wright, came with him and settled on the S. E. ¼ of section 14. He was chief carpenter in Buchanan's mill on Raccoon creek. John Buchanan came from Ohio in 1817. He brought a family of five children, John, Joseph, Jane, Rohamey and Anna, and settled on the N. W. ¼ of section 36, T. 2 N., R 12 W. He was quite well off and built the water mill referred to shortly after his coming. John Snider arrived in 1817 with a family of three sons, Peter, James and Daniel, and two daughters. He settled on the N. E. ¼ of section 25, and there followed the occupation of a farmer, and accumulated a considerable amount of property. Thomas Cisel came from Ohio in 1820, bringing three sons, Richard, Thomas, Jr., and William. He settled on the N. W. ¼ of section 12, where he lived until his death in 1832. Richard and Thomas married and settled in the vicinity of Allendale. The latter is now living on Location No. 1, T. 1 W., R. 11 W. William settled in Knox county, Ohio. With Cisel came his son-in-law, Isaac Smith, with a wife and three children, Priscilla, James and another, and settled on the same place. He was justice of the peace for several terms. William Crane, also from Ohio in 1820, settled on the S. E ¼ of section 12. He was an influential man on matters of religion and possessed a fine voice. James Payne came from Tennessee in 1823 and brought to the precinct five children, Ruth, Henry, Thomas, Rachel and Campbell. His brother John came about the same time, married and settled on the S E. ¼ of section 23, at old Timberville.

The following are the earliest land entries of the precinct in T. 1 N., R. 12 W.: January 12, 1814, John Wood entered the N. E. ¼ of section 32; May 14, 1814, Peter Keen the S. E. ¼ of section 28; June 20, 1814, the same, the S. W. ¼ of section 22; May 8, 1814, Levi Compton, section 13; November 12, 1814, John O. McIntosh, the S. E. ¼ of section 23; January 17, 1815, Joseph Wright, the S. E. ¼ of section 14; March 16, 1815, James M. Armstrong, the N. W. ¼ of section 23; March 5, 1816, Charles Garner the N. E. one-quarter of section 23; March 26, 1816, William Smith, the N. E. one quarter, and George Anthis, the N. W. one-quarter of section 14; June 6, 1816, G. Hazelton, the S. E. one-quarter of section 32; September 30, 1816, Joseph Gardner, the W. one-half of the N. W. one-quarter of section 9; December 13, 1816, B. S. E. Goff, the S. E. one-quarter of section 14; April 3, 1817, Samuel Stillwell, the S. E. one quarter of section 21; June 2, 1817, Toussaint Dubois, the N one-half of section 12; June 4, 1817, Sarah Arnold, the N. E. one-quarter of section 24; September 27, 1817, Hugh Calhoun, the W. one-half of the N. E. one-quarter, and Cornelius Vanderhoof, the W. one-half of the S. E. one-quarter of section 5; October 18, 1817, John Snider, the N. E. one quarter of section 25; June 7, 1818, Spencer Wood, the S. E. one-quarter of section 1; October 2, 1818, William Prole, the E. one-half of the S. W. one-quarter of section 1; February 15, 1817, John Buchanan entered the S. W. one-quarter of section 36, T. 2 N., R. 12 W. There are three four-hundred-acre improvement claims in the precinct, and each in favor of Ambrois Degenet and Jean C Thiriot in T. 1 N., R 11 W., and one in favor of Christian Wyatt in T. 1 N., R. 12 W. These claims were allowed in behalf of heads of families who actually settled and improved them prior to 1783. Degenet, Thiriot and Wyatt must therefore be regarded as the first settlers of Wabash precinct and probably of the county. Gabriel Boulon, Jr., and Pierre Levrie each located militia rights in T. 1 N, R 11 W., under an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1791. Those whose names appear below represented the precinct in the Black Hawk war: James Garner, Henry Hulbert, Philip and Cornelius Vanderhoof, John W. and Joseph O. Buchanan, Wesley Wood, Dennis Keen, Solomon Freer, Abner Besley and Robert E. Wright. Here are some of the early burial places: The Fox grave yard, on section 26, no longer kept up, contains the ashes of Jarvis Dale, who built the first house in old Palmyra. The Armstrong yard is on the N. E. one-quarter of section 13. Here lie Joseph Haniford, an early teacher, and Abner Armstrong, first sheriff of Edwards county. The Jordan yard holds the remains of Dr. Joseph Fudge, and of Jonathan O. Haver, who was shot by Milton Bergstresser. The Adams yard is on the S. E one-quarter of section 16. William Johnson, said to have been the first white child born in Vincennes, lies buried here. The Compton yard is near the site of the old fort. The first burial was that of Levi Compton, Jr., in 1823. The remains of Joshua Jordan are buried here.

Bedell's Mill, on the Wabash, was built in 1829 by Moses Bedell on the N. W. one-quarter of section 30. It was a log structure, containing two run of burrs, and in its day was the principal mill in its range of country. It continued in operation about sixteen years. Bedell and his nephew, Moses Biddle, Jr., of Mt Carmel, did quite an extensive business in merchandising at this point.

Mr. Reuben Fox taught a school in the Compton Fort about 1815. Robert Gibson, of Warren county, Kentucky, taught school in the precinct between 1815 and 1818.

TIMBERVILLE.

THIS town was located on the N. E. quarter of the N. E. quarter of section 23, township 1 north, range 12 west. It was surveyed and platted by Robert Buchanan, county surveyor, for the proprietors, William Higgins and Joseph Alburtz. The plat was recorded March 17, 1866. The first building was a dwelling, moved from Bedell's mill by Anthony Alburtz, in one part of which he began selling goods about 1853. Two stores and a blacksmith and wagon shop were afterward built, and a considerable amount of business done. The Methodist church of Allendale was built here in 1865, at a cost of about $1,500. Here also once stood the school-house used in that village till the present one was built. When the Railroad was projected through, the principal buildings of the town were moved to

ALLENDALE.

So named in honor of Col. C. M. Allen, the contractor for building the railroad from Vincennes to Carmi. It is pleasantly located on the S. E. quarter of section 11, and is a station of some importance. Its population census of 1880 numbered 274 individuals. The proprietors were W. W. McDowell, J. W. Price, Hiram Fox, E. Fox, by his conservator, Hiram Fox and Theodore McClain. It was surveyed and platted by Robert Buchanan, county surveyor, and the plat was filed for record, May 17, 1869. The first building was a little frame dwelling with vertical siding. The first store building was moved from Timberville, by J. W. Price in 1871. Allendale Flouring Mills were built in 1874-5 by H. Hines and Theodore McClain, at a cost of about $8,000. The building is a frame, three-story, with two runs of burrs, purifier, elevators, etc., and a capacity of fifty barrels a day It is owned and operated by F. H. and Harmon Holsen. The church was moved from Timberville in 1876. The Allendale Steam Saw Mill was built by H. Naylor in 1877. It operates five saws, and does general merchant sawing. The school-house, a brick, two-story, three-room building was put up in 1879, at a cost, including furniture, of about $4,000. J. S. Lewis' Steam Saw Mill, which operates three circular saws, was built in 1881. The Post Office, at first called the Armstrong Post Office, was established as early as 1824 and was first kept by Abner Armstrong. At this time there were but three other post-offices in the county, the Mt. Carmel, the Centerville, and the "Coffeeton." The name and location of the office were changed to Allendale eleven years ago. The following directory will show the

PRESENT BUSINESS.

Physicians.—A. J. McIntosh, Harry Leeds, J. E. Smith.

Druggists.—A. J. McIntosh, J. E. Smith.

General Merchants.—J. W. Price, D. G. Price, F. M. Leek.

Grocer.—Franklin De Witt.

Postmaster.—G. W. Crane.

Grain Dealers—J. W. Price, D. G. Price.

Hotel-keepers.—James Payne, John J. Williamson.

Blacksmith.—A. J. Shaw.

Carpenter.—Samuel Smith.

Painter.—A. R. Cusick.

Wagon Maker.—J. N. Williams, John E. Hensley.

Undertaker.—John E. Hensley.

Shoemaker.—Jacob Copeland.

Milliners.—Mrs. Ella Hines, Mrs. John Capoot.

Justice and Notary.—Franklin De Witt.

Sorghum Mill.—John Rosenberg & B. B. Hill.

Teacher.—O. H. P. Grunden.

PATTON

Is situated on the N. W. quarter of section 33, and was surveyed and platted by Robert Buchanan for Albert B. Keen. The plat was recorded in the office of the circuit Clerk, Feb. 5, 1877. It was named after Dr. Patton, of Vincennes. The first building was a warehouse put up by Joshua Buchanan in 1872-3. It was sold to William R. Wilkinson, through whose influence largely, Patton became a station. The post office was established in 1874, and first kept by Joshua Buchanan, the present incumbent. The first goods were sold by George Collins, in the fall of 1877. In this year Joseph Kepley opened a shoemaker's shop and is still keeping it. A log school-house was built in 1876, Clara Moyer taught the first school. Parkinson Bros., built a grain house in the spring of 1882. The town numbers about thirty-five inhabitants.

BIOGRAPHIES.

Dr. ANDREW J. McINTOSH

The McIntosh family, of Wabash county, are descended from pioneer stock. John Og McIntosh, the grandfather of Andrew J., was born near the old castle of Inverness, in Invernesshire, Scotland, March 6th, 1753. He was the son of John and Margaret (Og) McIntosh. His maternal uncle, John Og, was a physician and surgeon in the army of King George the III, and John Og McIntosh was named for him. The McIntosh family were small farmers and shepherds. The uncle of John Og McIntosh placed him in school, and subsequently sent him to the University in Edinburg, and he was there pursuing his studies when the war of the revolution broke out. It was the will of his uncle that he should accompany him to America, where he had been ordered with the King's troops, in the capacity of assistant surgeon, though without pay or commission. He came, assisted his uncle, and remained with him until the battle of Germantown, where Dr. Og was killed. Young McIntosh was then left to shift for himself. Soon after his fine appearance and physique attracted the attention of Tarleton, a famous cavalry leader, and one of Cornwallis's trusted lieutenants. He joined that command and participated with it until the battle of the Cowpens, where he was taken prisoner by General Morgan. The general made him his personal prisoner. He refused to accept the exchange, and remained with General Morgan, and after the war became an inmate of his family, at Winchester, Virginia. After the war he dropped the profession of medicine and took up the trade of wheelwright. He remained in Virginia until 1784, when he removed with several families to Kentucky. They passed over the same road that Braddock's army traveled when on the disastrous campaign against Fort Duquesne, thirty years before. From Pittsburg they went down the river to Limestone Landing, Kentucky, where Maysville now stands, and from there to Kenton's Point. At the latter place Mr. McIntosh remained several years, then went to Bourbon county and settled on the present site of Paris. He subsequently removed to Montgomery county, then to Warren, from there to Logan county, where he remained until 1814, when he came to the territory of Illinois *via* Red Bank, through Indiana, to what is now Wabash county. When he came here he lived in Compton's Fort, then purchased land in the timber settlement, and lived there some time, then went out on the Bonpas creek, in Edwards county, and lived there for some time, then exchanged and came to his former farm, and there died in 1829.

When he came here this part of Illinois was a part of Gallatin county. The distance to Shawneetown, the county seat, was too great, and therefore a move was made to erect another county further north. A petition was drawn up and signed by the requisite number of citizens, and Mr. McIntosh was the bearer of it to Gov. Edwards, at Kaskaskia. He traveled the entire distance on horseback and met the governor, whom he had personally known in Kentucky, presented him the petition, and the prayer of the people of this section was granted. The county was formed and named Edwards, in honor of the governor. The new county then included all the territory on the east side of the state, and north to Fort Dearborn, now Chicago. The governor appointed Mr. McIntosh county judge, a position he held until the territory was admitted as a state. Mr. McIntosh had been, while a resident of Kentucky, ordained a minister in the Baptist church, and was among the first, if not the first minister of that religious denomination in Wabash county. In 1782 he married Sarah Benne t, whose acquaintance he made during the time the British army was stationed at Germantown. She was born in New Jersey, January 17th, 1758. Her father was a ship carpenter, and in one of his voyages was lost at sea. Mrs. McIntosh died in Wabash county, Illinois, August 5, 1831. By that union there were ten children. Samuel, the father of Andrew J., was the fifth in the family. He was born at Paris, Bourbon county, Kentucky, December 25th, 1791. He grew to manhood in his native state, and obtained a limited education, which was mainly received from such books as fell in his way. He learned the trade of wheelwright with his father, and followed the trade until the increasing factories drove out individual business. In 1813 he, and his brother John McIntosh, at the call of Gov. Shelby, enlisted in the Northwestern army, and was in the division under Gen. Lewis Cass, and in the detachment that invaded Canada. He was aboard the American and British ship the morning after the battle known as Perry's victory. While on one of the Three Sister Islands, he witnessed the execution of Daniel Literal, who was condemned by court martial for treason and shot by a squad of twelve men. After his discharge he returned to Kentucky, and in 1814 came to Wabash county, Illinois, and with others went into Compton's Fort, which stood near where Allendale now stands. He was the last survivor of the party

Berkley Armstrong

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of nine, who went from this place in pursuit of the Indians that massacred the Cannon family at the old Painter Grave-yard, near Rosedale. He remained a citizen of Wabash county from 1814 until his death, which occurred June 16th, 1879, in his eighty-eighth year. He married Eleanor Mathews, who was born in Tennessee. She was the daughter of Samuel Mathews, and was living in Crawford county, Illinois, at the time of her marriage. She died Dec. 28th, 1876. There were eight children by that union. Three of them have survived the parents. Benjamin Franklin, the youngest son, was a soldier during the late war. He is now a resident of Texas. Sophia is the only daughter living, and is a resident of Mt. Carmel. Andrew Jackson McIntosh was born near Allendale, Wabash county, Illinois, June 12th, 1834. He was reared on the farm, and received a limited education in schools. The schools in his youth were few, and the methods of instruction crude and imperfect as compared with the present. His education is therefore more of self-culture, and knowledge obtained from books later in life, for he has been an extensive reader upon a variety of subjects. He commenced teaching school in his twentieth year, and taught four terms. In 1857, he determined to study medicine. He purchased books and pursued the study, a part of the time in the office of E. V. Mitchell, of Grayville, Illinois. In 1860 he commenced the practice in Allendale, and there he has continued to the present. In the fall of 1868, he entered the College of Medicine and Surgery at Cincinnati, and graduated from that institution in the spring of 1869, with the degree of M. D. The doctor belongs to the progressive order of men. He is a member of the Wabash Medical Society, which has for its object the discussion of the latest methods and discoveries in Materia Medica, and the mutual advancement of its members. He is also a member of the State Pharmaceutical Association. On the 6th of March, 1862, he married Miss Sarah, daughter of Napoleon and Sophia (McFarland) Grayson, a native of Wabash county, Illinois. She died July 7th, 1876, leaving two daughters, named Jennie and Sarah, McIntosh. On the 14th August, 1880, he was united in wedlock to Mrs. Jane Fox *nee* McFarland, also a native of Wabash county. By the latter union there is one child, named John Jerome McIntosh. Mrs. McIntosh has one child living by the former marriage, named Hiram Fox. Both the doctor and his amiable wife are members of the Christian church. Politically he comes from Democratic stock, and he uniformly votes that ticket.

DR. JAMES E. SMITH

Is a native of Campbell county, Kentucky, born December 11th, 1838. His ancestors were originally from the east, and settled in Kentucky at an early day. George W. Smith, the grandfather, was born in the above named state, February 22d, 1812, and remained there until June, 1840, when he came to Illinois and settled near Olney, in Richland county, and there died in 1868. He married Rhoda Jenner, who was born in the same county and state. She died in March, 1865. By that union there were ten children, seven of whom have survived their parents. James E. is the eldest living. He worked on the farm, and attended the schools of his neighborhood. He was at home on the breaking out of the late war. He enlisted in the first call for troops and became a member of Co. A. of the 8th Regt. Ills. Vols. There being too many men he was one of those who were rejected. He then enlisted in the 11th Regt. Mo. Vols., but an accident befalling his father at that time, he was compelled to return home, where he remained until August 13th, 1862, when he enlisted in Co. B. of the 98th Ills. Regt., which was organized at Centralia, then proceeded to the front and joined Buell's forces at Louisville, Ky. In September of the same year he was taken sick and sent to the hospital at Frankfort, then to Bowling Green. After his recovery he was placed on duty and detailed as hospital steward, in which capacity he remained until the battle of Stone River. He there joined his command, and remained with it until June, 1863, when he was put on duty at the brigade hospital, and remained on that duty the greater part of the remainder of his term in service. He was mustered out and honorably discharged, July 5th, 1865, at Springfield, Illinois. He returned to Richland county and engaged in school teaching in the winter months and farming in the summer. In 1870, he commenced reading medicine with Dr. D. Bates, of Calhoun. In 1873, he attended a course of lectures in the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, and then commenced the practice in St. Francesville, Lawrence county, Ills. In October, 1875, he came to the town of Allendale, in Wabash county, and there he has continued the practice to the present. In the fall of 1877, he again entered the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, and graduated from that institution in the spring of 1878, with the degree of M. D. On the 7th of April, 1867, he married Miss Nancy, daughter of Daniel and Eliza (Axton) Howey, by which union there are five children living, whose names in the order of their birth are Zillah, Edwin Freeman, Elmer, Mattie, and Morris. Both Dr. Smith and wife are members of the M. E. church. Politically he cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, and in all subsequent elections has voted the Republican ticket.

BERKLEY ARMSTRONG (DECEASED.)

THE Armstrong family, living in the northern part of Wabash county, were originally of Irish ancestry. They settled in North Carolina, from there removed to Kentucky, then to Tennessee, and in 1815 John Armstrong, the grandfather, came to Illinois and settled in the northern part of what is now Wabash county. Berkley Armstrong was the son of Thomas J. and Martha G. (Crane) Armstrong. He was born on the farm, April 18th, 1835, where he lived and died. He

departed this life April 19th, 1881. He married Rebecca A., daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Wolf) Price, March 11th, 1857. Mrs. Armstrong was born January 14th, 1840. There are five children living, the offspring of Berkley and Rebecca A. Armstrong. Their names in the order of their birth are Martha J., Sarah I., Clara B., Thomas J., and Bertie M. Mr. Armstrong, during life followed farming. At the time of his death he was one of the commissioners of the county. He was a kind and indulgent father, an affectionate husband, a good neighbor, and died respected by all who knew him.

VAN BUREN COMPTON.

Levi Compton, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was the son of John and Elizabeth Compton, born February 1, 1766, in Fairfax county, Virginia He was the grandson of John Compton, born in Charles county, Maryland, and Mary, his wife, born in England. Levi Compton married Rosanna, daughter of Stephen and Nancy Therwesse, who was born in St. Mary's County, Maryland, February 15, 1770. Levi Compton was undoubtedly the first permanent settler of what is now known as Wabash county. He moved from Virginia to Kentucky in 1792, and remained there until 1801, when he came to the northwestern territory. He brought with him from Kentucky a slave, named Dennis Sales, who was probably the first slave brought to the territory. He was a large slave-owner in Kentucky, but like a great many more men in his day who were of broad and liberal minds, disliked slavery. He set them free before leaving Kentucky,—all but old Dennis,—and gave him his freedom soon after coming to Illinois. Levi Compton settled on the Wabash, on a tract known as "Compton's Grant." In 1804 he moved to a point about sixty rods from the northern boundary of Allendale, in Wabash precinct, and there he and his neighbors built a fort, which was known as "Compton Fort." It was one fourth of a mile from Jourdan's block-house. Both were built as a protection against the Indians, who then roamed at will through Illinois. In 1816 he settled in what is still known as "Compton's prairie," in 1843. He was a conspicuous man in the pioneer days of Illinois. In 1818 he was a member of the constitutional convention that assembled in Kaskaskia and framed the state government. John Compton, the father of Van Buren, was the eldest son of Levi Compton; he was born in Berkley county, Virginia, February 21, 1791; he died in Wabash county, Illinois, in 1851. He married Jane, daughter of William Barney; she died in the spring of 1831. There were seven children by that union, none of whom are living. In 1836 he married Drusilla, daughter of Jeremiah and Nancy Sebby, born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, in 1801; she died in 1876. There were four children by the latter marriage; Van Buren is the eldest. He was born on the place where stood the old fort, March 23, 1837. His younger brother, John, was a soldier during the late war, a member of the 32d Regiment Ill. Vols., and was killed at the battle of Shiloh. There were four children of the first marriage of John Compton that left families. Van Buren Compton married Miss Sarah, daughter of John and Mary Faha. She was born in county Galway, Ireland. They came to Illinois in 1856, and the marriage was in 1865. There are three children living by the latter union. The Comptons from the time when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary were Democrats, and they still hold allegiance to that political organization.

For a more full and elaborate history of the old pioneer, Levi Compton, see the Pioneer chapter of this work.

THOMAS N. ARMSTRONG.

The Armstrong family is of Irish ancestry. John Armstrong, the grandfather, was of Irish parentage. His father was killed at the siege of Derry. The grandfather emigrated from North Carolina to Kentucky, and from thence removed to Smith's Fork, in Wilson county, Tennessee, and in September, 1815, came to the territory of Illinois, and settled on section 13, township 1 N. range 12 W. of what is now Wabash county, then a part of Gallatin. He bought two hundred acres of land from Levi Compton. It was partially improved, and had on it a small cabin. He there lived until his death, which occurred April 30, 1836 He married Elizabeth Martin. She died at the same place, August 10, 1830, in the seventieth year of her age. There were eight children, the offspring of John and and Elizabeth Armstrong, all of whom are dead; all had families. One of them was Lewis, the father of Thomas Newton Armstrong; he was born in Kentucky, August 15, 1799, and came with the family to Illinois on the date above mentioned. Here he grew to manhood, and married Martha Wood, daughter of John Wood. She died May 19, 1866, in the sixty-sixth year of her age. Her husband, Lewis Armstrong, died September 2, 1869. He followed the peaceful avocation of a farmer during his life. By that union there were nine children, seven of whom are still living. Among the latter is Thomas Newton Armstrong, the subject of this sketch. He was born on the place where he now lives, May 29, 1829, and was the fifth child in the family. He grew up on the farm, and early in life adopted the trade of wagon-maker, which he followed for twenty years, though he also farmed during that time. On the 10th of May, 1866, he was united in marriage to Miss Emily, daughter of Jonathan and Rebecca Clarke. She was born in Wabash county, and died September 5, 1869, leaving two children, whose names are Martha and Emily Jane. On the 27th of February, 1871, Mr. A. married his present wife, Mrs. Sarah Jane Richards, *nee* Smith.

OLD RESIDENCE.

FARM RESIDENCE OF E. B. KEEN, ONE MILE NORTH OF KEENSBURGH, WABASH CO. ILL.

SCHOOL

TENANT HOUSE

FARM RESIDENCE OF THE LATE BERKLEY ARMSTRONG ONE MILE SOUTH EAST OF ALLENDALE, WABASH CO. ILL.

LIBRARY
OF THE

She had one son by her former marriage, named William H. Richards. She was born in Richland county, Illinois, October 22d, 1840. There have been two children by the latter marriage, one of whom is living, named Edgar Armstrong. James W. is dead. Mrs. Armstrong is a member of the M. E. church. Mr. Armstrong is an honored member of the order of Free masonry, and holds membership with Allendale lodge No. 752. Politically, the family are of Democratic stock Mr. A. cast his first presidential vote for Franklin Pierce, in 1852, and from that time to the present has uniformly voted the ticket of his first choice.

As will be seen from the foregoing, the Armstrong family have been the pioneers of three states, viz.: Kentucky, Tennessee and Illinois. They came here three years before the territory was erected into a state. Abner Armstrong, the son of John, was the first sheriff of Edwards county; John Armstrong was county judge of Wabash county, and Thomas J. was also associate judge for a term. Other members of the family held various offices at different times, and in every official position earned the character and reputation of being honest, efficient and capable public servants.

JEREMIAH FOX.

THE Fox family, on the paternal side, is of German ancestry. Jacob Fox, the grandfather, was a native of Germany, emigrated to America, and settled in Reading, Pennsylvania. He raised a family of sons, one of whom was Jacob; he was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, September 2, 1792. He there grew to manhood and married. He came west with his family, and landed in Mt. Carmel, Wabash county, Illinois, May 13, 1837. After prospecting for a short time, he purchased one hundred and thirty-five acres of land in Wabash precinct, improved it, and there remained until his death, which took place November 9, 1857. He married Jane Herrington, April 14, 1816, in Lebanon county, Pa. She died in Wabash county, Ill., May 23, 1865; she was born in Lebanon county, Pa., April 18, 1796, and was of Irish extraction. There were eight children by that union, two of whom are living, Jeremiah and Elmira, wife of John A. Greathouse. Four of them died, leaving families. Their names were Mary Ann, wife of David Adams; Hardin Fox, who was twice married, first to Susan Martin, who died, leaving one child. His second wife was Jane McFarland, now Mrs. Dr. A. J. McIntosh; and one child living, Susannah, wife of Jeremiah Compton; she died March 12, 1860, leaving one child. Elijah married Frances E. Beedle, and left two sons and one daughter. Jeremiah Fox, the subject of this sketch, is the second son; he was born in Lebanon county, Pa., January 14, 1819; he was in his nineteenth year when the family came west. He remained at home until 1848, when he married. In 1846 he bought one hundred and eighty acres of land, where he now lives. There was a small log house on it, and a portion of it was slightly improved. All the improvements, with a slight exception, have been made by him. His house was destroyed by fire April 12, 1875, and since that time he has erected the large and elegant building that now adorns the farm and gives shelter and comfort to his family and guests. On the 31st of August, 1848, he was united in marriage to Miss Sophronia Compton, daughter of John and grand-daughter of Levi Compton, the first settler of Wabash county. Mrs. Fox was born in Wabash county, and died March 16, 1855, in the thirtieth year of her age. There were two children born of that marriage, Emma Ann and William J. Fox. The latter is one of the substantial farmers of Wabash precinct. He married Miss Sarah Jane Jackman, and has three children, whose names are Nora, Pearl and Josiah.

On the 11th of March, 1858, Mr. Fox married Miss Caroline, daughter of John and Sarah (Bowers) Spidle, who was born in Wayne county, Indiana. There are five children living by the latter union. Their names in the order of their birth are: Sarah Jane, wife of Simon S. Couch; Lenora, Mary Ida, Fanny E. and Jeremiah Clyde Fox Both Mr. and Mrs. Fox are members of the Lutheran church. Politically, he is a Democrat. He has held several offices of a local character, and served a term as one of the commissioners of the county. In addition to farming Mr. Fox has given considerable attention to the raising of fine cattle, sheep and swine, and in the latter business is well known throughout the county as a successful breeder.

HENRY KING (DECEASED).

THE subject of this sketch was among the reliable and substantial farmers of Wabash county. His father, Joseph King, was born in North Carolina, September 24, 1794. He remained in the South until 1837, when he came North and settled in Lawrence county, Illinois, and there remained until his death. He married Lucy Harrison, who was closely related to William Henry Harrison, President of the United States in 1840. By that union there were ten children, three of whom are living, viz: Nancy, wife of Robert Maguire; John, and Mary Ann, wife of William Huffletell.

Henry King, the subject of this sketch, was the second son. He was born in Rockingham county, North Carolina, Aug. 27, 1817. He came to Illinois in 1835, two years before his father. He worked at the cooper and carpenter trades, and also in a mill. He was of an industrious disposition, economical in his habits, and soon laid by some money which he invested in a farm of ninety-nine acres, located in Lawrence county, which he improved until January, 1870, when he moved to section 33, in township 2 north, range 12 west, where he bought and improved land, whereon he erected a fine commodious farm-house, a view of which can be seen on another page of this work. There he lived until his death, which took place April 2, 1882. He was a member of the Christian church, a good man, devoted husband, kind and indulgent father, and esteemed by all who knew him.

On the 24th of June, 1841, he was united in marriage to Miss Susannah Ramsey, daughter of Aaron and Elizabeth Ramsey. She died April 1st, 1856, leaving five children, two of whom are yet living. Their names are Joel B., and Caroline, wife of Eli Fries.

On the 5th of May, 1857, he married Miss Ann Jackman, who was born in Franklin county, Indiana, Sept. 29, 1825. Her father, Allen R. Jackman, was born in Knox county, Indiana, and her mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Barber, was born in Virginia. By the marriage of Henry and Ann King there were six children. Sarah, the only daughter and child, died in her second year. There are five sons living. Their names in the order of their birth are: Allen J., born April 15, 1860; George A., born Nov. 11, 1862; Martin, born Aug. 2, 1864; Charles M., born Dec. 2, 1866; and James, born June 13th, 1868. Mrs. King is a member of the Christian Church. She lives on the place and has taken charge of it since the death of her husband.

F. S. GRAY, M. D.

Was born in Brown county, Ohio, January 20th, 1855. He is the son of Martin P. and Eliza (Waterfield) Gray, old settlers of Ohio. He received his primary education in the common schools and his literary training in the Union Christian College at Merom, Sullivan county, Ind. He entered at fifteen years of age, and remained there five years, then engaged in teaching, and taught six years. He came to Illinois in 1878 and to Wabash county in the fall of 1879, and located in Allendale, where he engaged as Principal of the Public Schools, and taught two years. During that time he commenced reading medicine in the office and under the direction of Dr. A. J. McIntosh, a prominent physician of Allendale. He read medicine two years, and then entered the Medical College at Cincinnati in the fall of 1881, and there took two full courses, and graduated from that institution on the 8th of March, 1883, with the degree of M. D. He commenced the practice in Allendale in connection with his preceptor, and at present continues there. Dr. Gray is just entering the profession, but he brings to it a mind trained to study in schools and in the profession of teaching, and we predict for him success in the healing art.

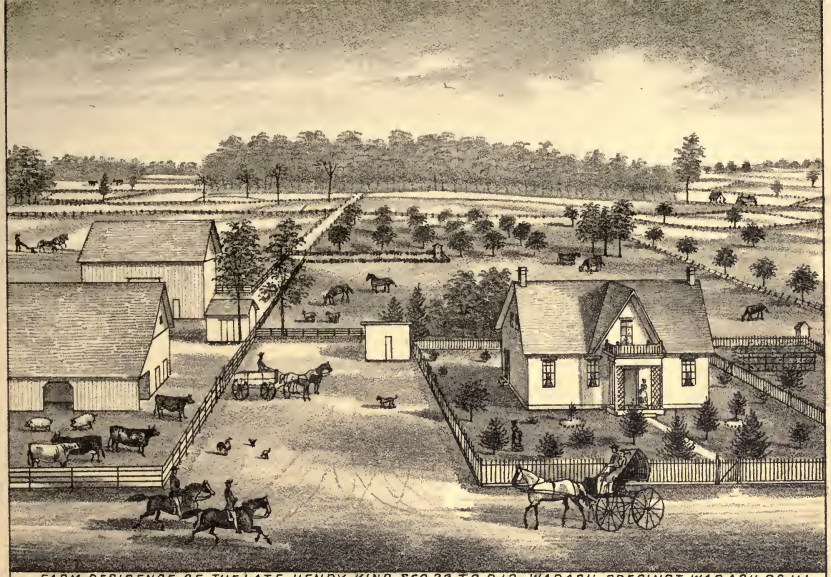
On the 24th of March, 1883, he was united in marriage to Miss Belle, youngest daughter of Alexander and Rachael McFarland. Both the doctor and his wife are members of the Christian Church—he of the New Light branch of that Christian organization. In politics he is a Republican.

DAVID ADAMS.

The Adams family, living in the northern part of Wabash county, is of English descent. Samuel Adams, the grandfather of David, was a resident of Brook county, West Virginia, of the Pan-handle district, and there married a Preston, who was of an old and distinguished family of Virginia. Samuel Adams died in Virginia, and his wife in Morgan county, Ohio, on the Muskingum river. Among the offspring of that union was a son, also named Samuel, father of David. He was born in Brook county, West Virginia, in September, 1797. He moved to Morgan county, Ohio, in 1833, and there died in 1876. He married Nancy Irwin, born in West Virginia. She died in 1827, leaving four children. Mr. Adams subsequently married Eliza Green, and had seven children by that marriage. David Adams, the subject of this sketch, is the oldest son by the first marriage. He was born in Brook county, W. Va., August 14, 1818. At the age of eighteen years he engaged with a firm that was manufacturing and selling wheat fans. He afterwards superintended a shop for the manufacture of machines, for four or five years. In 1840 he came to Wabash county, Illinois, and put up a shop on the old Fox place, and there manufactured fanning mills. Prior to that time, however, he spent a year each in Clark and Edgar counties, Ills.; then about the same length of time in Carlisle, Sullivan county, Ind., in the same business. In 1843 he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land in sections 16 and 21, township I, range 12 W. He worked at the fanning mill business for two or three years longer, and then abandoned it and gave his attention to farming. When he purchased the land it was unimproved, and all the buildings which ornament and beautify the place have been erected by him. A view of the premises can be seen on another page. In 1857 he commenced planting and raising nursery stock, and in 1859 commenced the sale. He supplied much of the stock for many of the fine orchards now bearing fruit in southern Illinois. He continued the business to the present year, when he made arrangements to abandon it.

On the 21st of January, 1841, he married Miss Mary, daughter of Jacob and Jane (Herrington) Fox. She died in January, 1879. By that marriage there were ten children, six of whom are living, whose names are: Sarah Jane, wife of Absalom Nunaly; Louisiana, wife of Henry E. Blood; Laura F., wife of Lewis Wood; Joan, Mary and Elisha Kent Adams.

From 1843 to 1857 Mr. Adams worked at carpentering, millwrighting, cabinet making and in wood work generally. He also carried on the farm at the same time. After the latter date his time was busily employed looking after his nursery. Politically, Mr. Adams was originally an Old Line Whig, and from that organization naturally drifted into the Republican ranks. In matters pertaining to religion, he does not subscribe to any formulated creed, but is partial to the teachings of Alexander Campbell, whom he knew intimately in his younger days, and for whose purity of character, correct life, broad and enlightened views, he always entertained the highest respect and regard. The village known as "Adams' Corner" was started by and named in honor of Mr. Adams, who gave the ground and encouraged the town in various ways.



FARM RESIDENCE OF THE LATE HENRY KING, SEC 33, T 2. R. 12. WABASH PRECINCT, WABASH CO. ILL.

RESIDENCE & FARM OF DAVID ADAMS, SEC. 21. T. 1, R. 12, WABASH PRECINCT, WABASH CO. ILL.

their families in 1831. The former settled on the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 9, township 2, range 13, and the latter on the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 15, same location. Alexander Turner, Elijah Gaddy, John McGuire, William Ridgeley, Joel Lukin, and Thomas Beasley settled in the township at a comparatively early day. Lukin's name is perpetuated in that of the prairie and the township in which he lived. In 1819 Mrs. Clark taught a school in her own house, in the southeast quarter of section 24, township 2, range 13. In the spring of this year Agnes Corrie began a day-school in a log-cabin that stood in the d or yard of her father's house, in the southwest quarter of section 30, township 2, range 12 About this time Rev. Mr. Stone, an itinerant Methodist minister, preached at the house of William Schrader.

The first land entries are as follows: September 26, 1816, Shadrach Ruark entered the south half of section 24; November 7, 1817, Jacob Schrader, the northeast quarter of section 25, and at the same time Jonathan Warner the east half of the southwest quarter of section 12; May 19, 1818, Thomas Buffington, the east half of the northeast quarter of section 12, and in township 2, range 13. The following have been members of the board of supervisors: W. M. Edmondson, 1857, 1858; J. L. Flanders, 1856 to 1865, chairman from 1862; George Gould, 1866; J. L. Flanders, chairman 1867; George Gould, 1867; M. O. Donnell, 1879 to 1872; J. L. Flanders, 1872; Julius Storckman, 1873; Preston Passmore, 1874; Julius Storckman, 1875, 1876; J. L. Flanders, 1877, 1878; Elijah George, 1879 to 1881; W. H. Corrie, 1882, 1883.

Lukin township has some excellent land and well improved farms. It lies about equidistant from the Ohio, Mississippi and the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific railroads, over which its shipments are effected.

BIOGRAPHY.

AUGUST BRAUSE,

A NATIVE of the Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, where he was born September 29th, 1824, was one of the leading citizens of Lukin township. He was the oldest son of Frederick and Wilhelmina Brause. Frederick was an industrious, honest carpenter. During the revolutionary troubles which awaked all Germany, in 1848-9, August, in common with many others, sought refuge from a soldier's lot by coming to America. He came by the vessel "Kepler," and after a voyage of two months, less ten days, landed in New Orleans. From there he came up the Mississippi, then the Ohio, to Evansville, thence to Mt. Carmel, which point he reached in 1849. For three years he labored as a farm hand where economy characterized his labors and enabled him soon to purchase land and engage in farming in his own behalf. On the same vessel with him, when on his way to this country, were Frederick Holsen and family, with the exception of two sons, who rather than serve the king of Germany had found homes in Wabash County, with their grandfather, two years before. A member of this family, Sophia Holsen, became the wife of August Brause November 14th, 1852. By this union there were born twelve children, eight of whom are now living. Five of the children are married, but all live in the immediate vicinity of the old homestead. Mrs. Brause was a native of the same place with her husband, where she was born May 21st, 1835. August Brause died April 21st, 1880. He was a man who, by his straightforward dealing and well-known integrity of character, had won hosts of friends. For a number of years he was a Justice of the Peace, a position for which his excellent judgment and unyielding firmness well fitted him. At the time of his death he was one of the Highway Commissioners. In the accumulation of property he had been eminently successful. From a poor boy, earning his monthly hire as a farm-hand, he became one of the largest land-owners in Lukin township. His life furnishes an excellent example of what may be accomplished by industry, economy and stout-heartedness. Success having crowned his efforts in life his family bless the day that he decided to make his home in free America. Politically Mr. Brause was a consistent and earnest Democrat. The family are members of the Albright church. In its faith they trust, and in its behalf they are most zealous.

LANCASTER.

WABASH COUNTY.

LANCASTER precinct is bounded on the North by Richland and Lawrence counties, on the East by Friendsville, on the South by the same and Lick Prairie precincts, and on the West by Edwards county, Bonpas Creek forming the boundary line. Territorially, it embraces the area lying within the following limits: The northern tier of sections of T. 2 N., and the northern half tier of sections 22, 23, 24, 19, 20, and 21, of T. 1 N. inclosure; and Bonpas creek and the western half tier of sections 35, 2, 11, 14, and 28, of R. 13 W., except section 15, and one half each of sections 14 and 12, and one fourth of section 23, T. 1 N. R. 13 W. It derived its name from the town of Lancaster, within its limits. The surface, aside from the prairies, is somewhat broken. Round prairie, on which Lancaster is situated, is about a mile and a half in diameter. West of Lancaster is Round prairie, so called on account of its shape, being about three miles long northeast and southwest, and some two miles wide. The balance of the surface was originally quite heavily timbered, with white oak and hickory, especially in belts along Jordan's and Bonpas creeks. Bordering on the prairies there was a considerable amount of post work. Most of the timber has been cleared away in the interest of agriculture, except along the streams The soil on the Bonpas contains but little sand, is light-colored, and not fertile. That on the upland is a light clay and yields corn, wheat and clover, abundantly. The resources of the precinct are such, principally, as spring from the soil. There is a considerable quantity of sandstone rock, visible along the streams, suitable for building purposes. Drainage is supplied by Jordan's, Little Bonpas and Bonpas creeks. A large proportion of the population derive their descent from the Pennsylvania Germans, and display much of the industry and thrift peculiar to that people. The principal early industries were hunting, stock-raising and farming. The progress of the latter, however, was much impeded by low prices and the difficulties of transportation. The price of corn from 1817 to 1825, did not exceed ten cents a bushel.

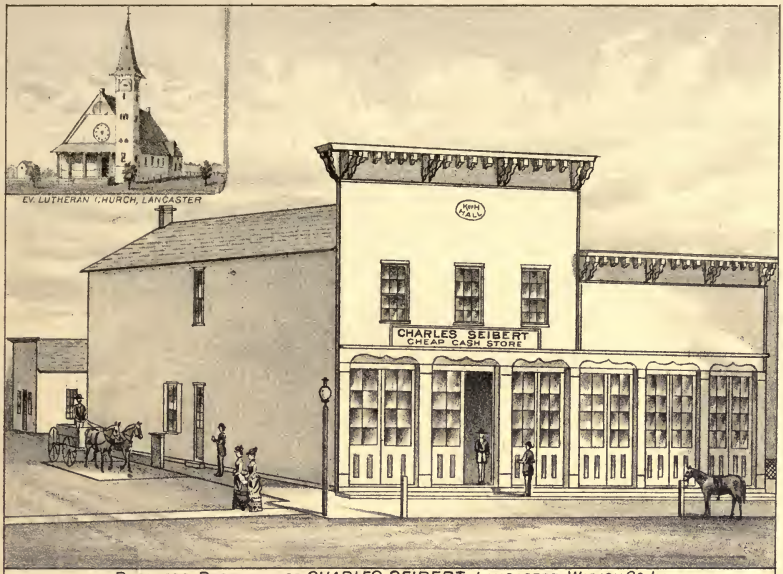
The earliest permanent settlements were made in 1814. In that year came William Jordan, Nathaniel Osgood, Benjamin Reynolds, and Henry Mills. Jordan was from Kentucky, and had a family of four children, viz: Elizabeth, Louis, Jane and Sallie. He settled on the S. E. quarter of section 4 and, as early as 1818, put up a distillery and made corn whisky. He died at his residence on the place of his first settlement. The Osgood family came from Ohio. It consisted of Nathaniel, a married son, Almarine, Almira, Lydia, (wife of James McMullen, and Lefie. They settled on the S. half of section 14, T. 2. N., Nathaniel living in a separate house on the estate. Benjamin Reynolds was from Kentucky. He had a family of three sons, John, Richard and Harrison, and four daughters. He settled on the N. W. quarter of section 8, and there, as early as 1820, had a horse-mill and distillery. His death took place on his farm. Col. Henry Mills was also from Kentucky, and settled on section 8. He brought with him a negress while Reynolds brought a negro named Ned Mills, and after a sojourn of two or three years, moved to Edwards county. John Arnold, son-in-law of William Jordan, came with the latter from Kentucky and settled in section 4. He was a man of character and influence and an early justice of the peace, as such, performing the marriage ceremony of John Higgins and Judah Keracher, fifty years ago. He served his state and country in the Black Hawk war, in the capacity of cap'ain of one of the two companies from Wabash county. He subsequently moved to Wayne county, where he died. Tarlton Borin came to the precinct in 1815, and settled permanently on the N. W. quarter of section 7. He was a man of industry and economy, and accumulated a considerable amount of property. As early as 1828, he had a tannery which proved quite a convenience to the settlement. One of his daughters, Mrs. Cunningham, is a resident of the precinct.

In the year 1816, some ten or twelve families left Alleghany county, New York, for the wild and uncultivated shores of the Wabash. Among them was George W. Higgins, John Higgins, Willis Higgins, Edward Brines, Henry Utter, Lemuel Haskins, David Moss, John Harrison, Benjamin Smith, Levi Couch, and their families. They left their native State in "family boats," on the Alleghany river, and floated down its mountain lined course to the Ohio, and there to the site of Evansville, whence, having exchanged their boats for a keel boat, they proceeded up the Wabash, landing at Palmyra. Good fortune, with a single exception, smiled on the little fleet, as it noiselessly made its way down

the Ohio: as it neared the falls at Louisville, precaution suggested the employment of a pilot, who was acquainted with the river at that dangerous point. The pilot-boat, however, which was John Higgins', lodged in a shoal and dipped water at the stern, spoiling some goods. The women and children who were carried ashore, joined the boat some distance below. A mirth-provoking little occurrence worthy of note happened on the way: A spirit of friendly rivalry took possession of John Higgins and Levi Couch, and each contended for the lead. Couch was in the act of using his boat-pole to impede the progress of Higgins' boat, when the latter seized the pole and pulled the former into the water. Couch sank from view, but soon came to the surface, and shaking the water from his head and face, exclaimed he, he, hurrah for our boat! Of this little band of immigrants, Harrison, Couch, Moss, Smith, and John Higgins settled in what is now Lancaster precinct; Brines, Utter, Haskins and George and Willis Higgins in Friendsville. John Higgins' family consisted of his wife, and six children, viz: William, George, John, Delia, Betsey and Sophia. He settled on the N. W. quarter of section 4., where the town of Lancaster, of which he was one of the proprietors, now stands. Long prairie was an inviting and eligible spot, and in itself a natural prediction of the graceful little town now within its borders. Higgins was a representative man. Though he was not a regular disciple of Gaelen and made no pretensions to skill in the healing art; his house was the resort of those with broken and dislocated bones, and also for the entire neighborhood at the annual vernal bleeding, a thing esteemed of the highest importance to the proper performance of the functions of life. He was a justice of the peace, and for two or three terms a member of the board of county commissioners. His death took place in 1852. Two of the six pioneer children are yet living, George in Richland county, and John in Lancaster. Harrison was married, but had no children when he arrived. He subsequently had a family of ten, one of whom, George, the only survivor, is living on the old homestead, the N. E. ¼ of section 5, where his father died, about 1840. Couch had a family of nine children, by name Ebenezer, Hiram, Levi, Laura, Cynthia, Dianthia, Sally, Samantha, and Betsy. He settled about two miles southeast of Lancaster. Mr. Couch was a plain, industrious farmer, and accumulated some property. He lived where he first settled for a period of twelve or fifteen years, and then moved to the neighborhood of old Timberville, where he died. Moss had three children, Daniel, Harriet, and Hannah. He settled on section 4, where he lived about ten years, and then moved to Cincinnati. Smith, who settled on the S. E. ¼ of section 4, had two sons, Rensselaer and John. He and his wife were quite advanced in years when they arrived. They and their two sons are now dead. Isaac Harness was a Virginian, but had lived some years in Indiana. He came to what is now Lancaster precinct in 1816, bringing a wife and three children, Thomas, Isaac, and Sarah, who married Hiram Cusick. The Cusicks came from the State of New York, and in 1817 Henry, the original representative of the family, settled on the S. W. ¼ of section 4. There are now many descendants of both these families living in the county. James McMullen came from Ohio in 1816. He married a daughter of Nathaniel Osgood, and settled on the S. E. ¼ of section 33 T. 2 N. He was a high-strung, though veracious and honest man. Two brothers, George and David Pugh, came to the precinct in 1816, and located on the S. E. ¼ of section 7. George made the first truck-wagons in the settlement.

The brothers, George and Andrew Knight, arrived about 1817 or '18 from Kentucky. The former was a single man, but married and settled on section 31, T. 2 N., R. 12. Andrew was married and settled on the adjoining section 22. James Rollins came about 1819, bringing with him a family of four children, Rachel, Rebecca, Shadrach and Loyd. Other children were born subsequently. Rollins died many years ago. Jesse Jones, the first weaver in the precinct came from Kentucky in 1820. He brought three children and settled in the S. W. one-quarter of section 4. This same year came George Glick, from Pennsylvania, with a wife and one child, Louis, now living on the old place, the N. W. one-quarter of section 7. After a residence of some years, he moved to Mt. Carmel precinct and there died. Elias Bailey and his wife arrived from Maryland in 1821 or '22, and settled on the S. W. one-quarter of section 4. He was twice married and reared quite a number of children. He held the office of justice of the peace, and was the first cabinet maker in the precinct. Rozander Smith, a farmer and stock raiser, who now resides on section 12, came from the State of New York in 1822. About this time, Samuel Fisher, a single man, from Berks county, Pa., married and settled on section 7. He was a house carpenter and farmer, and served as a soldier in the Black Hawk war. He and his brother-in-law, George Glick, opened the way for quite an extensive immigration from their native county.

The precinct was represented in the Black Hawk war by John Arnold, captain; James McMillan, Thomas Louis, Henry Beil, Abner Turner and James A. Dodds. The first school was taught by one Abbott in 1810 on the west one half of the N. E. one-quarter of section 3, in an old cabin. A building for school purposes was raised on the site of Lancaster about 1822. The Cusicks, Higgins', Mosses, Cunninghams, Borins, Reynolds', McMullens, Harrisons, Harness' and Pughs attended this school. It was taught by Schoolmaster Fox, who came to the county with the Comptons at an early day. About 1825 the school-house was moved a half mile west of the village to accommodate the Long Prairie settlers, and Willis Higgins taught the school. The New Light doctrine was the first preached in the precinct by Rev. Rote, from Pennsylvania; and a church was organized about 1820. One of the earliest marriages was that of a man named Bush, about sixty



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RESIDENCE OF CHARLES SEIBERT, REBUILT 1881, LANCASTER, WABASH CO., ILL.

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years of age, to the widow, Demarie, by 'Squire John Arnold, on a rainy night, at the cross roads in Lancaster, about 1820. They were married at this place because of the reputed law exempting a husband from the previous debts of his wife, when the marriage was celebrated in the "public street." As the bridal pair were approaching the appointed place, through the darkness, Henry Cusick called out "Who comes there?" Bush replied: "The multipliers of the generation works." The first mill (horse-power) was built by John Arnold on the S. E one-quarter of section 4, as early as 1825. Prior to this, the settlers had their milling done at Vincennes, or after 1820, at Col. Simmonds' horse-mill in Friendship precinct. Andrew Knight built a log water-mill on the west bank of little Bonpas creek in section 6, about 1831. It had one set of burrs and a hand flour bolt. The following are the earliest land entries all in T. 1 N., R. 13 W.: May 6, 1814, John Waggoner entered the N. E. one-quarter of section 21; December 23, 1814, William Jordan, the S. E. one-quarter of section 4; December 30, 1814, Benjamin Reynolds, the N. E. ¼ of section 8; January 15, 1815, Tarlton Borin, the N. W. one-quarter of section 7; May 9, 1815, Jeremiah Ballard, the W. one-half of the N. E. one-quarter of section 3; June 1, 1815, Jeremiah Slaughter, the S. E. one-quarter of section 17; June 11, 1816, John Pugh, the N. E one-quarter of section 7, and Richard Maxwell, the S. W. one-quarter of section 8; November 14, 1816, Isaac Harness, the N. W. one-quarter of section 3; January 15, 1817, John Harrison, the N. E. one-quarter of section 5, and John Huggins, the N. W. one quarter of section 4. The following are in T. 2 N., R. 13 W.: May 25, 1816 James M. Mullen, the S. E one-quarter of section 33; June 1, 1815, Nathaniel Osgood, the W. one-half of the S E. one-quarter of section 34. On the S. E. one-quarter of this section Mr. Isaac Harness preserves and points out the grave of a little boy, the last victim of the Cannon massacre. The Indians had encamped near the spot and built their camp fire deep down in a ravine so that its light might not attract the notice of their pursuers. Sentinels stationed upon the bluffs are supposed to have seen the flames of the avenger's camp fire near where Lancaster now stands, on the old Indian trail, and, the savages, preparatory to decampment, to have murdered the boy, who was to them probably a burden or a source of annoyance.

LANCASTER,

With about two hundred and fifty inhabitants, is pleasantly situated near the centre of Round Prairie, and contains a number of handsome frame residences. The business is supplied mainly by the rich and populous farming community that surrounds it. Its name was derived from Lancaster, the county seat of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, from which locality many emigrated to this vicinity. It was surveyed and platted by James Knapp, county surveyor, about the year 1846. The proprietors were John Higgins, sr., John Keracher, Solomon Seibert, Elias Baily and Horace Woodward. The first house, where the town now stands, was a log dwelling, built by John Higgins in 1817. The second, now standing as a slaughter-house, was built by him in 1820. In this year he also put up a blacksmith-shop, and himself worked at the forge. The first mercantile house was built by H. Gunn, about 1846, and by him occupied with a general stock of goods, for some eight or ten years. He was followed in this place by Wilford Proctor, who kept a grocery store. About 1850 Horace Woodward built a frame store-house, where I. Hershey's general store now stands, and kept a general stock of goods. About 1851, a number of farmers united and bought a general stock of goods and sold them by their clerk, Bowdoin Baily. They continued business some eighteen months. About this time I. Hershey bought Woodward's store property and goods, and began business. Some time after this, Charles Seibert built his present store-house and began the sale of general merchandise. About 1858 or '9, Levi Couch and Russell Harrison built a frame store and kept a general stock of goods. They subsequently sold to Robert Ridgely, who continued business for seven or eight years. The building is now occupied by Dr. McJilton, who came to Lancaster about fifteen years ago. Dr. Reed, a botanic physician, located in the town as early as 1845, and remained about four or five years. In 1848, Dr. Cleve began practice, but continued only a short time. Two brothers, Drs. Philbrick, came to Lancaster in a patent-medicine wagon, in 1850. They remained about two years and were succeeded by Dr. William Friend, who still continues in possession of a lucrative practice. Shortly after Dr. Friend came Dr. Flanders, who, after a sojourn of two years, removed to Lawrence county. The first school-house (frame) was built in 1846. The present one, a frame two-story building, was erected in 1866 at a cost of $1800. The Christian Church was built in 1857 as a "Union Church," and was so called. It cost about $2000. The Albright was erected in 1866, at a cost of about $1000. The Lutheran Evangelical, built in 1877, is a handsome brick structure, erected at a cost of about $3500. The Methodist Episcopal was built in 1880, for about $2100. Lancaster Flouring Mill was built by Penrose Beihl and William Rowland, about 1858. Some of the machinery and one run of burrs from Beihl's old mill on Little Bonpas, was utilized in this. It is a frame two-story building, with two runs of burrs, and a capacity of from 25 to 30 barrels of flour a day. After quite a number of changes of ownership, the property is now in the hands of Joel and F. J. Dreibelbis, in equal shares, and is operated by the latter. The saw-mill was put up the winter of 1881, by John Leightly and Solomon Grismore, who moved it from Bonpas creek, Edwards county.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Physicians.—William Friend, F. Waller, Edward McJilton.

Druggist.—A. Corrie.
General Merchants.—J. Hershey, Charles Seibert.
Shoemaker.—T. Deiber.
Harness Maker.—Peter Scherer.
Milliner.—Miss Minnie Malotte.
Blacksmiths.—Henry Reiber, William Raybuck.
Justice.—Isaiah Berninger.
Carpenters.—William Ginther, M. & J. Sugar, Ross McMillan, James Seibert.
Painter.—Joel Berninger.
Wagon Makers.—Isaiah & Amos Berninger.
Butcher.—David Spitler.
Cattle Dealer.—Simeon Mull.
Tinware and Stoves.—John Leighty.

BIOGRAPHIES.

JOSEPH B. SHEARER,

THE popular and efficient Justice of the Peace, Postmaster and farmer at Gard's point, was born in Bennington county, Vt., September 4th, 1842. His father and family came to Wabash county in 1851. The family comprised four children, two of either sex. Mr. Shearer enlisted as a soldier during the rebellion, in Co. C 115th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and was with his command in all its marches, skirmishes, etc. As a soldier, he was brave and true. He was married to Mary Hallock, March 22, 1869. She was at the time a country school teacher, the daughter of Aaron B. Hallock, a native of New York city, who located in Mt. Carmel in 1839. The Hallocks trace their family back to the time of the landing of thirteen Pilgrim Fathers, one of whom was Peter Hallock, at New Haven, Conn., in 1640. Peter Hallock was the first of the band to step on shore among the Indians in Southold, at a place still called Hallock's Neck, in honor of the event From the Indians he purchased the Oyster Ponds in the near vicinity, and returned to England, where he was married. In his absence the Indians resold the tract to other parties, so that, upon his return, he had to seek another location. His only son, William, died Sept. 28, 1684, leaving a will, which cut off a son, John, from all participation in his property, because he apostatized from the faith of his fathers, embracing as he did the Quaker or Friends' belief, in which cause he was most earnest and faithful. He became the first of a line of six preachers of the same name. His death is recorded in Brookham, 1737, where the record says: "both very ancient and in unity with Friends." The neat dwellings of himself and his son John yet remain in Setauket, preserved by the Friends. John, the second, died in 1757. The sixth of the name John was the father of James C., of New York; Allen C., of Evansville; Richard B., of Princeton; Aaron B., of Mt. Carmel, already referred to as being the father of Mrs. Shearer.

Mr. Shearer is a prominent outspoken Republican. In his religious convictions he is liberal. He is a man highly respected for his real worth, and because of his talents.

GEORGE W. KEEN,

WHOSE parents were among the early settlers of Wabash county, was born September 2, 1827. His father, Dennis Keen, was a native of Ohio, a farmer by occupation. When but a small boy, George was set to plowing, a vocation he has all through a busy life kept up. His schooling was quite limited, extending over less than five months altogether. This was in the Little Rock district, near the present site of Allendale. Arrived at the age of twenty-one, his father gave him an eighty acre tract of land, all heavily wooded. With a will, he went to work clearing out a farm. For five years he "kept bach," as it is termed, in a cabin, while day by day he was engaged in felling trees, burning brush, and plowing the ever enlarging tract of farming land. At the end of that time he had some fifty acres in fair cultivable condition, and to the attractions of his home he added a wife, being married to Jane Campbell on the 17th day of February, 1853. The marriage ceremony was performed by Thomas Armstrong, at the time judge of the county court, a gentleman who had often twitted George on his bachelor way of living, and who had repeatedly asked for the chance of "marrying him without charge,' he always added. At the time of the marriage, Mrs. Keen had a cow, a horse, some bed-clothing, and a hundred and twenty-five dollars cash given her by her father. Mr. Keen had fifty acres of cleared land, and six head of horses. During the first few years he was peculiarly unfortunate in horses, losing no less than nine head, three of which were accidentally killed. Such discouragements he bore patiently, and only toiled the harder to make amends for the loss. Mrs. Keen was the daughter of James, of Wilson county, Tenn.; and Mary Campbell, of Virginia. They came to Illinois in 1851. The long and tedious journey was made by Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, an aunt, an uncle, a hired hand and four children—one son (James) and three daughters. The trip was made by wagon, on foot and on horseback.

An incident in the early lives of Mr. and Mrs. Campbell is worthy of mention. Mrs. Campbell, whose maiden name was Pritchett, was the sole dependence of

her widowed mother. She had the plowing to do, the wood to chop; in short, the various farm work that usually falls to the lot of boys was hers to do. Hence, her mother forbade the match with Mr. Campbell; but, as was the custom, the neighboring boys aided James by stealing the girl from her mother's house and aiding a runaway match. Starting as they did, penniless, they had a hard time of it. He split rails at twenty-five cents per hundred, to get money with which to defray doctors' bills. James Campbell died March 1st, 1879, and his wife Mary P. Campbell, on March 17th, 1876. Both lie buried in Gard's Point grave-yard, a few miles south of Lancaster.

On the old place cleared out by Mr. Keen they lived till 1866, when he moved to his present home, where he had bought four hundred acres of land. To himself and wife were born ten children, nine of whom are living: Sylvanus, Mary Elizabeth (dec'd), Margaret Jane, Effie Isadora, Rosanna, Isabella, Sarah, James, Dennis and Louisa. Of these, Sylvanus was married to Harriet Susan Bryant, daughter of Samuel Bryant, Lawrence county, Sept. 3, 1879; Margaret was married to Russell Ridgeley, of Richland county, May 4, 1876; and Isadora was married to Constantine Shiek, a Christian minister, now of Richland county, May 4, 1882.

Mr. Keen is a Democrat of the old school, his voting having commenced with a ballot cast for Lewis Cass. He and his wife are faithful, earnest members of the Christian Church. A good citizen, a kind neighbor, he has hosts of friends.

SAMUEL MARX,

A FARMER living about two miles south of Lancaster, was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, August 13, 1830. As the name indicates, he was of German extraction. Both of his parents came to America from Germany in the year 1828. Michael Marx, his father, had married Margaret Bisch, by whom he had one child, now Barbara Deischer, before coming to America. To them were born nine children in this country. The family came to Wabash county in 1836, where they located in the woods and with strong and willing arms, Michael hewed out a farm. He died December 11, 1878. His wife had only a month before been carried to her last resting place, having died November 4 of the same year. Of the family two brothers and as many sisters yet survive. Samuel Marx married Fannie Schlauker, daughter of Gideon Schlauker, February 2, 1853. By her he has had ten children: George Linder (deceased), Lizzie Clara (deceased), Samuel S., Amanda, Mary, Gideon, Jennie, Belle, Isaac and Charles H. When Samuel commenced life for himself he had a horse and about forty dollars in money. He worked earnestly, and as soon as possible became a land owner. Steadily he has added to his earnings, until now he is the happy possessor of one of the finest farms in his vicinity. He is a sterling Democrat politically. Religiously he is a member of the Lutheran church, while his wife is an Albright. He is industrious in his habits, earnest in everything he undertakes to do, and eminently social.

ISAIAH BERNINGER

WAS born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, December 21, 1835. His father, Aaron, also a native of Berks county, was a carpenter and mill-wright by trade. His grandfather was one of the soldiers in the war of 1812, and as such was, the last few years of his life, on the pension rolls of his country. The maiden name of his mother was Hannah Rhodes. He was the second in a family of four boys. In his youth he was apprenticed to the trade of wagon making. In the year 1856 he came to Lancaster, Wabash county, where he engaged as a clerk in the mercantile business for Judge Hershy, in whose employment he remained eight years, when he prosecuted wagon making and farming. He was married to Sarah Ann Higgins, daughter of John Higgins, March 17, 1859. By her he has had eleven children, seven of whom are living and four dead. He is a pronounced and representative Democrat. As a man of sound judgment he has the confidence of his fellow citizens who have kept him in office as justice of the peace since 1873. He takes great interest in school and church, and has time and again been elected director in his school district. He is an active, working member of the Christian church. His parents both died in the year 1876. Aaron, his father, in the month of January, and Hannah a month afterwards. Mr. Berninger is an excellent citizen, an honest man, a good neighbor, and a man beloved by all who knows him.

GEORGE STOLTZ

WAS born in Alsace, now tributary to Germany, then to France, February 18, 1817. His father, Adam Stoltz, was a shepherd in his native land; a farmer here. To himself and Eve his wife were born eight children, of whom George was the third. The family crossed the ocean en route to America in 1828, and were fifty-one days on the sea. Arriving in New York, they made their way to Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, where they resided until 1834. In the spring time of that year, two of the sons, Adam and George came to Wabash county whence their father and family followed them in the fall. George worked at the carpenter's trade, a vocation he followed fifteen years, and which even yet, although farming is his main reliance, he pursues. His first venture towards becoming a landed proprietor was in 1850, when he entered an eighty acre tract of the government. He was married to Margaret Hinkle, daughter of Peter Hinkle, March 14, 1841, who located in Wabash county in 1830. Mrs. Stoltz was born February 1, 1821, in Davidson county, North Carolina. Her parents were seven weeks, less two days

in coming by team from North Carolina here. To Mr. and Mrs. Stoltz have been born the following children: Henry, born December 16, 1841; Andrew, May 24, 1843; Peter, September 10, 1844; George, May 23, 1846; Mary Ann, December 6, 1846, (died); Susan Maria, March 22, 1849; Sarah Elizabeth, November 30, 1850; Franklin, May 14, 1852; Jacob, May 19, 1854; John Hamilton, June 6, 1856: Margaret, May 17, 1858; Lora, May 2, 1860; Clara Ellen, December 11, 1862. Mr. Stoltz is an ardent Democrat and a member of the Lutheran church.

PHILIP H. MARX.

GERMANY has furnished many of the most industrious, earnest, and law-abiding citizens, that go to make up the cosmopolitan population of the United States. Their children tenaciously adhere to those habits of industry and frugality that characterized their ancestors. Every community furnishes examples of the thrift incident to such training as they receive. Mr. Philip H. Marx is an example of this class. His father, Michael Marx, was born in Germany, and came to this country, locating first in Pennsylvania in 1828, thence to Wabash county in 1836. He was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, April 21, 1832. Steadily and with marked success he has pursued his chosen vocation of farming. Starting out in life with but little means he is now the possessor of a well cultivated farm of near four hundred acres. He was united in marriage to Margaret Stephens, daughter of George and Margaret Stephens, March 5, 1857. The parents of Mrs. Marx, in common with his own, were of German extraction. They lived a number of years in Ohio, where Mrs. Marx was born, thence to Indiana, and from there came to Wabash county a few years prior to the date of the above marriage. To them have been born five children: Samuel C., William M., John H., Catharine and Mary. Mr. Marx is an outspoken Democrat. His devotion to the party's cause has remained unshaken since casting his first Presidential ballot, which was for James Buchanan in 1856. He and his family are faithful, zealous members of the Lutheran church. His beautiful home place consists of three hundred and seventy-four acres of land in a high state of cultivation.

JOHN HIGGINS,

OR "Uncle John," as he is familiarly called, was born in Alleghany county, New York, January 14th, 1813. His father, John Higgins also by name, was a ship-carpenter, originally from Connecticut. His grandfather was a revolutionary soldier. The family were among the pioneers of Wabash county, having come hither in 1816. In those early days, subsistence was scanty. His father paid as high as twenty-five cents per pound for bacon. Upon being questioned as to why he would do so when the woods were full of game, he replied that he "wanted something greasy." In the family were three sons, one of whom, William, is dead, and George is living in Richland county. John Higgins was married to Julia Keracher, a native of Berks county, Pennsylvania, where she was born, December 29th, 1816—on the 31st of January, 1833. To them were born twelve children, Delia, Jan. 9th, 1834; Mary C., March 12th, 1836; Betsey, Dec. 31st, 1837, died Jan. 14th, 1839; Daniel, Sept. 23d, 1839, died May 14th, 1857; Sarah A., March 9th, 1842; Susannah, Feb. 17th, 1844; Judah, April 7th, 1846, died Dec. 13th, 1870; George W., April 5th, 1849, died Aug. 12th, 1850; Maria, April 5th, Nancy, Sept. 9th, 1857, and Ellen. Upon the breaking out of the Black Hawk War, Mr. Higgins was anxious to go, but his father needed his services, being engaged at the time in the erection of the first brick building, perhaps erected in the county. During the late war he was almost alone in his avowal of Republican principles in his immediate vicinity, a faith to which he has constantly adhered. He is a most devoted member of the Christian Church, in the success of which he takes great interest.

DR. EDWARD L. McJILTON.

A PHYSICIAN in the enjoyment of a fine and lucrative practice, was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, July 2d, 1842. His parents, Daniel and Amelia McJilton were both natives of Maryland, as were also the grandfather and great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch To avoid the wrath of the British crown, the last referred to crossed the sea in company with Thomas Addis Emmett, brother of the martyred Robert Emmett, and thus in America, the asylum for the oppressed, found refuge from an awaiting death. The maiden name of the doctor's mother was Tyson. The Tysons were originally French Huguenots, then Quakers or Friends, after drifting from France to England and America. Passmore, a name familiar to history, was the name of his grandfather on his mother's side. The doctor's father died when he was but one and a half years of age, so that he was reared by a widowed mother. In the family were four sons and two daughters. Two of the sons, James, a teacher, and John, a carpenter by trade, are living in Ohio. Thomas, a lawyer of large practice and fine reputation, lives in Newark, New Jersey. The sisters are Mrs. Prof. Locke, of Lockeland, Ohio, and Mrs. Lobaugh, also of Ohio. Edward J. was educated in Ohio. For some years he alternated teaching and study. In 1857, he entered the Ohio Medical College, from which institution he graduated in 1870. He came to Lancaster in 1868. In 1869 he was married to Judith Higgins, who died within a year. In 1871 he married Maria Higgins, a sister of his first wife, and daughter of John Higgins, by whom he has one child, Essie Josephine. Since first coming to Lancaster, the doctor practiced his profession a year in Evansville, Ind. Ae did valiant service in behalf of the cause of the Union, during the

FARM RESIDENCE OF G.W. KEEN, SEC. 32, T. 2, R. 13, LANCASTER PRECINCT, WABASH CO. ILL.

FARM RESIDENCE OF ROZANDER SMITH, SEC. 12, T. 1, R. 14, (LANCASTER PRECINCT) WABASH CO. ILL.

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war, having enlisted in Co. "I," 110th Ohio Reg. Vol., under Col. Keifer, in August, 1862. He participated in every battle with his Regiment from Gettysburg until the close of the war. He was mustered out in June, 1865. He is an earnest, ardent Republican, proud of the opportunity which was his, of casting his first ballot for Abraham Lincoln, the martyred President.

ROZANDER SMITH

Was born in Utica, New York, April 9th, 1817. His father, Ramsler E. Smith, was a carpenter and farmer, a native of New York, as were his parents of England. His mother's maiden name was Mary Osgood. In a family of four children, Rozander was the only son. They were pioneers in the vicinity of Lancaster, having located there in 1820, or rather near old Palmyra. For years Ramsler E. followed his vocation of carpenter, working at his trade in Albion, Edwards county, Palmyra, Lancaster and Evansville, Indiana, where he died, in 1841. Mary Smith, the mother of the subject of this sketch, died in 1822, and was among the first whose bodies were consigned to the tombs in the Lancaster grave-yard. Rozander attended the first school ever taught in Lancaster, in a log cabin, whose windows were made of greased paper. He married Rebecca Hubbard, daughter of Sidney Hubbard, of Richland county, Dec. 27th, 1846. She died August 26th, 1860. Of eight children born to them, all are dead save one, Benjamin Franklin by name. Mr. Smith was married to his present wife, Cinthia Ann Snider, daughter of Peter Snider, April 14th, 1869. By her he has three children living, William, Levitt and Edgar Rozander. Rozander Smith has occupied his present homestead since 1847. His farm consists of four hundred and twenty acres, a quarter section of which he entered of the Government. He commenced life without a dollar, worked for wages, which he systematically saved, and laid out in land. His purchases were at first small. He has been a Justice of the Peace for sixteen consecutive years, and for four years was Associate Justice of the County Court. He is a Democrat as he himself expresses it, "straight out." His religious convictions are in common with the Universalists. His grandfather, Benjamin Smith, was for many years a Revolutionary pensioner, having served his country in 1776. He died in Edwards county, in 1841.

DR FAY K. WALLER.

Prominent among the rising young physicians of Wabash county may very appropriately be mentioned Dr. Fay K. Waller, of Lancaster. He was born in Zanesville, Muskingum county, Ohio, Oct. 2nd, 1848. His father, J. L. Waller, was for a number of years a marble cutter. After his coming to Illinois, which he did in 1864, he commenced preaching, for which nature had so well fitted him. He is now the Presiding Elder in the Mt. Carmel District. He was ordained by Bishop Simpson. His father, also an M. E. preacher, was ordained by Bishop Asbury, and his grandfather by John Wesley. This last one referred to among the doctor's ancestors, lived to the great age of one hundred and ten years, when he died in Coshocton county, Ohio. The maiden name of the doctor's mother was Frances E. Gammon. Dr. Waller enlisted in Co. A. 2nd Virginia Regiment, Col Albia Tomlinson commanding, in 1861, although but thirteen years of age at the time He was part of the time bugler and part orderly to the colonel. The boy of the regiment, as he was denominated, kept with them until the close of the war, being mustered out in July, 1865. In September of the same year he came to Illinois, where for two years he engaged in farming in Richland county. In 1867 he commenced reading medicine with Doctors West and Spalding, of Ingraham, with whom he continued three years, when he entered Miami Medical College, in Cincinnati, Ohio, from whence he was graduated Feb. 26th, 1878. During the eight years intervening between the time of his first attendance upon lectures in Miami College and graduation from that institution, he was engaged in the practice of his chosen profession in Crawford county. He came to Lancaster in October, 1878, where he formed a co-partnership with Dr. Friend. He was united in marriage with Catherine S. McClure, daughter of Richard and Mary McClure, May 15th, 1877. She died August 22d, 1878. The doctor was married to his present wife, Martha A. Leeper, daughter of John and Catharine Leeper, October 1st, 1879. Mr. Leeper is a minister in the M. E. church. By this union have been born two children, Glen Leeper and Orla L., both bright and intelligent. The doctor is a most pronounced and outspoken Republican. He is a member of the Masonic Order and of the Knights of Honor. As a physician he is attentive, and is a constant and close student. His ancestry can be traced back to Sir William Wallace, 1630.

AUGUSTINE J. RODGERS

Was born on the farm he now occupies, Dec. 5, 1842. His father, Patrick Rodgers, a native of Ireland, came to America about the year 1830, and soon thereafter made his way to Wabash county. In common with many of his nationality he was a railroader. When the O. and M. R. R. was being built he became a contractor, and the very day he had completed a contract for grading two miles near Clement, June 4th, 1854, he died. Malinda Gupton, the maiden name of the mother of Mr. Rodgers, was a native of North Carolina. She lived some years in East Tenn, then came here in 1825. She died Dec. 28, 1863. Augustine J. never had the opportunity of attending a school where seats had backs, nor indeed of attending any kind long. He was married to Julia M. Gard, daughter of Justus Gard, Feb 19, 1868. The Gards were among the pioneers of Wabash county. At one time they were a large and influential

family, while now only a few representatives of the name remain. To Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers were born seven children with their names and dates of birth as follows: Lillie, Dec. 27, 1868, died Nov. 13, 1870. Sidney Clarence, Aug. 3, 1870. Alonzo Marcellus, Jan. 21, 1873. Maggie May, Sept. 24, 1874. Charles Delbert, Oct. 1, 1877. Effie and Ida (twins) Sept. 4, 1879. Effie died June 21, 1880. Mr. Rodgers is an uncompromising democrat in his political views. Religiously he is a member of the United Brethren church. He had one brother, James, who died Oct. 26, 1879, and two sisters, one the wife of N. G. Cunningham, the other of Belmont Tapley.

DR. WILLIAM FRIEND

Was born in Elizabeth county, Kentucky, December 2, 1828. His father, Ephraim Friend, was a farmer, and a native of Kentucky. His mother, whose maiden name was Rachel Murphy, was a North Carolinian, and was taken by her parents to both Virginia and Tennessee before locating in Kentucky. The family moved to Wayne county, Illinois, in 1829. In all there were nine children, of whom Doctor Friend was the third, in the order of their birth. Ephraim Friend died Jan. 24, 1880. It is supposed that the family sprang from one of two brothers who came from England to Pennsylvania about the year 1600. They were a family of pioneers, and its representatives are found much scattered. William Friend lived in Wayne county until 1850, when he moved to Jefferson county. In his earlier manhood he taught school. His first reading of medicine was with Dr. H. T. Edwards. He was engaged nearly two years in a drug store as clerk, first in La Salle, then in Fairfield. In the spring of 1854 he located in Lancaster, where he has since resided. He was married to Evelena Bailey, daughter of Elias Bailey, a prominent citizen, formerly of Maryland, where he had been a ship carpenter, March 13th, 1855. By her he has two children living, Kate and William Marshall. The doctor is an earnest democrat, and as such has been recognized as a leader among his fellow-citizens. He served as a member of the state board of equalization from 1868 to 1872. As a practitioner he has been eminently successful. In surgery he has performed many operations requiring great skill. Perhaps he is oftener consulted than any other physician of his county. He is noted as being cool in any emergency, and is possessed of excellent judgment. He was twice elected president of the Wabash medical society, in whose affairs he takes deep interest. He has acquired a reputation of being the young physicians' friend, aiding and befriending them, whenever occasion offered. The doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being a knight templar in Gorin commandery, Olney.

CHARLES SEIBERT.

The Seiberts are of Dutch extraction. The ancestors came from Holland and settled in America prior to the revolutionary war, and took part in that memorable struggle. Solomon Seibert, the grandfather, was born in Berks county, Pa., in 1778, and was a tanner by trade, but he also followed farming. He came to Illinois in 1834 and settled one half mile east of the village of Lancaster, where he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land, forty of which were improved, and there lived until his death, which took place July 27, 1852. He married Mary Scheirer March 25, 1800. She died July 27, 1835. There were nine children by that union, three of whom are living, viz.: Reuben, Elizabeth, wife of Daniel Genther and Catherine, wife of William Wise. Jacob, the father of Charles, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, Nov. 30, 1811. He grew to manhood in his native state, and came to Illinois in 1832, where he followed farming, but subsequently took up the trade of carpenter. He remained in the neighborhood of Lancaster until his death, which took place Dec. 13, 1862. He married Miss Catherine Fritz, of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, March 26, 1834. She was born Sept. 11, 1811, and was the daughter of Henry Fritz. She died Nov. 11, 1880. There were seven sons and two daughters born to Jacob and Catherine Seibert, the youngest of whom died in infancy. Charles Seibert is the eldest of the family. He was born one mile west of the town of Lancaster, Wabash county, Ills, Nov. 10, 1834. He received a fair knowledge of the elementary branches in the subscription schools of his neighborhood. He commenced working at the carpenter trade with his father when twelve years of age, and continued at it for six years, then the next two years worked at millwrighting, and then resumed his first trade. Subsequently he became a builder and contractor and erected many buildings throughout the northern part of the county. He continued in that trade until 1870, when he engaged in general merchandising, in which he still continues. On the 12th of August, 1858, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Ginther, who was born Nov. 19, 1836, in Berks county, Pennsylvania. She is the daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Ginther. There have been twelve children born to Mr. and Mrs. Seibert, eight of whom are living. The names of these latter, in the order of their birth, are: Mary Abigail, Jacob O., Daniel F., Ida S, Webster, Lyman L., Flory I. and Cora Belle. Both he and his wife, two eldest sons and two eldest daughters are members of the Lutheran church.

Mr. Seibert takes an active interest in church affairs, and has been treasurer of the church for twenty years. He is also conspicuous as a Sunday-school worker, and has been connected with the Sunday-school for forty years as a scholar and superintendent. Politically, he has been a Democrat since 1856, when he cast his first vote for James Buchanan. Mr. Seibert is recognized as the leading business man of Lancaster, possessing that combination of push and energy which has made him a man in whom the confidence of a community may be safely reposed.

RESIDENCE OF A. PIXLEY JUN.R

INTERIOR OF STORE.

STORE OF A. PIXLEY JUN.R ESTABLISHED 1862, WEST SALEM, EDWARDS CO. ILLINOIS.

SALEM.

EDWARDS COUNTY.

SALEM PRECINCT derived its name from Salem, an old Moravian town in North Carolina. It occupies the northeastern part of Edwards, and is bounded on the north by Richland, on the east by Wabash county and Bonpas creek, on the south by Albion, and on the west by Shelby precinct. Territorially it extends west from Bonpas creek, and includes the eastern tier of sections of Range 10 East, and north from the southern boundary of Town 1, and embraces the southern tier of sections of Town 2 North. The surface is generally level, and was originally divided about equally between timber and prairie. In the northern part were the "barrens," as they were called, covered with a low growth of brush, over which deer could be conveniently brought down by the hunter. Mills Prairie in the eastern, Buck Prairie in the southeastern, and Long Prairie in the western part, are fertile areas, and centres of considerable wealth. Timber is quite abundant, and much of it of recent growth. The hard varieties of wood are well represented. The soil is fertile and well adapted to the growth of wheat, which is the staple product. The other cereals receive a share of attention, and fruit, especially apples, is largely raised. The production of honey was among the important early industries of the people, which necessarily gave way before the march of agriculture. Corn was the chief product, but much attention was paid to the production of pork. Castor beans, at a little later date, claimed a share of attention, and tobacco was extensively cultivated for a number of years preceding the close of the late war. Water supply and drainage are derived from Bonpas and Walser creeks. The latter enters the precinct at section 24, T. 1 N., R. 10 E., and flows southeasterly, entering into Bonpas at section 34. Most of the original settlers were from North Carolina, but there is at present a large German element.

Permanent settlements began to be effected about the year 1820. Prior to this date a few frontiersmen had pushed their way into the wilderness many miles and many years in advance of civilization. Among these, tradition informs us of three brothers, Daston, whose rifles broke the stillness of the primeval forest as early as the year 1800. Their cabins occupied respectively the W. half of the S. E. quarter, and the E. half of the S. E. quarter of section 10, and N. half of the N. W. quarter of section 15, T. 1 N., R. 14 E. Ransom Higgins, who claimed to have made the first wagon tracks west of the Wabash river, arrived in the precinct as early as 1820 or '21, and was one of the most useful as well as one of the earliest pioneers. He was a man of activity, energy and enterprise. He settled on Bonpas creek, and there, on the S. E. quarter of the S. W quarter of section 3, about 1821 or '22, he erected a watermill, the first thing of the kind in the precinct. He was a representative man, and the earliest justice of the peace, holding the office before the year 1833. Isaac Greathouse was a Kentuckian by birth. In his native State he married Sarah Russel, and began farming, which he followed about ten years, and then about 1814 or '15, with his family, came to Illinois. The Indian hostilities drove him along with others into the fort at Mt. Carmel. After a period of six or eight years, he returned to his native State, but left it again in 1821, with his family, and came to Illinois, settling permanently on the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 13. His children were David Preston, Enoch, George, Dorothy and Eliza. He was a plain, industrious farmer, and never aspired to office or position of public trust. Francis, his son by his second wife, is now a prominent and influential farmer, living on section 13. David and Preston, now dead, married, settled down and always lived in the precinct. Enoch, the oldest of the pioneer children, is a wealthy farmer residing in section 18, T. 1 N., R. 11 E. The Greathouse family is one of the oldest and most numerous in the county. Lot Sams was a native of North Carolina, but had lived in Tennessee and Kentucky. From the latter State he came to Illinois about the year 1815, with his family, on pack-horses. He first settled in what is now Shelby precinct, on the S. W. quarter of section 35, T. 1 N., R. 10 E., where he remained five or six years, and then moved to the S. W. quarter of section 25, where he died October 24, 1863. By thrift and energy he accumulated a considerable amount of property. Samsville, a little hamlet of six or seven families, bears his name. A post-office was established here in 1864.

Two other important arrivals occurred in 1821: George Walser and Lampton McKinney were from Bartholomew county, Indiana. Walser had been in

the ranging service in Illinois, and had seen something of the country. His family on his arrival, consisted of his wife, whose maiden name was Rachel McKinney, and his daughters, Sarah and Eliza. He settled first on the east half of the northwest quarter of section 28, where he lived for a few years, and then located permanently on the northeast quarter of section 20, where he died October 25, 1854. McKinney brought a family of five sons, Thomas, Joseph, Lampton, Alfred and Charles. All except Alfred, who had served in the Black Hawk war, and who was killed by the falling of a tree, returned to Indiana.

The settlement received two accessions in the year 1822—William Lock and Thomas Mason. The former was a native of Louisiana, and participated in the battle of New Orleans. He brought with him quite a large family of children, and settled on the E. half of the N. E. quarter of section 20, and lived there till 1829, when the place was purchased by George Walser. He then moved to the west half of the northeast quarter of section 17, and began improvements, which he sold to Peter Hinkle in 1831, and then moved to Sangamon county. He subsequently, after having returned to Edwards county, moved to Missouri and became wealthy. He had a genius for the mechanic trades, and was at the same time cooper, blacksmith and shoemaker. As the latter, he was something of a prodigy, being able to make five pair of shoes in a day and night. He never wore a coat, vest or stockings even in the coldest weather. His hunting shirt was always open and his breast exposed. He was a powerful man, six feet and six inches in height, and weighed without surplus flesh, 220 to 240 pounds. Thomas Mason with his family came from Pennsylvania, and settled on the northwest quarter of section 36, T. 2 N., R. 10 E. Joseph Robinson was a native of Tennessee, and went from that State to Indiana, whence in 1823, he came to Illinois, bringing his wife and children, Andrew Anna, John, Aaron and Cerena. He settled on the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 22, ending his days there in January, 1855. Andrew married and settled on the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 21, where his widow now resides. Sarah Aldridge, a widow, her son, G. H. McClure, and two daughters, Jane and Sarah, about the year 1823, settled on the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 21. Mrs. Aldridge moved to Wabash county and there died. McClure married and settled on the old homestead, after having spent some time in Kansas and California. His death occurred in 1872. The next important arrival was Henry I. Mills. He was originally from Marietta, Ohio, but had lived for several years in Vincennes, Indiana, whence with his family, consisting of his wife and children, John and Sarah, he came to Illinois, and settled on the N. E. quarter of section 28, in the prairie that bears his name. His children, Henry and Benjamin Franklin, born of his second wife, are living on the old homestead. Mills was a Colonel in the war of 1812, and commanded a regiment in the battle of Tippecanoe. He was a prominent man in the community of which he formed a part, and enjoyed the confidence of all who knew him. He built on his farm in 1830, the first brick building erected in the precinct. His death took place in May 1854 at the place of his original settlement.

Joseph Carpenter, with his mother, a widow, a half-brother, and two half-sisters, came to Edwards from Washington county in 1825, and settled on the W. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of section 15. He was originally from Virginia, and moved to Washington county in 1808 or '10. He was a genius in the mechanic trade, and the first wagon maker in the precinct. He died in October, 1833. Adam Hedrick came from North Carolina in 1829, and settled on the S. E. ¼ of section 17, which he entered. His family consisted of his wife, five children, David, Joseph, Catharine, Matthias, and Elizabeth, his sister and his step-daughter. He was a prominent and useful citizen, being master of most of the mechanic trades. He held the office of township treasurer, and was post master at Mills Prairie post office. Two of the pioneer children, David and Matthias, are living, the former in West Salem, the latter in Kansas. Banjamin Ulm is a native of Ross county, Ohio. He came to Edwards in the year 1820. He is one of the few survivors of the original settlers of the county, and now resides in section 32, T. 2 N., R. 14 W. Lovicia Kneip, his first wife, died in 1848; his second, Harriet L. Gray, in 1876. They were both natives of Ohio. His present wife, Sarah Campbell, is a native of Tennessee.

George Lopp was born in North Carolina in the year 1791, and came to Illinois in 1830. In his native state he married Mary Hedrick, whom, with six children Elizabeth, George, Magdalen, Barbara, Mary, and Catharine he brought with him. He settled half a mile southwest of West Salem, where he purchased a small improvement of John Brown, which had been previously occupied by one Galloway. Here he died in 1835. George is now a druggist and prominent citizen of West Salem. The fall of 1830 witnessed quite an accession of immigrants from Davidson county, North Carolina. Among the number were George Hedrick, Solomon Hedrick, Thomas Walser, Briton Walser, John Lopp, already spoken of, Peter Hinkle and Peter Snyder. Solomon Hedrick and Peter Snyder were single men. The others had families. Hinkle was a widower, and came to the country in a two-horse wagon, with ten dollars in his pocket. He was the earliest blacksmith in the precinct. The occurrence of the Black Hawk war and the Indian troubles checked immigration for a number of years. In 1838 six or eight families arrived from Davidson county, North Carolina, among whom were the Cladfelters. The Germans began coming in the year 1849. Then four single men, P. T. Hallbeck, Albert Knoll, Christopher Israel, and one Gelser arrived, having left Germany with West Salem as their destination. Some time afterward, in the same year, fifty-four Germans from Saxony, most of them of the

OF THE
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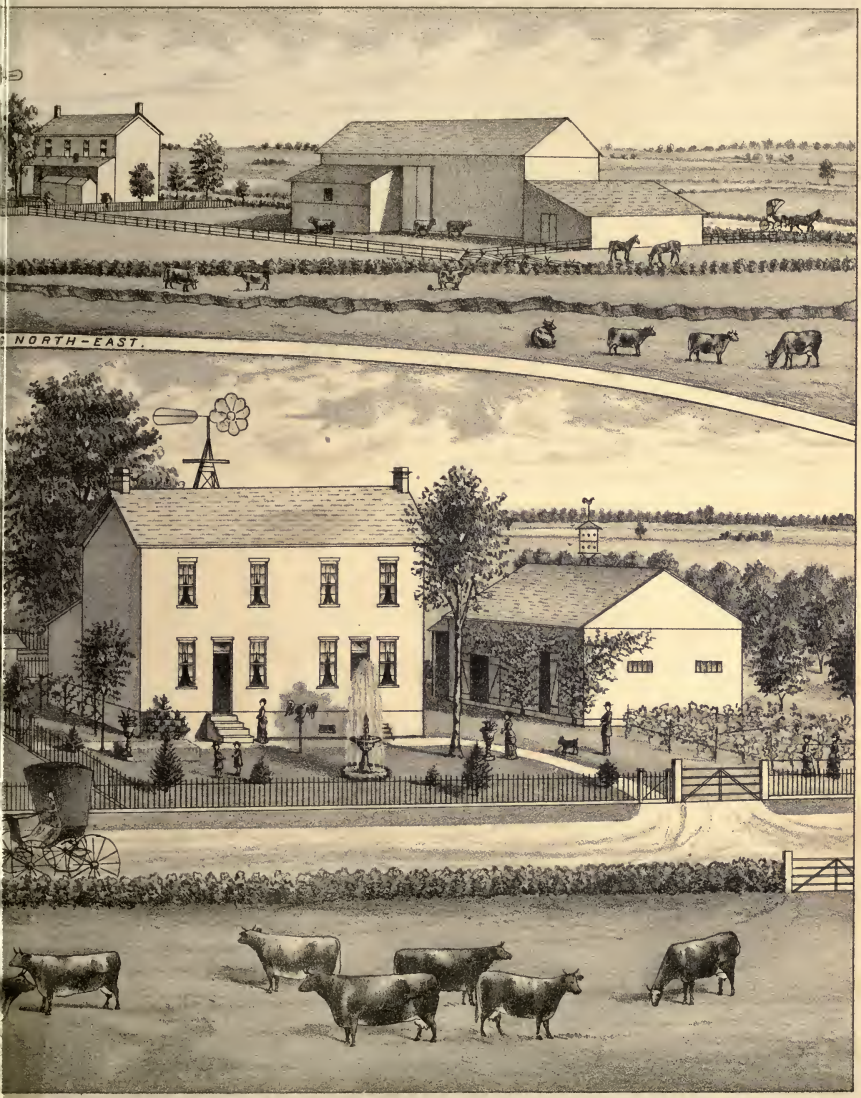
RESIDENCE, STOCK AND GRAIN FARM OF PHILANDER GOULD S



32, T1. R 14 W. (SALEM PRECINCT) EDWARDS CO, ILL.

OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Moravian faith, arrived at the village. To these accessions of the Germans the origin of West Salem is due. Prominent among the families of the precinct are the Goulds. Philander, a wealthy retired farmer of section 32, T. 1 N., came to the county from West Virginia in 1835. His first wife, Sarah Knowlton, was born at Amherst, Massachusetts, and came to the county in 1829 Thomas Hocking, a farmer and stock-raiser, of section 14, T. 1 S., R. 10 E., was born in Edwards county in 1833. His wife, Cynthia A. Potter, is a native of Washington county, Ohio. The precinct was represented in the Black Hawk war by David Greathouse, Alfred Mc Kenney, Lewis Pixley, Gordon Coplea and Matthew Rice, who is yet living in the precinct.

The first school-house in the precinct was built of round logs, on the N. E. quarter of the S. E. quarter of section 21, as early as 1824 or '25. Its equipments were of the most primitive character, consisting of puncheon seats and a puncheon writing-desk, occupying one side of the building, directly over which a log had been sawed out to afford light, the space being filled with genuine window-glass, instead of the usual greased paper. The chimney was made of clay and sticks, and rested upon a sort of trestle work. Prior to the building of this house, school was taught in deserted cabins. One Sweat, a colored man, taught in the school-house, as early as 1829 or '30. Other early teachers were Lathrop Rude and Daniel Abbey, an Eastern man.

A log school-house was built on the southeast quarter of section 17, about the year 1836. Rev. Massey, a Methodist, preached at Joseph Robinson's as early as 1830. Rev. Maginnis was also an early preacher. The earliest permanent burial place is on the Joseph Robinson farm, and was used for interment prior to 1835. Higgins' water-mill, on Bonpas creek, has already been referred to as the first in the precinct. Kellen and Cladfelter put up a one-burr log-mill on the S. W. quarter of the S E. quarter of section 8, in the winter of 1840. The first permanent resident physician is Dr. Schafer, of West Salem, who began practice in 1849. Drs. David and Samuel Philbrick, and Samuel Lesher practiced at an earlier date. The following are the first land-entries: the E. half of the N. W. quarter of section 28 was entered by Henry J. Mills, Sept. 14th, 1822; the W. half of S. W. quarter section 21, by T. McKinney, July 5th, 1825; the E. half of N. E. quarter 20, by George Walser, May 14th, 1829: the E. half of S. E. quarter section 21, George McClure, Sept. 3, 1829, Enoch Preston and David Greathouse, April 12th, 1830, entered respectively the W. half of N. E. quarter, the E. half N. W. quarter and the W. half of S. E. quarter of section 19, T. 1 N., R. 11 E., August 21st, 1821. Isaac Greathouse entered the N. W. quarter of section 13, March 31st, 1827. Lot Sams entered the E. half of S. E. quarter of section 25.

WEST SALEM.

This prosperous little village of about three hundred and fifty inhabitants, occupies a central position in the precinct, and is located on the S. E. quarter of the N. E. quarter of section 18, T 1 N., R. 14 W. It is a station on the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railroad, which extends north and south through the precinct. The village is supported by a prosperous and thickly settled farming community. It had its origin in the little band of German immigrants, already referred to. Of their number, P. T. Hallbeck put up the first building within the present village limits, July 14th, 1849. It is a double frame structure, and was used as a storehouse, by Mr. Hallbeck, and as a dwelling, by him and a number of other Germans. Here were sold the first goods in the precinct, consisting of linens and broad-cloth. The next building was a frame storehouse and dwelling, built by Stephen S. Gunn, who kept general merchandise. Mr. Gunn had been running flat-boats on the Bonpas, and continued the business some time after his arrival in West Salem, till the year 1853, supplying a market for the produce of the country, at Vicksburg, Memphis and New Orleans. He was a valuable citizen, and did much to build up the village, which he left in 1861, and moved to Olney, where he yet resides. The first school-house, a frame building, about 20x22 feet, was put up in the winter of 1850 and 51. Rev. Martin Houser was the first teacher there, as well as the first minister in the village. He was a Moravian, and entered the land for the village, in the name of Charles F. Klugha, President of the Synod of the Southern Provincial Conference of the Moravian Church of North America. It was first called New Salem, but on the establishment of a post-office there, in 1854, the name was changed to West Salem. It was surveyed and platted by Thomas R. Bicket, August 3d, 1849. April 22d, 1867, it was incorporated under the general law. Its first Board of Trustees were William Foster, sr, (President), J. H. McDowell, J. B. Michel, E. G. Altner and George Pixley, Clerk, A. L. Hammaker, Treasurer. J. B. Michel. Its growth, though not rapid, has been steady and substantial. It has a two-story, four-room, brick school-house, built in 1880, at a cost of about $4000. Five churches bear testimony to the religious inclinations of its citizens, viz: the German Moravian, the oldest church in the precinct, a frame structure, built in 1845; the English Moravian, 40x60 feet, built of brick, in 1858, at a cost of $5,000; the Evangelical, a frame, 26x46 feet, built about 1860 for $1000; the Christian, a frame, 26x36 feet, erected in 1860, at a cost of about $600, and the Seventh Day Adventists, also a frame, 26x40 feet, built in 1879 and '80.

PRESENT BUSINESS.

Salem Flouring Mill.—a three-story frame building was put up by Frederick Luther, in 1878. It is operated by steam, and has one wheat and one corn burr. It is confined to custom work. Its cost was $5000. In connection with it is a circular saw-mill.

Physicians.—Herman Schafer, John T. Plimell, Elisha Jenner, John A. Houser.

Druggists.—George Lopp, F. M. Bussard.

General Merchants.—Asa Pixley, jr., Joseph H. Mc Dowel, C. Feldmann & Co, A. Fricke.

Grocers.—Paul O. Hallbeck, John Meisenheimer, Henry Harms.

General Hardware.—C. H. Voight.

Post Master.—George Lopp.

Spoke Factory and Wagon Shop.—William Voigt, Francis Pixley.

Blacksmiths.—George Biggs, L. C. Modrow.

Dressmakers and Milliners.—Emma Hallbeck and Anna Hunter.

Livery Stable.—Samuel A. Rothrock.

Hotel—Eliza Biehl, Samuel A. Rothrock.

Marble Yard—H. T. Dwyer & Co.

Carpenters.—J. P. Miller, Daniel Miller, Permane Rothrock, Edwin Rothrock.

Painters.—Moratz Neuman, J. B. Siewers.

Barber.—W. R. Robinson.

Butcher.—C. S. Foster.

Fruit Nursery.—C. F. Winter.

Furniture.—C. Feldmann, H. W. Busefink.

Lumber Dealer.—William H. Rotrammel.

Grain Dealers.—Pixley & Foster, G. C. Walser.

Saddler and Harness Maker.—Jeremiah Dixon.

Shoemakers—Henry Harms, Frederick Steffens, Frederick Grass, Andrew Elikofer.

Bakery.—John Meisenheimer.

Justice.—G. C. Walser.

Constable.—Samuel A. Rothrock.

SOCIETIES.

West Salem Lodge, K. of H., No. 2833, was organized September 19th, 1882. Its charter membership numbered seventeen; its present membership numbers twenty five. It is free from debt and has $100 in its treasury.

The town of Rockford was laid out on the S. E. quarter of the S. W. quarter of section 3, the site of Higgins' water-mill. It never prospered and had no existence beyond the paper upon which it was platted. At the mill was established the first post-office in the precinct, as early as 1836. It is now kept at the hamlet of Pinhook.

BIOGRAPHIES.

ANSEL A GOULD.

A ROSTER of the prominent farmers of Edwards county would be incomplete without containing the name of ANSEL A. GOULD, who is one of the most successful of their number. He was born (one of twins) in Lewis county, Virginia (now Upshur county, West Virginia), February 13th, 1817. His parents, Ebenezer and Elizabeth Gould, when Ansel was a youth, went from Virginia to New York, whence they preceded him here, coming in 1835,—he following in 1836.

Mr. Gould was united in marriage, Nov. 11th, 1838, with Chloe, daughter of Roswell Knowlton, who came to Illinois from Virginia in 1830, and died in 1834. By her he has had nine children. Soon after coming to Illinois, he hired out his services at eleven dollars per month. In the fall following his arrival he went to Arkansas, where he had $36 per month as a teamster. The first money he was enabled to save from his wages went to pay for land he had bought of George Flower. His first venture in a speculative way was to build a flat-boat, and load it with provisions to take to New Orleans. On the way, both boat and cargo were lost by sinking. The loss was a severe one, as he was paying 12 per cent. interest on money he had borrowed with which to fit out the boat. Shipment of produce followed which subsequently proved profitless, but his farming operations were eminently successful, so that he acquired considerable property, and has by energy and labor succeeded beyond most men. A fine view of his homeplace is shown elsewhere in this work. He is an ardent Republican, and an earnest, faithful member of the M. E. Church. His benefactions in behalf of his fellowmen, and in behalf of the cause of religion, have been large. The names of his children and dates of birth, etc, are as follows: Deuel, born April 27, 1840; Mary A., February 13, 1843; Edson, January 14, 1846; Emily E, August 15, 1849; Harriet M., April 14, 1851; Olive M., Dec. 28, 1854; Aaron A., August 19, 1857; Alice C., Aug. 14, 1860; Elmina S., October 18, 1863. Of these, Edson died Sept. 5, 1848.

PHILANDER GOULD.

FURNISHING an apt illustration of what may be accomplished by earnest effort and a will that knows no failure, Philander Gould affords an excellent example. He was born in Lewis county, Virginia (now Upshur county, West Virginia), one of twins, Ansel A. being the other, February 13, 1817. His father, Ebenezer, was a native of Massachusetts. His mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Meeks, was also a New-Englander. They lived a few years in Virginia, thence went to New York. In 1835, in company with his father, Philander came to Edwards county, a penniless boy. He wanted to work, but in a manner that would accomplish the most good for himself. His plan was to buy wild land and improve it. Joel Churchill, at the time a merchant in Albion, assisted him, by furnishing money with which he bought forty acres of

MRS. SARAH GOULD DEC'D.

Martha L Gould

Philander Gould

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Chloe S Gould

Ansel A Gould

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land. On this tract he went to work, and steadily, year by year, has he improved his financial condition, until now he is one of the largest tax-payers of Edwards county. Failures he has met with a stout heart, and overcome; reverses and monetary losses he has sustained, but they have left no impress upon him. He was married to Sarah Knowlton, a native of Amherst, Mass., Oct. 30, 1836. By her he had ten children, all of whom are living. She died January 10, 1876. He was again married to Martha L. Courtrecht, daughter of John Courtrecht, a native of New York, Sept. 10, 1876. By her he has two bright, intelligent children. He is a firm, uncompromising Republican in political faith.

Blashel Foster

AMONG prominent farmers in Edwards county, who combine with farming operations business requiring sound judgment and tact, may be mentioned Blashel Foster. To farming he successfully adds grain dealing on an extensive scale, and likewise is a stock shipper. He was born in Clark county, Indiana, Nov. 18, 1826. The son of William and Lucy (Shirley) Foster. The family came to Edwards county in 1844. Mr. Foster's wife, to whom he was married in May, '55, was a daughter of Martin Houser, a Moravian preacher at Hope, Bartholomew county, Indiana, and latterly of West Salem, which village he laid out in 1845, after the style of the town of Niesky, Prussia. Her name was Emeline C. Houser. By her there were born to Mr. Foster eight children, three of whom died in infancy, and five, William E., Lucy S., Dr. Martin D. (a physician practicing in Olney), Caroline M., and George D., are living. Blashel Foster is a member of the A. F. and A. M. Society, in whose workings he manifests great interest; is also a member of the Christian church, in which cause he is earnest and enthusiastic. In 1872, his fellow citizens of the Liberal Republican faith, as a compliment to his recognized fitness for the position, ran him as a candidate for the State Senate, giving him a flattering vote. Politically he might properly be classed as an Independent Republican. He is a gentleman possessed of social qualities of a high order. A view of his home is shown on another page of this work.

ASA PIXLEY (Deceased.)

Among the pioneers of Wabash and Edwards counties were the Barneys, McClures, Ingrahams, and Pixleys, who were all natives of Alleghany county, New York, and who came together first to Wabash county, about 1809. Asa Pixley, the subject of this sketch, one of this number, was born in Alleghany county, N. Y., in 1805. His father, Job, was a farmer, a man strongly imbued with the old time pioneer spirit of adventure. In the family was William, Asa, Lewis, and Isaac. Of these, William died in Friendsville, where he was an honored citizen all his life, in 1880. Asa was noted for his love for, and excellence in, all manner of athlete sports. When in attendance, in early manhood, upon the annual battalion musters, he found few equals in running, jumping, and other sports. For many years he lived in Barney Prairie, where his father first located, and in 1829 came to Edwards county. He married Amanda Ingraham, by whom he had Osman, Harrison, Nancy Ann, Eliza, Asa, Jr, Pathenia, and Caspar. His sons and daughters are all doing well. Asa was an earnest, faithful Christian man; a most excellent neighbor, an active participant in all things calculated to advance the interests of his vicinity. A kind husband, an indulgent father, he enjoyed universal respect. He died at a good old age, February 9th, 1883.

Dr. HERMANN M SCHAEFER.

During the prevalence of the wars of 1848-9 in Germany, many of her citizens, and not a few of her soldiers, sought homes across the sea in America. Among the latter Dr. H. M. Schaefer, at the time company surgeon at home, on furlough, slipped away, taking passage on the boat Helena, in the Bremen trade, and came hither. As the vessel set sail from the harbor of Bremen, she was twice intercepted and chased back, a third attempt proved successful, a favoring wind lending aid to her flight, and she on a northwestward course soon left pursuing Danish sails far in her wake. Fearing to encounter the enemy they pursued their way far to the north, passing between the Shetland and Orkney Islands. When clear of such fear they raised the flag of their country, and reached the port of New York after a voyage of seven weeks, less one day, on the ocean. Before leaving Bremen the captain of the vessel thought of raising the Russian flag for safety, but finally concluded, without colors, to make to sea.

Dr. H. M. Schaefer was born in Niesky, in lower Silesia, Prussia, April 14th, 1821. His father, John Gottlieb Schaefer, was a potter by occupation. His mother's maiden name was Christina Koch. He had a brother and two sisters. One of the sisters, Marie Louisa Vockel, died, the wife of a missionary of the Moravian faith to the West Indies, on the island of St Croix, in 1854. She had been at her post of duty since 1848. The doctor landed in New York city, July 3d, 1849, so that almost the first pleasing sight to greet his vision were flags and bunting in great profusion displaying our national colors on the natal day of American Independence. July 22d, of the same year, found him in West Salem, his objective point upon bidding adieu to his native land. At the age of fourteen years he had commenced the study of his chosen profession, that of medicine, which he was quietly pursuing when called into the Prussian service, in which he remained about three years. His attention had been directed to the northeastern part of Edwards county, by Rev. Mr. Houser, Moravian divine, and founder of West Salem. On the 30th of March, 1850, he was united in marriage to Elizabeth Hedrick, daughter of George Hedrick, one of the old settlers here. By this union they have had thirteen children, seven of whom are living. He is a firm, outspoken Republican in politics, and during the war was an officer in the Union League. In politics he has taken a somewhat prominent part. In the Moravian church he is active, and has held many positions of honor. His faith is deep and abiding. In 1878, his house was destroyed by fire, but a new structure of beautiful proportions was built by him as a permanent home. As a physician he takes high rank among his brethren of the profession. He comes of a long-lived family, his mother having attained the age of 84, and grandfather 86 years.

ASA PIXLEY, DEC?

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PETTY.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

PETTY Township is bounded on the north by Crawford county, on the east by Bond and Lawrence, and on the south by Bridgeport, Christy township, and on the west by Richland county. The surface generally is level, and embraces a considerable amount of fine prairie land. Christy String township, and Bogard prairies occupy, respectively, the southwestern, the northwestern and the northeastern parts of the township "String township" is a sportive appellation, suggested by the form of a hunting settlement that skirted the western border of the prairie. The principal streams are the Embarras river, Little Muddy creek, and Paragin slough, a sluggish stream that flows through an extensively wooded bottom, and at various points widens into ponds. The name is a compliment to the memory of Peter Paragin, the pioneer hunter of that region, and was suggested by the circumstance that he slew the only bears, two in number, ever killed along that stream. The soil is clayey, with a considerable amount of black loam in the low lands. Timber of a good quality is quite abundant. The improvements of the township are good, and some attention is paid to improvement of breed in farm stock. David Watts introduced the Poland China hogs about ten years ago. He is the principal breeder, in his line, in the county.

Petty township is the most recently settled portion of the county. In 1818 there was but one cabin north of the state road and west of the Embarras river. This cabin was the home of Peter Paragin, and stood on the west half of the southeast of section 9. Paragin was newly married and came from Ohio. He was an excellent type of the pioneer, being six feet tall, heavy-boned, muscular, with retreating forehead and advancing features. Hunting occupied a large share of his attention, and to triumph over the beasts of the forest was his principal delight. He reared, to manhood and womanhood, twelve of his thirteen children, one of whom, Joshua, is a well known citizen of Bond township. The next settler was Aaron Vanatta, who came from Ohio, with a family, in 1820, and improved the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 10. About 1830, he sold his improvement to Thomas Hamilton and moved to Jasper county. Thomas Bowen came from Tennessee to Lawrence county in 1816. About the year 1822 he married Sarah King and settled on the southwest quarter of section 7, township 4, range 12. He reared a large family of children, some of whom live in the township. His death occurred in 1858 in the fifty-eighth year of his age. The oldest living settler of the township is Jacob Lewis, who was born in South Carolina, and moved to Kentucky, with his parents, when a child. In 1820 the Lewis family moved to Lawrence county. In 1824 Jacob married and settled on the northwest quarter of section 25, township 4, range 13, where he lived to rear a family of eight sons and three daughters, all of whom married and settled in Lawrence and Richland counties. Mr. Lewis is now eighty two years of age, hale and well preserved. In 1827 he planted an apple orchard, of which several trees yet remain. In 1823 James Elliott settled on the west half of the northwest quarter of section 17, township 4, range 13. At an early day he planted an apple orchard, a portion of which is yet in bearing. John Lewis married in the county in 1826, and settled on the west half of the northwest quarter of section 25, township 4, range 13, where, after rearing quite a family, he died. About this time Joseph Cummings settled on the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 14, where he reared a family of children. He was something of a hunter, and about 1840 built the first distillery in the township. About the year 1828 came Elijah King, James Vermillion, William James and George C. King. The first was married in the county and settled in the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 18, township 4, range 12, where was his permanent home and the place of his death. He reared a family of three sons and one daughter, who married and settled in the same county. Vermillion was from Kentucky, and was well-to-do when he came. He settled on the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 20, township 4, range 13, a portion of the "Island," an area lying between the Embarras river and Little Muddy creek, where he reared a family of two children. He was an industrious, thorough going man. His death resulted from "King's Evil," in Indiana, after returning from a trip for medical treatment. William James came from Indiana, married in the county, and made several improvements, selling them when completed. George C. King, brother of Elijah, settled on the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 11, and was a farmer and teamster. Henry Vanmeter, in 1829, settled on the west half of the southeast quarter of section 32, township 5, range 13. Washington Douglas, about the year 1830, came into the township, from Kentucky, with a family of three children, Charles, Nancy and Horace, and settled

on east half of the northwest quarter of section 19, township 4, range west, where he improved a good farm. John Laws, from one of the Carolinas, about 1830, settled on the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 17. Just north of his place, on section 8, was a New Light camp-meeting ground, where, at his own expense, he fed the assembled multitudes, at a table one hundred yards in length, and provided sleeping accommodations at his house and barn. The horses of those in attendance were likewise provided for. Laws was a determined as well as skillful hunter, and would pursue a wolf for two or three days with as many fresh horses, rather than give up the pursuit.

John Brigman and William Murphy settled in the township prior to 1838. The latter gentleman made an improvement in section 18, township 4, range 12. Sarah James, a widow, with a daughter, came from Indiana in 1834 In 1838 she was married to Edward Fyffe, who settled on the southwest quarter of section 28, township 4, range 13, where he died. The Petty family, from whom the township received its name, arrived in 1838, or '39. Josiah Petty, familiarly known as "old Uncle Jeff," settled in the west half of the southwest quarter of section 11. Joseph Petty, from Perry county, Ohio, with five children, Peter, Mary Ann, Balser, George and William, settled on the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 15, where he resided permanently. In 1838, John Decker, from Indiana, settled on the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 28, township 4, range 13, where he remained permanently, and reared a family of eight children. Samuel James, about 1840, settled and improved a farm on the east half of the southeast quarter of section 30, township 4, range 13. The principal improvements of the township, especially north of Paragin slough, have been made since 1850. At that time Richard Grier, Nathan Fitz, Ferdinand Kyger, William Munn, Nancy Watts, Christian Loss and the Jackson family were living in that region. The west half of the southwest quarter of section 33, township 5, range 13, occupied, at present, by David Watts, is one of the earliest settlements in its neighborhood. There was also an early improvement on the east half of section 32, township 5, range 13. A well marks the site of a former improvement in David Brown's field east of Chauncey. Christopher Dollahan once lived there.

The following are the first land entries in T. 4 N. R 13 W.: August 21, 1821, P. and J. Paragin entered the E. ½ of the S. E ¼ of sec. 8; Jan. 7, 1824, Jacob Lewis, the N. W. ¼ of sec. 25; Sept. 17, 1825, John Lewis, the W. ½ of the S. W. ¼ of sec. 25; Feb. 11, 1823, James Elliot, the W. ½ of the S. W. ¼ of sec. 17. The W. ½ of the S. E. ¼ of sec. 32, T. 2 N. R. 13 W. was entered by Henry Vanmeter, Oct. 22, 1829 The gentlemen, whose names appear below, have represented the township in the board of supervisors: Daniel Grass, in 1857, 1858; Peter Smith, chairman, in 1859, 1860; R. L Judy, in 1861; Randolph Heath in 1862; Richard Greer, in 1863, 1864; Daniel Stoltz, in 1865, 1866, 1867; Levi Lathrop, in 1868; S. F. Baker, in 1869; Levi Lathrop, 1870, 1871 (chairman), 1872; Daniel Stoltz, 1873, 1874; Moses Petty, 1875, 1876, 1877; H. M. Wagner, 1878, 1879; David Smith, 1880, 1881, 1882; C. H. Martin, 1883.

CHAUNCEY

Was so named by Peter Smith, for the second son of Wm. H. Brown. It contains about seventy inhabitants, and is situated on the adjacent corners of sections 28, 29, 32 and 33 T. 5, R. 13. John Bach built the first house, a log dwelling, in 1856. He immediately put up a blacksmith shop and began work. Luther Watts sold the first goods in the Daniel Grass building, moved from a point three miles southeast of Chauncey, in the fall of 1860. Daniels and Waggoner opened the first grocery store, in 1866. A wagon shop was put up in 1867, and wagon making was carried on some two years. Daniel Patton established a drug store in 1879.

PRESENT BUSINESS.

Physicians.—H. P. Smith, H. A. Murphy.

Druggist.—Daniel Patton

General Merchants.—Henry Berkshire, George Roderick, W. R. Newman.

Cabinet Maker.—J. C. Hughes.

Blacksmiths.— C. F. Correll, John Roderick.

Dressmakers.—Mrs. H. P. Smith, Mrs. M. R. Newman.

Post Master.— H. P. Smith.

The post office was established in 1873, and George D. Barnes was the first post-master. The first schoolhouse (frame) was built in 1856. John Wilgus taught the first school. The present two story, two-room, frame school building was put up in 1872 or '73. The Methodist Episcopal Church (frame) was built in 1858, at a cost of $850. The Protestant Methodist (frame) Church was erected at a cost of about $1,000, in 1860.

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RESIDENCE, STOCK AND GRAIN FARM OF ANSEL A. GOULD NOW OCCUPIED BY HIS S

AARON A. GOULD Sec. 32, T1, R 14, (Salem Precinct) Edwards Co., Ill.

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BELLMONT.

WABASH COUNTY.

THIS political division of the county is in the west-central part, and is bounded on the north by Lick Prairie, east by Mt. Carmel, south by Coffee precinct, and west by Edwards county and Bonpas creek. It extends east from this creek to the central line of Town 1 south, Range 13 west, and north from the southern line of the northern tier of sections of Town 2 south, to the half section line of the second tier of sections from the north, of Town 1 south. It was formerly called Bonpas, the name having been changed to Bellmont in September, 1881. "Bonpas" is composed of the French, "bon," good, and "pas," bay or inlet, and means, literally, good bay. The creek that bears this name was so called by French boatmen, whose keel-boats, as they plied the waters of the Wabash in the early spring, found safety from the floating ice in the inlet or bay at its mouth The surface is generally level, and principally elevated Crackles, formerly called Wilson's and Sloan's prairies, are low areas of land, and subject to overflow from Bonpas creek. They were formerly wet and marshy, but have been improved, and rendered quite arable and productive by drainage. Fordyce creek flows through the northern part of the precinct, and with the Bonpas, into which it flows, is the principal source of drainage. Timber is abundant, and is constantly being cleared away to make room for the plow The soil is adapted to the growth of the different cereals, and when cleared of timber is easily cultivated. The Evansville, Louisville, and St. Louis railroad extends through the precinct, affording facilities for transportation.

The territory of Bellmont precinct was the latest settled portion of the county. Its earliest settlers were one Moturey, Jacob and John Arnold, Staley D. McClure, and Eli Reed, all arriving in the year 1816 Moturey, with his family, settled on the S. E. ¼ of section 24, in Range 14 west. Nothing of importance is remembered concerning him, but his name has a place among the honored few who were brave and hardy enough to become pioneers. Jacob Arnold, a single man, came from Kentucky to the county prior to 1812. In 1818 he married Rebecca Thompson, and settled in section 5, Town 2 south. He was an inveterate hunter, brought down many deer, and captured many a bruin. He is represented in the county by quite a number of descendants. John Arnold, his brother, also came from Kentucky, and brought a family, wife, and three children, Isaac, James, and Lucinda. He, too, like his brother, was a hunter, and changed his place of abode as advantages for hunting dictated. He moved to Missouri, and there died. McClure was also from Kentucky, and came to the county prior to the war of 1812. In 1816 he settled in the precinct, on section 28, T. 1 S. R 13 W. He had a large family of children, none of whom live in the county. He was a man of some intelligence, and was at one time justice of the peace. His death closed a long career of life, most of which was spent in the precinct.

The year 1818 adds six to the list of immigrants. Among their number was William Wilson, who brought a family, and settled on the S. E. ¼ of section 3, T. 2 S. R 14 W. Here he built his cabin, improved land, and lived to a good old age, dying many years ago. He was a farmer, and also exercised the trade of a tanner. The prairie on which he settled, now called Crackles, formerly bore his name. It was originally owned by two Englishmen, J. and J. Dunlap. George Wheeler came with Wilson and his family, and settled on the same section. He also was a tanner. He raised a large family, and died on the place of his first settlement. In the same year came William Tanquary, also a Virginian, with his wife and children, Delila, Reuben, Fielden, Mary, Lydia, William, Alfred, and Amelia, and settled on the N. ½ of section 30, T. 1 S. The family had previously lived for some time in Ohio. Mr. Tanquary was a good farmer, and died on the place of his first settlement, at the advanced age of eighty years. Of the children who constituted a part of the pioneer family, William, Alfred, and Rebecca are still living. James, who is a native of the precinct, lives on the old homestead. He has been Associate Judge of the county court for one full, and for one unexpired term. With Tanquary came Jonathan Gilkinson, his son-in-law. He was a farmer and a carpenter, and among the earliest representatives of that trade in the precinct. He had quite a numerous family of children. William Deputy was among the more prosperous farmers of the precinct to which, with his family, he came in 1818. He settled on the S. E. ¼ of section 21, T. 1 S. R. 13 W. He was a man of influence in his community, and held the office of Justice. He had quite a large family of children, and died on his farm at an advanced age.

The Riggs were originally from Virginia, but a part

of the family had moved to Kentucky. Robert and Samuel came from the former state in the fall of 1817. Robert settled on the N. W. ¼ of sectiou 32, T. 1 S R. 13 W., where he lived all his life, and had a large family. Charles, cousin of the former, came from Vir ginia in the spring of 1818, with a family of four sons, Townly, John, Arthur, and Charles, Jr., and settled in Mt. Carmel precinct. John is living in Bellmont, at the age of seventy-seven years. Townley married Phebe Corry, and settled on the S. W. ¼ of section 20, T. 1 S., where he resided till 1871, when he moved to Kansas. He was among the earliest mechanics, and was the main dependence for repairs in wood. George and James, brothers of Robert and Samuel, arrived from Keutucky about 1819; the former with a family of four sons, Robert, Jefferson, Alfred, and Harvey, and one daughter, and settled about a mile east of Bellmont, where was his permanent home. James brought three sons, Daniel, Harvey, and Stephen, and settled permanently three miles northeast of the town. Andrew F. Dyar came from Wood county, Va., in 1820, with a family of five children, Susanna F., Sally R., John D., Elizabeth and Andrew, and settled on the W. ½ of the S. E. ¼ of section 3, R. 13 W., where he made improvements and lived till 1828. He then moved to N. W. ¼ of section 2, T. 2 S. R. 13 W., where he lived permanently, and died in 1854. John D., the only survivor of the immigrant family, lives on a part of the homestead place. In 1822, Joseph Ballard, with a family of three children, Iri, Asiel, and Jeremiah, now of Bellmont, settled on the S. E. ½ of the S. E. ¼ of section 32, T. 1 S. R. 13, W. Mr. Ballard was a minister of the New Light persuasion. He died on his farm at the age of sixty-six. A German came to the precinct about 1821 or '22, and settled on section 29. Being a hunter, he frequently changed his home. He came in company with Samuel Fettinger, a weaver by trade, and a Methodist exhorter.

Rodam Kenner was a Kentuckian. He came to the county as early as 1824, and to the precinct in 1826. He brought a family of five children, Alvin, George, James, William and Bryon. William Hunter came from Kentucky in 1827, brought a wife and four children, Eliza, Caroline, William and Nancy Jane, and settled on the S. E. ¼ of section 24. He was quite advanced in life when he arrived, and died in Wayne county, at the age of 91 years, John Proctor was from Kentucky. He came about the year 1829, and with his wife and children, John, Fanny, Lucinda and Thomas, settled on the E. ½ of the S. E. ¼ of section 33. He was a mechanic of some diversity of talents, as well as a farmer. He lived to a great old age and died on the place of his first settlement. William Weir, a Virginian, came to the county in 1818. In 1829, he came to what is now Bellmont precinct, and settled in section 17. His children, James, Harvey, Mary and Thomas, were brought along. He was a farmer by occupation, but devoted much time to hunting. He was a man of influence, and held the office of county commissioner. He died in 1848. Prominent among the older settlers is A. W. Cory, of Bellmont village. He is a native of New York, and at the age of five years came from that state with his mother and step-father, in 1816, and landed at old Palmyra. His arrival in the precinct dates back to 1829. He is a blacksmith by trade, and in his younger days his shop was sought by the farmers for many miles around. He enjoys the confidence of the people of the county, and in 1841 and '42, he was collector of taxes. He was assessor in 1843, and took the state census for the county in 1845. He also held the office of justice of the peace for a number of years. Sloan's prairie took its name from Joseph Sloan, who lived and died within its limits. He came to the precinct, from Kentucky, in 1829, having a family of five children, James, Ephraim, Louisa, John and William. The family are now all dead. John Frair was among the early arrivals in the county, coming some time prior to 1812. In 1829 or '30, with a family of several children, most of whom are dead, he settled on the S. ½ of the S. E. ¼ of section 13, T. 1, R. 14 W. He was a tanner, and at one time had a tanyard in Mt. Carmel.

The first school teacher was probably Oliver Thrall. In 1828, a school was taught by Alvira Kenner, in sec. 32, T. 1 S. R. 13 W. The first house built for school purposes stood on the S. W. ¼ of sec. 18, T. 1 S., and was put up in the year 1837. The earliest justice, whose jurisdiction embraced the territory of the precinct, was William Tanquary.

The earliest marriage was probably that of Jacob Arnold and Rebecca Thompson, which dates back to 1818. Townley Rigg and Miss Phœbe Cory were married in 1820. The religious doctrine first propagated among the people was the New Light. The earliest preachers Revs. Joseph Ballard, William Kinkead, Elijah Goodwin and Rev. Walson. Rev. Moses Trimble was of the Campbellite or Christian faith. The precinct was represented in the Black Hawk War by Wm. Tanquary, Jr., William Eastwood, Thomas Wier, Harvey Wier and Dr. Thrall. James Strahan was in the Mexican War. Friend's Grove post office on the N. E. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ of sec. 21 is the oldest one in the precinct, and was established about twenty-five years ago. William Deputy, the first post-master, was superseded eighteen years ago by the present incumbent, Collins Bredwell. The post-office at Maud, on the N. E. ¼ of sec. 28, R. 13 W., was founded in 1882, Christian Ameter being the first post-master. In this year he began selling goods at this point.

The following are the first land entries: Mar. 5, 1816, the S. E. ¼ of sec. 4, R. 13 W., by James Stillwell; Oct. 25, 1816, the N. E. ¼ of sec. 20, by James Miller; Aug. 1, 1817, the S. E. ¼ of sec. 4, R. 13 W., by Geo. Flowers; Dec, 8, 1818, the S. E. ¼ of sec. 33, R. 14 W., by George Flowers.

BELLMONT.

This thrifty and growing town, named in honor of Judge Robert Bell, of Mt. Carmel, was laid out on land

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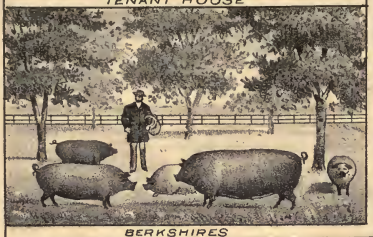
TENANT HOUSE

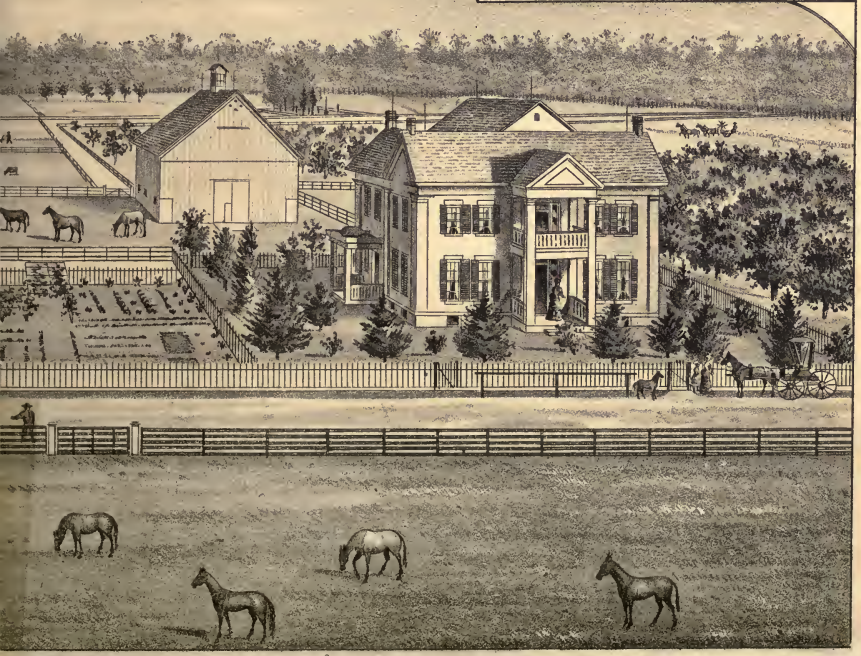


BERKSHIRES

RESIDENCE, STOCK AND GRAIN FARMS (ABOUT 800 ACRES) OF

SCHOOL

OLD HOMESTEAD



JOHN GROFF, 2½ MILES NORTH OF BELLMONT, WABASH CO, ILL.

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of Gett Joachim's in section 31, and on that of Elisha Brokaw in section 36, the fourteenth meridian extending through the principal street north and south. It was surveyed and platted by Robert Buchanan, county surveyor, and the plat filed for record in the office of the circuit clerk, August 22, 1872. In 1880 it had 213 inhabitants. The first lot was purchased by Mary Crackles and her son Oliver, and Thomas Arnold sold the first goods in a little temporary building in 1872 Shortly after this Harper and Son opened a general store. In the same year the firm of Joachims Bros. began business as general merchants; Joseph Bare built a blacksmith shop, and Jeremiah Ballard a shop for general repairs. Ballard also kept the first hotel in 1874. The Bellmont Flouring Mills were built in this year by M. & F. H. See, the present proprietors and operators. The building is a two-and-a-half story, 25x40 feet structure, with shed 23x50 feet, for the engine and cornsheller. It has two run of burrs, and is valued at $4,000. The first school-house, a frame one-room building, 24x36 feet, was put up in 1874, and David Dean was the first teacher, in the same year. The present school-house, a frame two-story six-room structure, was built in the fall of 1881, at a cost of $1,921, exclusive of equipments. H. H Rigg was the contractor and builder, and H. L. Arnold taught the first school. The Congregational church, the oldest in the village, was moved from a point about two miles south, and put up in 1875. The Christian church, built partly of the materials of another such building that stood about two and a half miles northeast of the village, was erected in 1879 at a cost of about $800. The Methodist Episcopal, a neat frame, 34x60 feet, was built in 1880, at a cost of $1853.

PRESENT BUSINESS.

Physicians.—N. Bristow, C. T. McClain, J. D. Trego.
General Stores.—Peter Kirch, E. Joachims, Mann & Lines.
Grocers.—J A. Ingram, Elliott Bros.
Druggists.—T. J. Newsum, J. D. Trego, N. Bristow.
Farming Implements and Post-Office.—F. C. Manley.
Lawyer.—Joseph Bare.
Justice.—L. B. Baird.
Constable.—P. D. French.
Shoemaker.—William Bockhouse.
Blacksmiths.—Samuel Sawyer, Joseph Bare.
Hotel.—Benjamin Weisenberger.
Meat Markets.—L. Middleton, W. H. Root.
Grain Dealer.—J. I. Tanquary.
Gunsmith.—T. Greathouse.
Carpenter and Cabinet maker.—H. H. Rigg.
Furniture.—W. M. Young.
Wagon Maker.—P. D. French.
Fruit Nursery.—K. C. Rassman.
Machinery Agent.—W. H. Knowles.

BIOGRAPHIES.

Captain WILLIAM ULM.

The Ulm family take their name from the following circumstance. There was in the seventeenth century a poor German boy who lived in the city of Ulm. He was placed on board a vessel shipping from one of the German ports. His real name was unknown. The sailors and captain called him Ulm, from the fact that he was from the city of that name. He adopted the name, and in course of time came to America and settled in Virginia, on the south branch of the Potomac. He there married and reared a family of seven sons and one daughter. Six of the sons became soldiers in the revolutionary war, and fought through the entire struggle. The sister married Sergt. Champ, who, as history records, was selected by Washington to undertake the perilous adventure of capturing Arnold after he had betrayed the patriot cause and gone over to the British. He made the attempt, penetrated the enemy's lines, and was only prevented from carrying out the orders of Washington and seizing the traitor, by the removal of the latter on the night when his capture was to be attempted. Of the sons of Mr. Ulm was Matthias, who was the seventh, and grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He was born, reared, and died in Virginia. His son Edward, father of Captain Ulm, was born on the south branch of the Potomac, Va., in 1784. He removed to Ohio with the Rennix family, who, in their day, were largely engaged in the cattle trade. Edward Ulm settled in Ross county, and there remained until 1820, when he came west to Illinois, and settled in Mt. Carmel. Five years later, he moved to what is known as the Chapman place, in the vicinity of Mt. Carmel. In 1862 he went to Wayne county, and lived with his son Daniel, and there died in 1874, in the ninetieth year of his age. He married Katie Nathan, who was the daughter of Nicholas Nathan. He was a German by birth, and a soldier in the army of Cornwallis. At the surrender of the British forces at Yorktown, he refused to accept the exchange, but declared his intention to become an American citizen. He settled in Virginia, where he married, and moved to Ohio; and his daughter Katie was born in Ross county in 1879. She died in

Wabash county, Illinois, in 1859. There were nine children who grew to maturity, the offspring of the union of Edward and Katie Ulm. William, the subject of this sketch, is the fifth in the family. He was born in Ross county, Ohio, Oct. 21, 1814, and was but six years old when the family came to Illinois. He grew up on his father's farm, and remained at home until he married. He then engaged in farming and milling, and remained in Mt. Carmel and vicinity until 1872, when he came to Lick prairie and settled on section 36, where he still resides. On the 29th December, 1836, he was married to Miss Hester M., daughter of Neil and Hester Campbell. They were natives of Kentucky and of Scotch descent. Mrs. Ulm died in 1844, leaving five children, four of whom reached maturity. Harriet was the wife of Victor Wood. She died leaving four children. Sarah Ann married Nelson Wood and left seven children. William Edward was a soldier in the late war. He was a member of Co. I of the 40th Regt. Illinois Volunteers, and was killed at the battle of Mission Ridge. Samuel Neil was also a member of the same company and regiment, and was killed in the charge at Kenesaw Mountains. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Ulm married Elizabeth Payne. She died in the spring of 1854. On the 27th of July, 1854, he married Miss Sarah, daughter of James and Mary Glenn (Pritchet) Campbell. Her father was a native of Tennessee, and her mother from Virginia. Mrs. Ulm was born in Wilson county, Tenn., Oct. 11, 1837. By her marriage with Mr. Ulm, there have been ten children, seven of whom are living. Their names in the order of their birth are: Benjamin C., who married Ida Root; they have two children; Mary E., wife of Nelson Wood; Hester M., wife of William Tiffany, who has one child; George W., Matthew S., Frances Rose and Daniel Ulm. Mr. and Mrs Ulm are members of the M. E. church. Mr Ulm was regularly ordained a minister of that religious organization in 1860 by Bp. Simpson at Bunker hill, Ills.

Mr. Ulm, as shown above, comes of revolutionary and patriotic stock. The love of country, and veneration and respect for the institutions of the best government the world ever saw, is as strong in him as ever thrilled the heart of an American citizen. He gave his two sons—his eldest born—to be sacrificed upon the altar of patriotism. They died at the head of the column, charging the enemy, and fell with their faces to the foe. Nor did he only send his sons to the front when the Union was threatened, but with characteristic promptness, before the reverberations of the first gun fired at Sumter—and whose echoes awakened the slumbering patriotism of the North—had died away, he shouldered his musket and enrolled as a private in Co. I of the 32d Regt. Illinois Volunteers. At the organization of the company he was elected Second Lieutenant. He remained in active service up to and including the battle of Shiloh. In that desperate engagement his command occupied the center. The Union forces were shattered and driven back. His company lost heavily. While falling back before superior numbers, he was wounded, being struck by no less than seven balls. He fell, and the enemy, flushed with apparent victory, passed over him. He lay upon the battle-field from two o'clock, P.M. until seven o'clock next morning. Twice more the enemy passed over him and his wounded comrades. He determined to get off the battle-field. Several of the bullets had entered his hips and back, and when he attempted to rise, he learned, for the first time, that his lower limbs were paralyzed; but, nothing daunted, he crawled along, dragging his limbs for some distance. This process of locomotion was slow, and, fearing that his strength would fail before aid could be reached, he improvised a pair of crutches. He found a stout stick, about the proper length that would do for one,—and, in looking around, found another, but, unfortunately, it was too long. How to reduce it to the proper length was the query. It was too stout to break, and he had no knife; but, happily, he recollected that he had good sound teeth. He set to work gnawing it, and in the course of an hour had it in a condition to break. Propping himself against a tree, he mounted the crutches,—his limbs barely supporting his weight when standing erect,—and by their aid succeeded in reaching the Union lines. He informed the soldiers of the condition of his comrades, whom he had left, and they were immediately succored and rescued from a slow, torturing death on the battle-field. Lieut. Ulm was sent to the hospital, and on the 3d of Sept., 1862, was honorably discharged. He still bears in his body two bullets as souvenirs of the enemy's regard. After his return home, and during the last years of the war, he was commissioned by Governor Yates as Captain in the Home Guards. Politically, Captain Ulm is a sound Republican.

HON. JOHN GROFF.

ONE of the leading and representative men of Wabash county is the subject of the following sketch. He was born in Germany, Hesse Casel on the Rhine, Oct. 11th, 1826. His parents, John Frederick and Anna Mary (Baum) Groff, emigrated to America in 1841. They came direct to Wabash county, Illinois, and purchased two hundred acres of land in section 18, township 1 S., range 13 west, for which Mr Groff paid eight hundred francs, or seven hundred and sixty dollars in United States currency. There was a small log house on the place, and about forty acres of the land was cleared. There he lived and continued the improvement of the farm until his death, which occurred June 3d, 1849. His wife survived him and died in March, 1858. There were ten children by that union. John, the subject of this sketch, is the third in the family. His father being in feeble health after his arrival in this country, and John being the oldest son at home, the work of running the farm devolved upon him,—consequently, he had little opportunities for receiving an English education. But his natural good sense has, perhaps, been of more real value to him than any information he could

JOHN GROFF

Mrs. HARRIET GROFF

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have obtained from books. In 1849 Mr. Groff commenced life for himself. He purchased eighty acres of land in section 19 in same town, for which he paid $200. He built thereon a small log house, and lived there until 1860, when he purchased the homestead where he now lives, and in 1866 erected the large and commodious brick farm-house, a view of which can be seen on another page, and there he still resides. Mr. Groff is one of the most successful farmers in Wabash county, and has a large body of fine land (nearly 800 acres), all well improved and in a good state of cultivation. The accumulation of this property has been effected through the exercise of patient industry and rigid economy on the part of Mr. Groff, assisted and aided by his excellent and amiable wife.

On the 30th of September, 1849, he married Miss Harriet, daughter of Benjamin F. and Mary (Bratten) Gard. She was born in Bonpas precinct, Wabash county, Illinois, March 14, 1829. Seth Gard, her paternal grandfather, was one of the first settlers in Wabash county, and a prominent man in his day. He was a member of the Territorial Legislature in 1817, and a member of the First Constitutional Convention that assembled at Kaskaskia in 1818. There have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Groff eleven children. Their names in the order of their birth are: Benjamin F., born August 29th, 1850; he married Miss Harriet Ellen Ingram; they have had five children whose names are: Benjamin P., John F. (dead), Minnie M., Lewis L., Eddie E. and Lula Medora. John Frederick Groff, born Jan. 29th, 1853, married Margaret L. Brines; they have had five children, whose names are: Harriet Maria, Rosa B., John L. (dead), William L., Carrie M. (dead). Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Groff, is the wife of John T. Davis; they have four children, whose names are: Harriet A., William P., John L. and Nora Belle Davis. Anna Margaret was born Sept. 3d, 1856, and married George H. Rigg; they have three children, named Harriet E., Laura B. and Lewis Sherman Rigg. Frances Elmira, born August 23d, 1858, is the wife of H. M. Cowling; they have two children, named William L. and Caroline. Perry Allen, born Feb. 25, 1860. Alfred died in infancy. Harriet Medora, born Feb. 17, 1863; William Albert, born Dec. 23d, 1864; Lewis E., born June 9th, 1867; and Flora Viola, born March 4, 1872. Politically, Mr. Groff is a Democrat. He served one term on the Board of Commissioners of the county, and while in that position gave excellent satisfaction to his constituents.

Such, in brief, is an outline sketch of the life of Judge Groff. He came here a stranger in a strange land, with no influential friends to back him; but by his energy, tact, and strong common sense, has risen, in a few short years, to be one of the leading agriculturalists of southern Illinois.

The strong characteristics of the sturdy German people, which are economy, industry and honesty, are marked in him. In the neighborhood, and among the people who know him best, it is said of him that he is a good, honorable citizen, a kind neighbor and friend, and a man whose word is as good as his bond.

HENRY H. RIGG

Was born May 27th, 1842. His grandfather, Charles Rigg, was a native of West Virginia. He came to Illinois in 1818, and settled in Wabash county, where he died in the year 1842. His son John, father of Henry, was born in West Virginia, March 3d, 1805, and was in his thirteenth year when the family came west. He has remained a citizen of Wabash county from that time to the present, except for a short time in 1854, when he was in Wisconsin. John Rigg married Mary Hunter, a native of Kentucky. She was a resident of Wabash county at the time of her marriage. She died March 4, 1864. Mr. Rigg subsequently married Mrs. Middleton, and, after her death, married his third and present wife, who was the Widow Baird. By the first marriage there were eight children, four of whom are living. Henry H., the subject of this sketch, is next to the youngest. He was raised on the farm, and was thus engaged when the war broke out. He enlisted for three years in Co. G, of the 48th Regiment Illinois Volunteers. His enlistment dates from October, 1861. He remained in the service and veteranized with his regiment, was mustered out and honorably discharged in August, 1865. He entered as a private, and was mustered out as second sergeant. The 48th Illinois was a part of the 16th Army Corps, and subsequently became a part of the 15th. He participated with his regiment in the battles of Forts Donelson and Henry, Shiloh, the Vicksburg and Atlanta campaigns, and was with Sherman in his march to the sea. He was wounded on the 22d of July at the siege of Atlanta. He rejoined the army at Beaufort, S. C. He returned home and engaged in farming, in which he continued until April, 1871, when he came to Bellmont and commenced the business of builder, and erected the second house in the village. In 1879, he added undertaking to the business of builder. On the 29th September, 1864, when at home on leave of absence, on account of wounds, he married Miss Rachel J. Risley, daughter of Jeremiah and Jane Risley. She died April 7, 1877. Subsequently he married Mary E. Davis, who died Oct. 3d, 1879, leaving one child. His present wife was Miss Jennie A. Hill, born in Licking county, Ohio. The child of the second marriage is named Guy C. Rigg. Mr. Rigg and wife are members of the M. E. Church. Politically, he is a Republican.

GEORGE C. EWALD.

John Ewald, the father of George C. Ewald, was born in Germany, April 30th, 1816. On the 1st of January, 1849, he married Anna Catherine Mergle. She was the daughter of Conrad Mergle, who was a forester. Mr. Ewald left Germany in 1860 and emigrated to America, landing in New Orleans in May of the same year. He came up the river to Wabash county,

and bought one hundred and eighty acres of land in section 32, of Bellmont township, and here he has lived until the present. There are two sons born to Mr. and Mrs. Ewald. George C. was born February 22d, 1857, and John William in 1850, and one daughter named Paulina, who is the wife of Thomas Newsand, of Bellmont. George C. was a mere lad when his parents came to America. He grew up on the farm, and attended the public schools in the winter months, and therein received a fair English education. On the 19th of August, 1880, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Jane, daughter of Jacob Seylar. She was born in Mt. Carmel township, Wabash county, Illinois. There are two children, the fruits of that union, whose names are John Jacob and Ida Ewald. Politically the family are Democrats. Mr. Ewald is a member of Eureka Grange. He belongs to the progressive race of men, and is liberal, and a patron of every enterprise that has for its object the prosperity or good of his locality or county.

DR. C. T. McCLANE

Was born in what was formerly known as Bonpas precinct, Wabash county, July 23, 1845. Thomas McClane his grandfather, was born in the north of Ireland. He emigrated to America, and in 1812 settled in Kentucky, and in 1818 came to Illinois and settled at Rochester Mills on the Wabash river, in Wabash county, and there died in 1850. He had a son named Charles, father of Dr. McClane, who was born in Maryland, in 1806. He came with his father to Illinois in 1818. He here married and located on Bald Hill Prairie, and from there moved to a place known as Kitchen's Bridge in Bellmont precinct, and there lived and carried on farming until he came to the village of Bellmont, where he died in February, 1883. He married Louisa, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Hamilton) Sloan, a native of Kentucky. She died in 1856. He subsequently married Mrs. Anna McClain. There was no offspring of the latter marriage. By the first there were nine children, four of whom are living. Dr. C. T. is the eighth in the family. He spent his youth upon the farm, working in the summer months and attending the public schools of his neighborhood in the winter. He remained at home until he reached his twentieth year, then married and farmed. He had determined to adopt the profession of medicine as the business of his life, and therefore purchased the standard medical works and commenced the study. He also pursued his studies under the direction of Dr. Strahan, of New Hope, and commenced the practice in Lick Prairie. In 1877 he entered the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, and graduated therefrom in the spring of 1878, with the degree of M. D. He continued his practice in Lick Prairie for four years. In 1876 he removed to the village of Bellmont, and there he has continued to the present. His practice has grown large and lucrative. As a practitioner he has had much success in the treatment of diseases incident to this climate and locality. On the 3d of September, 1863, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary C, daughter of Lee Allen and Elizabeth (Wells) Kitchen. Mrs. McClane was born in New Hope, Edwards county, of which county her parents were old and prominent settlers. Her paternal grandfather was a native of South Carolina. There have been six children born to Mr. and Mrs. McClane, five of whom are living. Their names in the order of their birth are Eldridge, Logan, Norma Otto, Roy Dale, Jean and infant not yet named. Both the Doctor and his estimable wife are members of the Christian church. Politically Dr. McClane votes the Democratic ticket. In the spring of 1878 he was elected one of the school directors of Bellmont, and through his labors and energy, the present system of graded schools was established in the village of Bellmont. He is a wide-awake, active and enterprising citizen, and gives encouragement to any and all enterprises that have for their object the increase of the material wealth or prosperity of the town or county.

SAMUEL FREEMAN

Is a native of Butler county, Ohio, where he was born October 6, 1809. John Freeman, his father, was born July 4th, 1776, near Monmouth, in New Jersey. He removed to Ohio, in December, 1797. The trip was made through Pennsylvania over the mountains in wagons. They stopped at the mouth of the Big Sandy and built a boat, and in it floated down the river. His wife and himself with one child named Johanna, who was born on the boat as they came down the Ohio river, landed at the frontier village of Cincinnati. They wintered on Mill Creek, eight miles north of Cincinnati, at a point known as White Station. The following spring they moved to Sims' Purchase, which land lay between the Miami rivers, and there located. His maternal grandfather had purchased 800 acres of the above named tract, and divided it among his children. Mr. Freeman's part of the land lay at the head waters of Mill creek. There the old pioneer lived in Hamilton, Butler county, until his death, which occurred in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He was a soldier in the Indian wars from 1812 until their close. He married Elizabeth Seward, daughter of Samuel Seward, of New Jersey. They were closely related to the Seward family of New York, of which William H. was a conspicuous member. She died in 1828, leaving five children. Samuel, the subject of this sketch, is the only survivor of that family. He was born in the pioneer era of the west, and received but a limited education, which at best was confined to the subscription schools of that period, presided over and taught by muscular Irishmen, whose chief recommendation for the place was their ability to wield the birch. Therein he learned to read, write and cipher, which accomplishment made the sum total of his early education. At the age of nineteen he left home and went to work in a brick yard in Cincin-

nati, and remained there two seasons, then teamed for a while, and then went to work on the public works of the State. In 1851 he came to Illinois, and secured the contract to build the earth work, tie and lay the track of the air line railroad from Louisville, New Albany, Mt. Carmel and Alton, Illinois. The failure of the contractors threw Mr. Freeman out and he lost heavily in the enterprise. He then engaged in farming on the Deputy farm in Coffee township, and rented land in that vicinity, and continued there until the 1st of January, 1864, where he purchased 146 acres in section 6, T. 1 S., 13 west, and there he has lived and added to his original purchase until he has now 390 acres of fine tillable land, all of which is now under cultivation. In 1838 he was united in marriage to Matilda Bolander, of Warren county, Ohio. She died in March, 1860, leaving six children. The names of the children in the order of their birth are Wallace A., who was a member of Co. I of the 115th Regiment, Ill. Vols., during the late war. He married Ella E. Stevenson, of Xenia, Ohio. Elizabeth, yet at home. Thomas, the second son, was also a member of the same company and regiment as Wallace A., and was killed at the battle of Chickamauga. Samuel D. married Emma Mayne, of Springfield, Ohio. Sarah J. is the wife of Robert Fenton, of Burnt Prairie, in White county, Illinois. Benjamin A. married Hattie Greathouse. Charlotte is yet under the parental roof. In November, 1862, Mr. Freeman married Mrs. Sarah Rotrammel, *nee* Johnson, of Sullivan county, Indiana. Both Mr. and Mrs. Freeman are members of the M E. Church. Politically Mr. Freeman was originally a Democrat, and sustained that political organization until 1864, when being a strong Union man, and in favor of the speedy suppression of the rebellion, he joined the Republican party, and from that time to the present has uniformly voted that ticket. He helped to organize, and was one of the charter members and first Worshipful Master of the Mt. Carmel Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and still holds his membership with that lodge. Mr. Freeman during the last thirty years has followed the quiet and peaceful life of a farmer and stock raiser. In the latter business he has devoted considerable time and paid considerable attention to the breeding of stock, particularly the Poland china breed of swine, and in it has been quite successful.

WILLIAM BOCKHOUSE

Was born in Hanover, Germany, April 19, 1836. His parents, Henry and Elizabeth (Dick) Bockhouse, emigrated to America in 1843, and settled in Anglaize county, Ohio, and there engaged in the wholesale grocery business. He died January 3d, 1875. His wife still survives, and is a resident of the above named county. William, is the third in a family of six children, all of whom are living. He learned the trade of shoemaking, and worked at the trade in Wisconsin, Chicago and other places. In 1856 he went to Murphysboro, in Jackson county, Illinois, and took the management of a shoe shop, and continued there until the late war broke out, when on the 2d of September, 1861, he enlisted in Co. G of the 2d Ills. Cavalry. The regiment rendezvoused at Golconda, from there went to Paducah, Ky., then to Cairo, Ills., and then on a scout as far as Columbus, Ky. The regiment was employed scouting up to the battle of Holly Springs, and from there went to Memphis, and in the spring was with Grant in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, and soon after went to New Orleans, where he was discharged on account of sickness. He came up the river and soon after went back to Ohio, where for two years he remained before he was able to work. In the fall of 1865, he came to West Salem, in Edwards county, Ill., and stayed there until 1871, then moved to his farm in Wabash county, and six years later came to Bellmont, opened a shoemaker shop, and has continued there until the present. On the 18th of September, 1867, he was united in marriage to Miss Susan M. Bearrier, a native of North Carolina, daughter of Solomon and Elizabeth (Sink) Bearrier. There is one child living named Altha Bockhouse. His wife is a member of the Congregationalist Church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to Lodge No. 500, of Parkersburg, Richland county. He is a Republican in politics.

FRANK C. MANLEY,

Was born in what is now known as Bellmont precinct, Wabash county, Illinois, July 29th, 1844. The family on the paternal side were natives of Vermont, and from there emigrated to Muskingum county, Ohio, and settled near Zanesville. There Benjamin F. Manley lived until 1842, when he came to Illinois and took up his residence in Wabash county. His wife dying in 1854, he went north to Logan county, in this state, and there died some years later. He married Julia Ford, a native of New Jersey. The Fords removed to Ohio, and there married Mr. Manley. By that marriage there were three sons, one of whom was Francis Perry Manley, the father of the subject of this sketch. He was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, and came with his father to Illinois in the year above mentioned. Here he followed farming for a few years, and in 1854 read medicine with Dr. Paul Sears, of Mt. Carmel, and followed the practice of medicine until his death, which took place Dec. 18th, 1862. He married Maria, daughter of James Wiley. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and came to Wabash county, Illinois, with Dr. Baker, for whom he worked one year after his arrival in Illinois, in order to pay him back expenses incurred bringing him from New Jersey. Mrs. Manley was born near Gard's Point, in this county. She died in April, 1862, leaving four children, whose names are Laura, wife of William Hamilton, the subject of this sketch; Alfred P. and Dr. Paul G. Manley.

Frank C. had but slight opportunities for receiving

such an education as usually falls to the lot of most boys. Being the eldest of the sons, the labor of providing for the support of the young ones, after the death of his parents, devolved upon him. He taught school for a short time, then engaged in farming, in which he continued six or seven years, also teaching in the winter months. In 1875, he moved to the town of Bellmont, and for ten months clerked in a store. In 1877, he purchased a grocery store, and continued in that business until Nov., 1879, then sold out, and in the spring of 1880 formed a partnership with W. H. Knowles, in the agricultural implement business, which continued until July 26th, 1882, since which time he has continued the business alone. In 1878 he was appointed post-master. He served several years and then resigned. On the 5th of January, 1883, he was re appointed. On the 22d of August, 1868, he married Miss Louisa M., daughter of Alanson W. and Louisa (Hunter) Cory. Mrs. Manley was born in this precinct, in 1843. Five children have been born to them, four of whom are living. Their names are Addis, Nora Olive, Lenard, and Bertha. Both Mr. and Mrs. Manley are members of the M. E. church. Politically he has uniformly voted the Republican ticket.

He was elected justice of the peace, but resigned one year after his election. It may be stated that Mr. Manley worked two years in the printing business. In 1863 he was in the office of E. L. Merritt, of Salem, Illinois. Not liking the business he abandoned it after two years trial.

HERNY PARMENTER,

Was born in Centerville, Wabash county, Illinois, Oct. 5th, 1828. Isaac Parmenter, his father, was a native of New York, and came west when a young man, soon after the state was admitted to the union. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and held the position of colonel, and was wounded in one of the battles. He was also a soldier in the Black Hawk war, and was an officer. While on duty placing the guard, he was accidentally shot through the leg by a soldier. He was for many years a leading and prominent man in this locality. He was sheriff of Edwards county before Wabash was erected, and also of Wabash county after it was formed. He owned a farm, and his sons operated it while he was in his official position. He was by trade a carpenter and builder, and also a millwright, and built mills throughout this section of the state. When he came to Illinois he settled in Centerville, which was the county seat of Wabash. He died in 1869. He married Sarah Utter, daughter of Major Henry Utter, who was born in New Jersey, and came with her parents to Illinois in 1817, and settled at Bald Hill prairie. She died in 1845, leaving three sons and three daughters, all living, except Adin, the eldest son. He was a soldier in the late war, and a member of the 80th Regt. Ind. Vols., and was killed at the battle of Perryville. After the death of his wife, Mr. Parmenter married Mrs. Doretha H. Beauchamp, by which union there were four children. Mrs. Parmenter is yet living. Henry Parmenter is the third in the family by the first marriage. He was three years old when his parents removed to Bald Hill prairie, and there grew up on the farm. In the winter months he attended the subscription schools of his neighborhood. He remained at home until his twenty-second year, when he engaged in farming in the same neighborhood. He purchased one hundred acres which he kept four years, then sold it, and in 1858 bought one hundred and fifty-two acres in section 5, township 2, range 13 west. It was only slightly improved, with no buildings on it except a small log cabin, and a few acres cleared. There he has lived, cleared the farm, erected the fine buildings, which ornament the place, and improved it, and there he still continues to reside.

On the 4th of August, 1854, he was united in marriage to Miss N. J. Putman, daughter of Eber and Tryphosia Putman, old settlers of Illinois and Wabash county. Her family were originally from Massachusetts, and from there removed to Ohio, then to Indiana, and in 1818 came to Illinois. Mrs. Parmenter was born in Wabash county, March 18th, 1830. There have been seven children born to Mrs. Parmenter, six of whom are living. Lester, one of the sons, was accidentally killed at the age of fourteen years. The names of the children in the order of their birth are Adin T., who married Miss Mary Alice Bristow, and have two children; Lettie A., Sarah, Merriam, Henry, and William Franklin Parmenter. Mrs. Parmenter and two eldest daughters are members of the Christian church. Politically the family were originally old line Whigs, then Republicans. Mr. Parmenter votes the Republican ticket on all National and State occasions.

Mr. Parmenter is one of the substantial farmers of Wabash county. He is an old settler, born and bred in Wabash county. Here where he has lived among these people who know him best, he is regarded as a straightforward wide awake energetic and honorable business man, conducting his business on correct principles. He has also lately been interested in constructing ditches for the purpose of draining the low lands in the county.

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BRIDGEPORT.

LAWRENCE CO.

THIS township is bounded on the north by Petty, east by Lawrence and Dennison, south by Lukin, and west by Christy township, and comprises an area of about fifteen sections. It was organized as a voting precinct, in 1872, by taking two and a half sections from the east side of Christy. It was first settled by Kentuckians, and the first to locate here were Samuel H. and his brother, Rezin Clubb; they came and settled on the Old Indian trace, in 1817, on the southeast quarter of section 12, township 3—13, where Samuel H. erected a cabin for his family. Samuel H. was born in the year 1788, and came here with his wife at the date above mentioned. Soon after, considerable immigration began, and Mr. Clubb enlarged his cabin and opened an inn, and entertained travelers for several years, and his house became quite a noted place. Among other pioneers, soon after the laying out out of the county seat, he moved there and became county treasurer, and subsequently laid out Clubb's addition to the town. He also represented the county in the legislature of the state. Mr. Clubb was three times married and left four children. Henry A. Clubb, Deputy County Clerk, is the only son living. Mr. Clubb died March 28th, 1863. Rezin Clubb lived but a short time in this county, moving farther west and settling on land afterward included in Richland county, where he reared a family, some of whom are yet living. On the 18th of April, 1818, James Lanterman, a Kentuckian, arrived; he settled with his family on section 17, (T. 3—12). He made the trip here in an old Virginian wagon drawn by six horses. His father-in-law, Hugh Drennen, had come to the county the year prior, and entered 160 acres of land for each of his children. When Mr. Lanterman came, he found an old Indian with his squaw and three children, who had an elm-bark camp on this tract, which they were occupying. He soon made a trade with the Indian, and for a quart of whisky and a half side of bacon, the camp was purchased, and the Indian with his little family, left never to return again. The camp was moved a short distance, to a small elevation of ground, and a canvas tent placed near it; the old bark tent was used for a kitchen and the tent and large covered wagon for sleeping apartments. It was here they made their residence, until after their crop had been planted, and a log-cabin was completed, into which the family moved on the 3d of July. Mr. Lanterman's family consisted of himself and wife, whose name was Jane, and their children, Lettie, David D. and Margaret, who were then quite small; besides, there was Robert Drennen, Richard McCann, and another young man. James Lanterman was a good and useful citizen, he died in the year 1861, in the village of Bridgeport. Of those of his family who came with him, his son, David D., is the only one now living. He is still a resident of Bridgeport, hale and hearty, and delights in relating incidents and anecdotes of the olden times. In the year 1817, Nathan Rawlings settled on section 8. He was a Kentuckian, and a man of large family. His sons were Provence, Nathan, James and Scott. They all subsequently married and continued to reside in the county. They are now all deceased, but some of their descendants still survive. The elder Rawlings was a noted hunter in his day, and was quite a champion in all athletic sports.

Henry Bennett, an Ohioan, came here in the fall of 1817, and settled on the N. E. quarter of section 17, almost within the present limits of the town of Bridgeport. He reared a small family and died about the year 1828, soon after which his wife and family returned to Ohio. William Martin, a Yankee, as the early settlers termed him, also came in the year 1817. He located with his family on section 18, where he erected a cabin, tilled some ground and lived for about ten years, and then left the county. His father, John Martin, resided with him until his death, which occurred a few years after he came. Thomas Fish, a native of the state of Vermont, settled on the southwest quarter of section 18, in the year 1818—the same year that Illinois was admitted into the Union as a State. His family consisted of himself, wife, and three children, Sally, Josiah and John. The latter is still living on the old homestead, and is among the oldest residents of the county. Samuel Newell, a Virginian by birth, came to the county as early as 1816; first stopped on Allison's prairie for a year or two, where he made a farm; he then removed to section 8, T. 3—12, where he erected a cabin and made other improvements, and lived until his death, which occurred about the year 1854. He had a large family of children, only three of whom are now living in the county, viz: Mrs. William Cooper, Mrs. T. A. Martin and Samuel. Another son, John A. lives in Kansas and is over seventy years of age. Samuel resides on the old home place. James Stewart, a Tennesseean, was also another early settler, arriving in 1817.

Early Schools and Churches.—The first school was

taught by John Martin, on section 18, in a little log-cabin, in the year 1819. Among the scholars were David D. Lanterman, Lettie Lanterman, the Miller children and the Fish children. In a year or two, 1820-21, a log school-house, with greased paper windows, was built on the southwest corner of section 17, T. 3—12, near which was built a hewed log church by the "New Lights," (Christians) about the same time, which were known as the Spring Hill church and school-house, so named on account of there being a perennial spring near by.

William Kinkaid was the earliest resident preacher in the neighborhood. Among the traveling preachers were, Rev. James Hughes, John Rogers, David Mc Donald and Elijah Gooden.

A burial ground was started here, and the first person interred therein was James Flanigan.

Mrs. Ealsa Miller, a widow with eight children, (she was a daughter of Samuel Kinkaid), came with her father and brothers, Hugh and William, in the spring of 1819. She settled on the N. E. quarter of section 20 (T. 3—12), where she reared her family. Josephus M. Miller, her son, born in Kentucky in 1809, has always live on the old homestead, and is well-known as among the older residents of the county. It is related that when Mrs. Miller came, during a part of the years 1819-20, a band of about five hundred Shawnee Indians were camped on the Indian creek, in this township. They were on a hunting expedition and did not molest the few and scattered settlements. The Indians were accompanied by their squaws and children. The settlers would frequently congregate at the camp of the Indians for purposes of barter, and to witness the antics and various other amusements of the papooses.

John Scott, a Kentuckian and a Christian preacher, settled on section 19, in 1817, he continued to reside there about five years, with his family—then they removed to one of the centre counties bordering on the Illinois river. Barney McMann came in 1817 and settled west of Bridgeport; he was soon after taken sick, and died. After this date, settlers came in quite rapidly and the county became more thickly populated.

Land entries: On the 30th of July, 1816, Samuel Newell entered the N. half of section 8, (T. 3—12), and August 12th, 1816, Nathan Rawlings entered the E. half of S. W. quarter of section 8, (T. 3—12.) June 10th, 1817, Cornelius Vanarsdale entered N. E. quarter section 32, (T. 4—12); Aug. 13th, 1817, W. French and T. Roseman, S. W. quarter section 32, (T. 4—12); Oct. 30th, 1817, James Stewart, S. E. quarter section 12, (T. 4—12); Samuel Clubb entered the S. E. quarter section 12, (T. 3—13) on the 12th of May, 1818, and the same day and year, May 12th, 1818, William Martin entered the N. E. quarter of section 13, (T. 3—13). Frequently the settlers would "Squat" on the land and make an improvement, and live on it for a time before entering the tract.

The following gentlemen have represented this township in the board of supervisors. The township was organized at the September term, 1872, and the first supervisor was M. E. Barnes, 1873, David D. Lanterman, 1874, by re-election held the office until 1879. G. A. Abernathy, 1879, and by re election held the office four terms, until 1883; Hyatt W. Bunn, elected in 1883, is the present incumbent.

Stiver's Mineral Springs, located about one and a half miles southwest from Bridgeport, are gaining some popularity. The waters are strongly impregnated with valuable medical properties, to the curative effect of which many can testify. They are situated in a beautiful grove of natural trees, and the surrounding scenery is pleasant and interesting. A hotel and bath-houses have been erected, and other conveniences made for the entertainment and comfort of the guests. Moses Stivers is the proprietor.

TOWN OF BRIDGEPORT

Is located on parts of sections 8-9, (T. 3—12), on the line of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. The original proprietors were David D. Lanterman and Aaron Shaw. They had the town laid out and platted by Walter Buchanan, County Surveyor, in the summer of 1854. During the building of the O. & M. R. R., the company erected five or six shanties on the north side of the road, (which have since been torn down), and John Burk, one of the foremen, named it Bridgeport, from the bridge crossing Indian creek at this point, and a year later, when the town was laid out, the name was continued.

Samuel Thorn erected a frame one-story store building, just north of the railroad, which is still standing on what is now the west side of Main street. He put in a general stock of goods. In 1854, G. W. Cooper, jr. built a small frame store-house on the lot where now stands the Centennial Hotel. It was the first business house erected after the town was platted. In the spring of 1854, George Schreck erected a small log-house on 2d street, between Main and Jefferson, which was the first residence in the town. About the time of the completion of the above, several parties began the erection of residences and stores, and during the remainder of the year ten or a dozen were completed. Among the parties who erected buildings, were George W. Cooper, sr., George W. Cooper, jr., Philip Guines, Henry Guines, James Lanterman, John and Jerre Hill. Jackson Lamott built the first hotel, in 1858. The town kept on growing until the fall of 1861, when a fire broke out in the centre of the business block, on the west side of Main street and destroyed the whole block. Within a year or two the buildings were replaced, only to be again destroyed by fire about twelve years later. The block was again replaced with larger and more durable buildings, this time with substantial brick structures.

The first resident physician was Dr. Samuel Hayes. He is still practicing here. Samuel L. Spencer was the first blacksmith.

About the year 1870 the town reached its most pros-

perors condition. It then had a pork packing establishment and other enterprises and industries flourished here, which attracted the citizens from several miles of the surrounding country, and the place became quite a business centre for trade with the farmers. It was a rival of Lawrenceville for the county seat, for which a vote of the people of the county was taken, the majority vote, however, was in favor of retaining the county seat at Lawrenceville.

Corporation. Bridgeport was incorporated by special act of the Legislature, Feb. 16th, 1865, by the name and style of "The Town of Bridgeport." The government being vested in five trustees, to be elected by the voters of the town, on the first Monday in April, of each year; also to elect one Police Magistrate, and town Constable. The corporate trustees were M. D. Frazier, Gideon Schleuker, Lyman Utter, G. W. Cooper, jr., and William Lockwood. The present board at this writing, (March, 1883), are John A. Baird, president of the board, Theo. Smith, Martin Eshelman, B F. Watson and Adolph Schmalhausen. Carl Busse, Clerk and Police Magistrate. William Gray, Constable.

Early Churches.—The first house of worship erected in the town, was by the Christian denomination, about the year 1858. At the present writing, there are a Christian, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Catholic, all substantial buildings.

Early Schools.—The first school-house was a frame building, erected in the northwest part of the town, in 1860. It was used until the present commodious brick structure was erected, in 1881, at a cost of upward of $4000.

Bridgeport City Mills, was built by J. L. Coleman, about twenty-five years ago. The present proprietors are J. D. Sage & Son. They purchased the mill in 1873. It is a three-story building, operated by steam, and contains three run of burrs, one set of rolls and two purifiers, and is both a custom and merchant mill. "Sages Pride" and several other brands find a ready market in Cincinnati, besides many local points. Capacity, 100 barrels per twenty four hours.

Lodge.—A Masonic lodge was organized here a short time since, and is in a flourishing condition.

PRESENT BUSINESS.

General Stores.—Casper Pixley, and Warner Bros.

Druggists.—L. R. Schmalhausen, F. Frazier, and G. W. Cooper.

Groceries.—Schmalhausen & Co., Jacob Schleuker, G. C. Schleuker, C. Busse.

Hardware and Groceries.—W. C. Fyffe.

Stoves and Tinware.—H. Schmalhausen.

Agricultural Implement Dealer.—F. W. Cox.

Milliinery.—Mrs. Ellen Cooper, Mrs. A. M. Piper and Miss Annie Cappass.

Photographer.—H. W. Bunn.

Furniture.—B. F. Bunn.

Blacksmiths.—W. H. Black, H. Milbern, Wade Bros.

Shoemakers.—C. Busse, Daniel McBride.

Barber.—A. B. Wolf.

Paint Shop.—B. F. Watson.

Livery Stable.—Gillespie & McBride.

Hotel.—Paul Sheridan.

Grain Dealer.—W. L. Gray.

Insurance Agents.—J. M. Rosenborough, Charles Vannausdel.

Postmaster—H. K. Lanterman.

Butchers.—Lanterman & O Donell.

Physicians.—M. D. Frazer, A. M. Maxwell, H. V. Lewis.

Dentist.—Samuel Hayes.

Harness Maker.—William Williamson.

Sewing Machine and Organs.—J. T. McJunsey.

BIOGRAPHIES.

HARLIE V. LEWIS.

THE Lewis family trace their ancestry back through several generations to David Lewis, a Scotch-Irishman, who came to America in the latter part of the last century, He was a tall, athletic man, the father of Isaiah, who came to Lawrence county in 1820, and settled on a farm known since as the Bear farm, where he lived a number of years, then moved to Terre Haute, Indiana. He taught the first school, in several different neighborhoods. Prior to coming to Illinois there was born to him a son, Philip, who remained in Lawrence county, Philip, a wheelwright and farmer, was for some years a preacher of the Universalist faith. During the latter part of his life he was equally zealous as a member of the Christian church. He died Feb. 4, 1873. His family consisted of sixteen children. One of these, William M., was born in 1828. William M. Lewis was an active business man. When a young man he followed the trade of a carpenter. When Bridgeport was first laid off he erected the depot, and soon after commenced dealing in grain. In this business he continued until the time of his death, which occurred February 3d, 1882. During the last five years he combined with his other interests that of dealer in hardware. As a business man he possessed marked ability. Although he had never attended school longer than six months, but

he was a natural mathematician, and as such was often appealed to for arbitration in cases where settlements between parties were difficult. He was married to Catharine Eaton, daughter of Caius Eaton, a native of Vermont, who survives him. Caius Eaton was among the first teachers as well as first justices in Lawrenceville. Mrs. Lewis is an evangelist in the strictest sense of the term, as she proclaims her faith in every household. Few more zealous or active Christian women can be found than she. To William M. and wife were born six children, Henry H. and Mollie M., now dead. Harlie V.. Siegel D., and Marion are living.

Dr. Harlie V. Lewis obtained a good common school education, then attended the medical institute of Cincinnati, whence he graduated March 2d, 1880. He was married to Hettie Ray, daughter of Dr. Thomas Ray, Oct. 5, 1881. In 1882 he was elected coroner of Lawrence county. He is a pronounced democrat politically, an active member of the Christian church, religiously. As a physician he is acquiring a fine practice.

DR. MILTON D. FRAZER.

THIS leading physician was born in Richmond, Wayne county Indiana, April 26th, 1824. His father, Daniel Frazer, was a native of Randolph county, North Carolina, as was also his mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Hays. About the year 1814, they moved from their Carolinian home to Indiana. Their ancestral line runs back on the father's side to English birth, and on the mothers, to Scotch. To David and wife were born a family of thirteen children, two of whom died in infancy. The members of this family are much scattered, some in Kansas, Missouri and here. David Frazer died in 1845. Milton D Frazer obtained a fair common school education in New Castle, where his parents located, in 1833, which was supplemented by attendance at the County Seminary. In 1844, he commenced the study of his chosen profession, that of medicine, with Dr. James Horne, of Middletown, Indiana, with whom he remained three years, when he commenced practice in Yorktown. He continued in the practice here about five years: then in Xenia, Miami county, Ohio, until 1861, when he came to Bridgeport. He was graduated from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, in 1863. In his practice he has had marked success. He is a member of the Grant county (Indiana) Medical Society, and of the Lawrence co., Society of which he is president. He was united in marriage with Eliza Haupt, daughter of Abraham and Eliza Haupt, of Wabash county, June 28, 1845. To them have been born six children, two of whom died in infancy, and four are living, namely: Caroline Beauchamp, of Tipton, Indiana; Charles Frazer, a practicing physician, at St. Francesville, Wabash county, Illinois; Fremont, a clerk in a drug store, and Edwin H., Deputy clerk, Lawrenceville, and attorney at law. Edwin H. was educated in Vincennes, Bloomington and Chicago Law Schools. Politically, the Doctor is an ardent, earnest Republican, although he affiliated with the democracy from the time of casting his first ballot, which was for James K. Polk, until the organization of the Republican party, in 1856. He is a member of the M, E. Church, also of the Masonic order, being Master of the Bridgeport Lodge No. 383, at the present time. Social in his demeanor, skilled in his profession, earnest in his study, he is recognized as among the best physicians of this part of the state.

PHILIP BELLES.

THE subject of the following sketch was born in Luzerne county, Pa., in 1843. He was the fourth son of Philip Belles, Sr., who married Jane Keichline. He emigrated with his parents to Lawrence county in 1854, and settled on section 29, range 3, 12 west. He resided with his parents until 1862, when, on the 14th day of August of that year he enlisted in company I, 130th regiment Illinois infantry. He took part in the following engagements: Port Hudson, Champions Hill, Big Black river, Siege of Vicksburg and Jackson, Miss. After these engagements he was transferred to the Gulf department, and during Banks' unfortunate expedition up Red river he was taken prisoner at Sabine Cross Roads. He was immediately taken to Camp Ford, near Tyler, Texas, where he was confined as a prisoner of war from April 6th, 1864, until paroled May 25, 1865. The prisoners who were confined there were put in a stockade eight feet high in which was a dead-line fifteen feet from the stockade, and any prisoner passing that line, either accidentally or otherwise, incurred the penalty of death, at the option of the guard. It is also his candid opinion, from circumstances which came under his own personal observation, that guards were promoted and given furloughs for shooting down a prisoner when found over the dead-line. To illustrate it more distinctly. he remembers a case in which a prisoner from an Ohio regiment was persuaded across the dead line by a sentinel, with promises that he should not be molested, as he simply wanted to talk to him. When the prisoner was within five or six feet of the stockade the sentinel warned the man that he would shoot him, and as the prisoner turned to run the sentinel shot him in the back. That sentinel was not seen again for thirty days, and when next seen was sergeant in command of a squad of Confederate soldiers. During their confinement three different attempts were made to tunnel out of the prison. Owing to the treachery of some of the prisoners these were not very successful, and even when successful, the chances of escape to the Union lines were very meager, as there was a corral of blood-hounds kept at the stockade for the purpose of capturing escaped prisoners Some of the hounds would strike a trail forty-eight hours old and overtake the prisoner. At one time he was an eye-witness where six blood-hounds caught a prisoner and mangled him so that he died within five days. At one

time their rations for five days were a pint and a half of shelled corn. The above are some of the hardships endured by Mr. Belles and his comrades in a rebel prison. To enumerate all of them would require a volume. He was mustered out of service on the 17th day of June, 1865, and immediately returned to his father's home, where he has since followed the occupation of a farmer. He was married Dec. 20th, 1866, to Miss Lizzie Ramsey, daughter of Joseph and Mary Ramsey, *nee* Winship, who now reside in Richland county, Ill. From this union there are no offspring. He united with the Presbyterian church in 1881, of which he is still a consistent member. He became a life-member of the Union Ex-Prisoners of War Association Jan. 12, 1882. Since he became a voter he has always been a staunch Republican, being the only one of his family who incline to that belief. He is a representative man of his party, having been several times delegate to county conventions, and also strongly solicited to serve as supervisor of his township, which honor he has studiously declined. He is an honest, upright, industrious citizen, respected by his neighbors and loved by his friends.

COFFEE.

WABASH COUNTY.

COFFEE precinct derives its name from the circumstance, that a quantity of coffee was lost from a keel boat, in her passage up the Wabash, near the island which also received the name of Coffee island. It is irregularly triangular in shape, and embraces all that portion of the county lying between Bonpas creek and the Wabash, and south of the northern tier of sections of township 2 south. It is bounded on the north by Bellmont and Mt. Carmel precincts, on the east and south by Indiana, from which it is separated by the Wabash, and on the west by Edwards' county, from which it is separated by Bonpas creek. The surface is mainly level. A range of bluffs extends along the Wabash, and gradually terminates towards the Bonpas bottom. The soil both of the upland and the bottom is sandy. It is fertile, and yields corn and wheat abundantly. South and west of Keensburg is Compton's prairie, about two miles long and a mile and a half in width. There are heavy belts of timber along the Bonpas and Wabash. The country around Keensburg, some of which now supports a heavy growth of timber, was originally covered by "blackjacks." There was once a large quantity of cane in the bottom, now displaced by timber. Coffee and Village creeks supply drainage for the interior.

The first important settlement in the county was made in this precinct, on the Wabash river, at Rochester, by a few families of French descent, in the early part of the present century. The pioneers in this settlement and the leaders among the colonists were the brothers Augustus and William Tougas or Lavulette, or, as the family name now is, Lovelette. Mrs. Tougas, mother of Augustus and William, and two other brothers, Joseph and Francis, married a man named Lavulette or Lovelette, and this became the family name. Joseph and Francis, however, who settled at St. Francesville, Lawrence county, adhered to their ancestral name of Tougas. These four brothers were men of large stature, and of great physical power and courage. This was especially true of Augustus. He was six feet and six inches in height, and to his great physical powers were added shrewdness and foresight. He and his brother remained in the midst of the hostile and treacherous Piankishaws, trading with them, while others fled at the news of the Cannon, and the Burway and Pichinaut massacres. Their families were at different times, as occasion demanded, sent to Vincennes for safety. The word of Augustus among the tribe was law, not because they loved, but because they feared him. He even went so far as to punish them for their misdeeds. On one occasion an Indian stole a rifle, which Lovelette had recently purchased at Vincennes. The Indian at first denied the taking, but after having been "strung up" three successive times, much after the fashion of the late occurrence at Taylorsville, he confessed his guilt, and told where the gun might be found. After the manner of his day, he would sometimes, as occasion demanded, indulge in a "rough-and-tumble." The hardest fight of his life was with an Indian, many of whose comrades stood by and witnessed the contest, never offering to interfere, showing something of honor where there was so much of treachery and cruelty. Augustus not only traded with the Indians, but purchased produce from the white settlers, and boated it to New Orleans, sometimes walking all the way back. At one time, on his return, he and some companions met a man who invited them to go with him to his cabin and spend the approaching night. Though a brave man, Lovelette felt some misgivings, but yielded to the de-

sire of the rest of the company, who, less shrewd than he, saw no danger. Their suspicions, however, became excited, as one by one, strangers, each armed with a gun, came into the cabin. They set their guns near the cabin door as they entered, and spent much of their time without. Lovelette and his companions lay down to rest, apparently, but really to watch, having arranged for a signal, at which, in case of any hostility shown by their hosts, they were to leap to the door and seize the guns. The cabin floor was at a considerable distance from the ground, and the puncheons were not fastened down. During the night one of them was raised up and a hand appeared. The preconcerted signal was given, the guns were seized, the strangers disarmed and held under guard till morning, when the arms were broken and cast into a pond. The Lovelettes came to the county from Vincennes, and first settled a little above Rochester, at the mouth of Coffee creek. Subsequently Augustus moved to the present site of Rochester, and there built a heavy log-house, and also a blockhouse, continuing there till about 1838, when he sold out to Dr. Ezra Baker, and moved to Mt. Carmel, there keeping a hotel. He continued this business a number of years, and then returned to the precinct where, in 1849, he died. His wife's maiden name was Eleanore Desloriers. His first child, Eleanore, now Mrs. Stewart, of Texas, was, according to the best recollection, born in Vincennes in 1803. Five children lived to rear families, one of whom is Mrs. Sharp, of Mt. Carmel. It is related of William Lovelette, who it is claimed by some traded with the Indians at Rochester before his brother, that on one occasion he thrust a burning candle into a keg of powder, to the great terror of a number of Indians who were present, demanding, with hostile demonstrations, a gun which had been pawned for merchandise by one of their number. When he first arrived at the mouth of Coffee creek he had a family of two children, William and Jane. After a residence of six or seven years at this point he moved to the banks of Raccoon creek in Lawrence county, and thence, after a couple of years, to the neighborhood of Vincennes. After a short stay at this point he returned to the precinct, and settled on the S. E. ¼ of section 10, T. 2 S. R. 13 W. As early as 1816 or '17 he built and operated a horse-mill. In 1815 he was assessed for a "mansion house." This was the only assessment for that species of property at that time in Edwards county. He died on his farm at the age of seventy-five years. Some of the members of his numerous family of children are yet in the precinct. Shortly after William first arrived came his mother and her daughter, Barbara, about ten or twelve years of age. He built for her a separate cabin near his own.

John Degan, a member of the French settlement, came from Detroit to Vincennes, and thence to the precinct, shortly after the Lovelettes. His family consisted of his wife, his sons, Henry and William, and his step son, Frank Burway. He settled first on the site of Rochester, remaining there about two years, and then moving to the N. ½ of section 10, where he followed farming and stock raising. Here he died in 1843, leaving children, yet living in the precinct. Joseph Burway and Joseph Pichinaut also belonged to the French settlement. The former married Theresa Gaudier, and had one child, a little boy, when he arrived. The latter had a wife, whose maiden name was Barbara Bierjaut, and two little boys.

In 1815, shortly after the Cannon massacre, they were killed by the Indians in the Coffee bottoms. They had gone in quest of their horses to go to mill at Vincennes. Pichinaut was unarmed, but Burway was carrying a heavy rifle that made a peculiar report when discharged. William Arnold, John Compton, and Samuel Simcoe, the latter on horseback, were in the bottom at the time referred to. They heard the report of a gun, which they recognized as Burway's, followed by a volley, and guessing the meaning and result, without further investigation spread the alarm, and Samuel McIntosh, John Compton, John Decker, Thomas Pulliam, Henry Gambrel, Russell Aldridge, Jarvis Hazleton, William Arnold, and George Barney went in pursuit. They found the bodies of the men at the head of Baird's pond, stripped, scalped, and mutilated. The body of Burway had been pierced by many bullets, and the character of his wounds, together with several reports of his rifle, showed that he had died game. Pichinaut was of a timid, peace-loving disposition, had been tomahawked, not shot. His hands were split open from between the fingers, indicating that he had raised them before his blood-thirsty pursuers in protection of his head. The Indians' trail was pursued for some distance without important practical results. Calumny, that ever stands ready to tarnish the reputation of the brave, says that the party were about to come up with the Indians, and, through cowardice, abandoned the pursuit. It is supposed that Burway killed five of his assailants. A newly-made grave, and the body of an Indian that had been concealed in a hollow low log, were found by the pursuing party. Some time afterward, three or four other bodies that appeared to have been hastily covered with leaves and brush were discovered. At the time of the massacre, John Stillwell was attending his cattle in the bottom, and the Indians had encamped the previous night within half a mile of his headquarters. He was seized with alarm, and left his cattle to take care of themselves, observing that the Indians "might want old John's scalp." Francis Degan, brother of John, came about 1811 or '12 with a family of two children, Augustus and Francis, Jr., and settled on the bluff, a short distance below Rochester. Francis is now one of the influential farmers of the precinct. One Gail, known in his day as old Grandfather Gail, was an early settler, with a large family. The Indian depredations brought alarm to the settlement, and its members fled for safety to Vincennes. This circumstance entailed a weakness upon it, from which it never recovered.

RESIDENCE AND DRUG STORE OF DR. P. G. MANLEY, KEENSBURGH, WABASH CO., ILL.

RESIDENCE OF W. E. KEEN, KEENSBURGH, WABASH CO., ILL.

As early as 1810, a settlement was formed at Campbell's Landing, sec. 11, T. 2 S. R. 14 W., the central figure of which was the family of that name. James Campbell, of Scotch descent, came from Kentucky, with a family of seven children, viz., Samuel, John, Dougal, James, Mary, Hester and Sally. He also had thirteen slaves whom he set at liberty, in Illinois. Eleven of them were afterward kidnapped and sold back again into slavery. The family were not wholly unmolested by the hostile Piankishaws, whose village was a short distance above the Landing, but were, at one time, obliged to flee across the river for safety. The Landing was the receiving point for the produce in that vicinity that sought a market over the waters of the Wabash. Here was Campbell's Ferry, over which the ill-starred Cannon family crossed to their cruel fate. Henry Painter, a German, not far from this time, 1810, with a family of three sons, Jacob, Philip and Joseph, and a daughter, Chaney, settled on the present site of Cowling. Here was the old Painter grave-yard, over which extended the wagon-road. One Parks and Henry Gambrel lived somewhere in this vicinity. John Grayson, with a family of six children, viz., Jackson, Susan, William, Napoleon, Elijah and Robert, arrived from Indiana in 1814, and entered the S. W. ¼ of sec. 31. He was a man of character and enterprise, and built the first water-mill in the precinct, on the Bonpas, a short distance above the railroad. A writ of *quod damnum* was issued to view a site for the mill, in 1817, and it was probably built in that year. It was at one time rebuilt, and it subsequently washed partly away and was abandoned. Grayson and most of his family died from disease contracted in the malarial bottom. Some of the descendants, however, are living in the precinct. John Cannon, his three sons and his son-in-law, John Starks, came across the river, from Indiana, in 1815, and built a house on or near the site of the old Painter grave-yard. The building was completed for the rest of the family, and they came and took possession of their new home, late in the afternoon. Two of the sons were to return to Indiana the next day, and went that afternoon as far as Samuel Campbell s. The father, mother, their little daughter, their son Samuel, the son-in-law and an aged lady remained and spent the approaching night at their new home. Next morning they went out to cut a bee-tree they had discovered a few days before, and were attacked by the Indians. Cannon was murdered on the spot, and the rest of the family, except Samuel, were made captives. The later ran so fast that his pursuers had some difficulty in overtaking him. He leaped from a rock or bluff clear across the Bonpas, and landing in the soft mud sank into it nearly to his knees. His body was found headless and bereft of the collar bones, and of the lower portions of the limbs, which were left sticking in the mud. The bodies were wrapped in a horse-skin, and buried without a coffin, in the first grave dug in the Painter grave-yard. Among those who officiated at this sad rite were Samuel McIntosh and Henry Gambrel. The captives were with the Indians about six months, and were ransomed with ponies by Governor Harrison. The year of this massacre, 1815, was that of the arrival in the precinct of Daniel Keen and David Wright. The former at the age of eighteen years came as a part of his father's family from Ohio, to what is now Wabash precinct, about the year 1814, and there in the following year married Mary Compton, moved to Coffee precinct, and settled on the N. E. ¼ of sec. 9, the place of his permanent residence. He was an influential man in his neighborhood and served acceptably as county commissioner for a number of years.

He was a heavy-set, powerful man, and withal a good specimen of the pioneer. His cabin home was the settlers' church, where the gospel was first heard and the "jerks" first witnessed. Here also, in 1819, the first church society (of the New Light Persuasion) was organized. Three of Mr. Keen's children are yet living, E. B. on the old home place, where his father died, in 1874, at the age of 82 years. David Wright was originally from Ohio, and came to the precinct, a widower, having left his little son, now Robert E. Wright, of Mt. Carmel, in Indiana. About 1820 he married Sarah McIntosh, sister of Samuel, and settled on the S. E. ¼, section 22, range 13 west, and his son then becoming a member of the new family. He was a wide-awake business man, and traded in cattle and real estate. His death, which resulted from a stab, received at the hands of his nephew, took place in 1830.

Elijah Compton, brought with him a family of three children, William, John, and Emanuel, and settled on the N. E. ¼ of section 8, township 2 S. He reared a family of eight children, and died about 1840. Walter Garner came from Virginia, in 1816 or '17, and settled on the S. W. ¼ of section 24. He reared quite a family of children, amd after a residence in the precinct of about twenty-years, moved away. James Landsdown was a hunter, and never located anywhere permanently. He was rather trifling in disposition and fond of fighting He reared a considerable family of children. John Cradock settled in section 24. He had three sons, Joseph, Benjamin, and Michael, and two or three daughters. Charles P. Burns moved from North Carolina to Kentucky, and came thence to Illinois, in 1817. He married a daughter of James Campbell, and settled on section 11, township 3 south, at Campbell's landing. He lived here till 1831, and then moved to Albion, where he died. He was one of the earliest justices in the precinct. He reared a family of four children, two of whom, Nancy and N. C. are yet living, the latter, well-known, in Mt. Carmel. Daniel Groves belongs to this period, and was an excellent citizen. He lived in Jordan's, now Crackle's prairie. John McCleary and his wife were natives of Pennsylvania, and moved to Ohio. They came thence in 1815 to the vicinity of Vincennes, where they remained till 1817, when they moved to fractional section 31, township 2 south, range 13 west, a locality known as the McClearly's Bluff. They brought

six children, James, John, Elizabeth, Peggy, Sarah, and Julianna. Mr. McCleary died in 1837, at the age of seventy years, and was buried on the bluff. His wife died in 1844, aged sixty-nine years, and was buried by her husband. Their sons, James and John, became well-known citizens of the precinct.

About the year 1818 came William Arnold, Thomas Baird, Reuben Blackford, Henry Bignon, Elias Jordan, and one Violette. Arnold lived on the N. W. ¼ of section 10, township 2 south, range 13 west. He had a family of three boys, Thomas, Jesse, and William, Jr. He was a daring hunter, and on one occasion when he and a neighbor were hunting in the bottom, and the dogs had brought a bear to bay, he approached, and placing the muzzle of his gun close to the animal's side shot it. Baird came from Ky. with a family of two sons, Ralph and James, and settled in the precinct. The sons married and settled on portions of the old place. The Bairds were good farmers and excellent citizens. Blackford brought to the precinct a family of five children, Easter, Thompson, James, John, and Betsey, and settled on section 13. Jordan settled about four miles west of Keensburg, in the prairie, now Crackle's, that then bore his name He was a man of influence, force of character and bravery, and served as captain in the Black Hawk war. He had four sons, John, William, Logan, and Charles. Bignon, and one Violette, were also settlers of 1818, the latter living a little north of Cowling. Two brothers, James and John Gray, brought families from Kentucky, and also settled near this village.

At first Indian hostility and outrage, especially during the war of 1812, and later the noxious miasma of the low lands checked the progress of immigration, and in 1819 or '20 there was a smaller number of arrivals than in 1817 or '18. In 1820 Mathew Heniken settled about two miles south of Keensburg. James Kennerly also arrived in this year, as likewise John Nesler. Kennerly settled near Campbell's landing. He was twice married, and by his second wife had one child, Charles. He is reputed to have been a good man, and he represented the county in the State Legislature. He also held the office of justice of the peace. Nesler was a short, thick-set man from Kentucky. He married Susan Garner, and settled on the N. E. ¼ of section 10. He died in the precinct at an advanced age, leaving children who still survive him. Moses P. Newsum was a native of Mass., and came to Illinois in 1820. He settled on fractional section 36, township 2 south, range 14 west. He had one son when he arrived in the country. He was by profession a minister of the gospel. Henry Rotrammel, a Pennsylvania German, came from Indiana with a large family in 1824. He was a bell-maker, and established a forge at Campbell's landing. Bell-making was at this time an important trade. Ephraim Phar came to the precinct with three children, Eliphalet, Melinda, and Mary, in 1825. He was a man of some education for his day, and a new light minister. He also held the office of county commissioner. Jeremiah Ruth, in 1825, settled opposite Grayville. On the west half of section 13, there was an Indian village and a burial-ground. Seven graves could be distinctly seen. The spot is now under cultivation. There was also one of these villages at "Village Bend," on the Wabash, in section 5 or 7. Piankishaw Bend, so named from the Piankishaw Indians, occurs at sec. 36, township 2 south. Bonpas Ferry, just south of the Wabash, St. Louis, and Pacific railroad bridge, was established as early as 1835, and continued in operation till 1872. The boat was sufficient to carry a four-horse team and wagon. The first school was taught by William Townsend, a bachelor and Methodist minister, in the year 1818, in a log school-house, on the S. E. ¼ of the S. E. ¼ of section 10. The Arnolds, Landsdowns, Bairds, Lovelettes, and De Gans, to the number of about twenty attended the school. Townsend taught about six months, and was succeeded by Reuben Fox, also a bachelor. Fox was something of a "permanent" in the county, and taught at different points. Early land entries in township 2 south, range 13 west: October 3, 1814, Wm. Jones entered all of section 11; October 12, 1814, John Grayson, of all section 31; December 2, 1814, A. Tougas Lovelette, fractional section 14; December 12, 1814, John Marshall, the S. E. ¼ of section 10; July 2, 1815, Levi Compton, the N. E. ¼ of section 9; January 20, 1816, J B. Langlois, N. W. ¼ of section 10: Oct. 7, 1816, Joan McClary, fractional section 29; July 14, 1817, John Ruth, the S. E. ¼ of section 7.

ROCHESTER,

Formerly called Coffee Island, is situated on the north-east quarter of section 14, township 2, south range 13 west. Its history has been a very eventful one. It has twice risen to prominence and importance, and as often sunk into decay and obscurity. It was the scene of one of the two first settlements made in Wabash county, and the place of the first negotiations in trade between the white man and the Indian. An eye-witness, now living, saw as many as three hundred "children of the forest" gathered at a time in idle contentment about the rude trading-place of her father. The town was laid out in 1839 by Dr. Ezra Baker, Jr., and surveyed and platted by James Knapp, county surveyor. In that year the building of the Rochester grist mill was begun. When completed it was one of the best mills in its range of country. It supplied Mt. Carmel, Albion, Grayville, Princeton and Olney with flour. Baker's store was built in 1840 or '41. It was at that time the best store in Wabash county. In connection with the store the proprietor did a large business in pork-packing and grain buying, pressing into his service a steamboat expressly for the advancement of these different departments. About 1839 he put up a saw-mill with two sets of saws, water and steam-power, shipping lumber to New Orleans and other points in flat boats built in Rochester. Baker put up a carding machine about 1845, the smithing and forging for which were done by Samuel Shaw, of Mt. Carmel. In 1847 Shaw built a shop and made the first

Diamond plows manufactured in the county. A chair factory was also in operation here. The grist mill, about 1850, came into the possession of George Legier, who moved it back from the river. But "the noise of the busy," the hum of machinery and the clank of the anvil are no more. Disease settled like a pall over the town, and what were once life and activity are in the last stages of decay. About this year Baker laid out Rochester, and adjoining it on the north, by Thomas S. Hinde, was laid out Pocahontas, which was always regarded as its rival. It was surveyed and platted by James Knapp, county surveyor, but was never improved.

KEENSBURG,

On the southwest quarter of section 8, township 2 south, range 13 west, was surveyed and platted by county surveyor, Robert Buchanan, for Ornamiel H. Keen, and the plat was recorded in the office of the circuit clerk, April 18, 1874. The town enjoys the advantages of a good location on the Wabash railroad, and by the census of 1880 had sixty-eight inhabitants. The first building was a store put up by Keen, the proprietor, and the first goods sold were disposed of by the firm of Keen and Mitchell (William C. Keen and B. M. Mitchell) in the spring of 1873. In March 20, 1874, the post-office was moved to this place from Rochester, William C. Keen being the first post-master. In this year Dr. John Truscott located in the town. The Keensburg Flouring Mill was moved from Rochester to its present site in 1874. It is Dr. Baker's old three-story frame mill, and has two run of burrs. In 1879 it became the property of William E. Keen, its present owner. The Christian (frame) church was built in 1881 at a cost of about $1200.

PRESENT BUSINESS.

Physician, Druggist and Post-master.—Paul G. Manley.

General Merchants.—D. S. Harvey & Son.

Grocer.—B. M. Mitchell.

Grain Dealer.—J. R. Carlton.

Blacksmith.—Elijah C. Compton.

COWLING

Was surveyed and platted by Robert Buchanan for Francis M. Cowling on the southeast quarter of section 26, and Joseph Snyder on the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of said section, township 2, south range 14 west. The plat was filed for record June 26, 1875. The town contains a store kept by Joseph H. Compton, a blacksmith shop and seven or eight dwellings. The post-office was moved to this place from

LOGAN,

formerly called Logansburg, situated on the southeast quarter of section 18, township 2 south, range 13 west. It was surveyed and platted by Robert Buchanan, for William Cowling, but the plat was never filed for record. The town had a post-office, two general stores, kept by William Cowling and James Langford, respectively, a drug store, of which Dr. Walker was proprietor, and a saloon kept by William Buttrick. The town had an existence of about two or three years. Cowling and Walker died, and with them it sank into decay.

BIOGRAPHIES.

Hon. E. B. KEEN.

The subject of the following sketch is of pioneer stock. His family were the pioneers of three states. They were originally from New Jersey. Peter Keen, the grandfather, was a native of that state. Soon after the Revolutionary War he moved to Ohio, which was then a part of the North West Territory. He settled at a point eight miles north of Cincinnati, which was then a small struggling frontier village, and there entered a lot of land, and lived until 1814, when he sold out and came west to the territory of Illinois, and settled in what is now known as Wabash county, then part of Edwards. He bought a tract of land now known as the Fox farm, two miles south of the present town of Allendale. While a resident there he was one of the original proprietors of the town of Palmyra, which was subsequently the first county seat of Wabash county. He afterward removed to a place north and close to Friendsville in this county, and there died in 1840. He married Jemima Gard, sister of Seth Gard, who was also one of the pioneers of Illinois and a prominent man in his day. He was a member of the territorial Legislature in 1817, and a member of the Legislative body after the State was admitted to the Union. Mrs. Keen survived her husband, and died some years later. There were three sons and two daughters, the offspring of that union. Of those was Daniel Keen, the father of the present family. He was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1794, and was a young man when the family emigrated to Illinois. He married in 1815, and immediately thereafter moved to the southern part of the county, in what is now known as Coffee precinct, and settled on section nine, town two, range thirteen. It was wild land, unimproved. There he opened up a farm, improved it, and

remained until 1852, when he removed to the northern part of the county, but returned to the old place, and there died August 13, 1875. In 1815 he married Mary Compton, daughter of Levi and Rosanna Compton. They were natives of Virginia, but came to Illinois in 1802, and are credited with being the first settlers in this part of the State. Their son Joseph was the first male child born in what is now known as Wabash county. Levi Compton in his day was also one of the prominent men in Illinois. He was a member of the first constitutional convention held in Kaskaskia in 1818, the same year the State was admitted to the Union. His wife was a Phinesy, and was born in Kentucky. Mrs. Daniel Keen died in 1831. By the union of Daniel and Mary Keen there were five sons and two daughters. Two of these yet survive. Marshall Keen, who is a resident of Hamilton county, Ohio, and the subject of this sketch. After the death of his first wife, Daniel Keen married Julydia, daughter of Thomas McClain, by which marriage there are two children living.

Ezra Baker Keen was born on the old homestead, the place where he now lives, December 1st, 1821. He is the third son of the union of Daniel and Mary (Compton) Keen. He was raised on the farm and received a limited education in the subscription schools of the pioneer days of Illinois. In those schools, held in the log school-houses, he learned to read, write and cipher, and for a short time enjoyed the special privilege of obtaining some knowledge of grammar under the tuition of a "Yankee" by the name of Reuben Fox, who was well educated and added English grammar to the studies. At least his opportunities were meagre, and his education is more the result of reading and close observation of men and things acquired in after life, than of knowledge obtained in schools. During his early manhood Mr. Keen employed his time in various ways, teaching school, working on the farm, and boating on the river. He made many trips on the Mississippi to New Orleans, which in those days was the market for all kinds of surplus produce of this section of the country, In 1856 he commenced farming, married and purchased the old homestead, and there he has lived as a farmer until the present. On the 6th of March, 1856, he was united in marriage to Miss Lucinda, daughter of Ephraim and Cynthia (Kimball) Knowles. She was born in Gibson county, Indiana, January 6th, 1830. Her family were originally from Delaware, but her father was a native of Georgia, and emigrated to Indiana in 1811. Jesse Kimball, her maternal grandfather, was a soldier of the revolutionary war. He died in 1858, at the advanced age of ninety-seven years. He was born in Connecticut, was of English ancestry, and moved to Kentucky about the close of the last century, and soon after moved to Indiana, settled in Gibson county, and there died. By the union of E. B. and Lucinda Keen, there have been six children, five of whom are living. Ferdinand died in his fourteenth year. The names of those living in the order of their birth are Peter, now a student at school at Mitchell, Ind., Mary C., Daniel E, Ezra B. and Marshall G.

Politically, Mr. Keen was originally a member of the Old Whig party. He cast his first presidential vote for Henry Clay in 1844. He remained a member of that party until its disbandment, and in 1860 voted for Abraham Lincoln, and in all subsequent elections has uniformly voted the Republican ticket. In 1880 he was elected by his party to represent this district in the 32d General Assembly of the State. He served on the committees of Insurance, Labor and Manufactures. While a member of that body his course was marked throughout by an earnest desire to legislate in the interest of the whole people, and in the direction of economy and reform. As a legislator he received the commendation of his constituents, who publicly said, "Well done good and faithful servant."

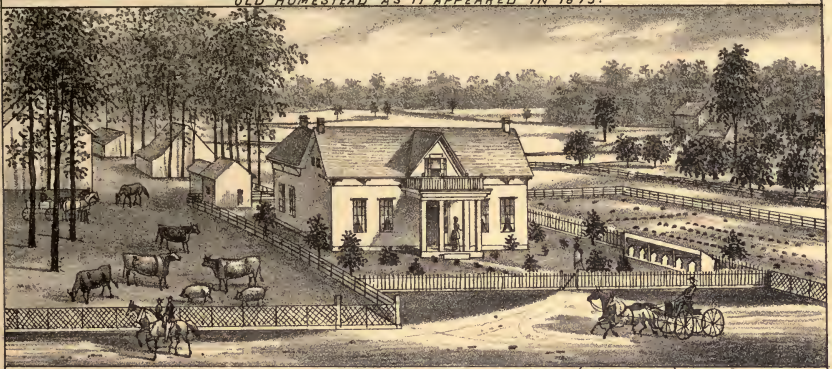
The family are members of the Christian Church. His father was one of the charter members of that religious organization, and helped to form the church in 1819 in Wabash county.

This in brief is an outline history of Mr. E. B. Keen. As intimated before he comes from pioneer stock. The family were among the pioneers of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. He retains many of the characteristics of the old pioneers, chief of which is simplicity of manners and unpretentious style, plain and honest. That is the character he bears among these people where he has lived through youth, manhood and mature age.

PAUL G. MANLEY, M. D.

The Manley family on the maternal side are from New Jersey, and on the paternal side, from Vermont. Benjamin F., the paternal grandfather, emigrated from the latter state, and settled near Zanesville, in Muskingum co., Ohio, and from there came to Illinois and stopped in Bonpas precinct, Wabash county, Illinois. His wife dying, in 1854, he removed north to Logan county, and there died some few years later. He married Julia Ford in Muskingum county, Ohio, by which union there were three sons, one of whom was named Francis Perry Manley, the father of the present Manley family, in Wabash county. He was born in the county above named, in Ohio, and came here with his father. For some time he farmed, and, in 1854, commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Paul Sears, of Mt. Carmel. He commenced the practice and continued in it until his death, Dec. 15, 1862. He married Miss Maria Wiley, daughter of James Wiley. She was born near Gard's Point, in Wabash county, Illinois, and died in April 1862, leaving four children, whose names are Laura, wife of William Hamilton, Frank C., Alfred P., and Paul G. Manley. The latter, the subject of this sketch, was born on Bald Hill Prairie, Wabash county, January 14, 1855. His opportunities for obtaining an educa-

OLD HOMESTEAD AS IT APPEARED IN 1875.



RESIDENCE, STOCK & GRAIN FARM OF HENRY PARMENTER, SEC. 5, T2, R. 13 (COFFEE TP.) WABASH CO. ILL.

RESIDENCE & PLANING MILL PROPERTY OF EDWARD MILLER, Mt CARMEL, ILL.

tion in schools were limited, but, even slight as they were, he made the most of them. He studied hard and eagerly, and read all books that fell in his way. While yet in childhood, his parents died and left the family without means. He was compelled to become self-supporting at an early age. At the age of seventeen years he had made sufficient progress in obtaining an education, that he was found worthy and competent to take charge of a school. After he had taught five terms, he determined to adopt the profession of medicine as the business of his life, and with that idea in view, read the standard medical works, and also pursued his studies a portion of the time in the office of Dr. Lemen, of Olney, Illinois, now president of the Board of Health of Colorado, and Dean of Denver Medical College. Subsequently Mr. Manley studied medicine with Dr. Paul Sears, of Mt. Carmel, Illinois. In the winter of 1876–'77, he entered the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, and graduated from the institution in March, 1879, with the degree of M. D. His graduation was very creditable as he received the highest percentage upon examination in a large graduating class. During the last year of his stay in the College, he was physician to the Free Dispensary of Miami. In the spring of 1879, he commenced the practice in Keensburg, Wabash co., where he still continues, and where he has met with great success. On the 6th of April, 1876, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E., daughter of Capt. Richard, and Mary J. (Earls) McClure. Mrs. Manley was born in Lawrence county, Illinois. They have had three children, two of whom are living. Both he and his wife are members of the M. E. Church.

FRENCH CREEK.

EDWARDS COUNTY.

THIS precinct deserves honorable mention from the fact of being among the first portions of territory settled in the county. Indeed, the first land entry in Edwards, was made in this precinct, October 26th, 1814. It lies in the extreme southeast, and is bounded on the north by Albion precinct, on the east by Bonpas creek, on the south by White county, and west by Dixon precinct. It receives its name from the creek passing through it from north to south—French creek, and its territory embraces a portion of four townships, as follows: T. 2 S., R. 14 W. 2d P. M., T. 3 S., R. 14 W. 2d P. M., T. 4 S., R. 11 E. and T. 2 S., R. 10 E.

The precinct is principally timbered land, having a prairie belt extending from north to south through the centre of its territory, with a small arm ranging northwest from the main body. It is known as French Creek prairie and extends from the head of French creek to the southern boundary of the county. The soil of the timber land is a chocolate-colored clay subsoil, and is specially adapted to the culture of wheat, which is the staple product. The prairies are composed of two distinct soils, a dark rich loam, and what is known in this section of country as white craw-fish land. The former is very productive for maize and the grasses, while the latter is thin, cold, and unproductive. The natural drainage is fair, having the Bonpas creek on the east, and French creek, with its small tributaries, in the centre. The Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railroad passes centrally through the precinct from north to south affording good transportation facilities. The Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific road also extends across the southeast corner of the precinct, including about four sections of its territory.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

Probably the first white man to locate and form a home in this precinct, was an emigrant from the south, in 1817. His name was Clem Martin, and he located in section 33, township 2 south, range 14 west, on the farm now owned by Mrs. White. He was a man with a family, none of whom are now living in the precinct. He died many years ago; several of his grandsons are residing in White county. Edward Coad came from England in 1812, and with several other emigrants pushed into the interior of the state, and located in Clinton county, now Carlyle. Mr. Charles Slade, afterwards member of Congress, was the leader of the party. Mr. Coad, not liking the location came to Edwards county, and for a time rented land of George Flower, south of Albion. In 1821 he purchased a farm in the north part of this precinct, where he removed until his death, some years ago. "Old Neddy Coad," as he was familiarly known, was one of the staunch yeomen of his times, and his decease was mourned by many warm friends. Mrs. C. had died several years before him. Four of the children are yet living, Thomas, Mrs. A. Cowles, widow of Dr. Cowles, Mrs. Jane White, widow of Benjamin White, and James. The latter resides at the old homestead. Thomas and Mrs. White are residents of this precinct, and Mrs. Cowles of Dixon precinct.

Another early settler was George Woodham, also a native of England. He came to this county in 1818, then a poor man, and first located at Wanborough, near the present town of Albion. In 1830 he moved to this precinct, and located in the west part, where he improved an excellent farm, and amassed a good competency for his old age. His wife's maiden name was Huston. He died several years ago. His widow yet survives him, and is living with one of her sons, Compton, at the old home. John Cowling came from England, a single man, the same year as the above. He subsequently married Mary Coad, and located in the north of the precinct, where he resided until his death, which occurred about twenty years ago. A large family of children were born to them, several of whom are living. Charles resides in section 8, township 3, range 14 west, and Addison lives on the old place. Another settler in the county at the same date was James Green, Sr., also from England. At his coming he settled in Albion precinct, where he remained until his death, which occurred several years ago. He married here and reared a family. A son, James, Jr., resides in this precinct, section 19, township 2, range 11 east. One of the oldest citizen of the county is Thomas Shepherd, Jr., who came with his father, Thomas, Sr., in 1818. He was then but a few years old. The family located in the English settlement, near Albion. Thomas Jr., subsequently married Mrs. Millie Brown. In about 1870 they moved to Grayville (this precinct), where they yet reside.

Among others who came in 1818 were David Thompson, Caleb Dickinson and John Massey. The former was a native of Scotland, and on his arrival he located in section 21, township 2, range 14 west. He died here about thirty years ago. None of his descendants are in the county. Caleb Dickinson entered land in section 17, township 3 south, range 14 west, where he settled with his family. He died in 1820, and none of the descendants are left to give his history. It is only known to the early settlers that he came from the south. Massey came from England and located in section 9, township 3 south, range 14 west. His wife died here at an early day, and soon afterward he sold out and moved to Galena.

The following were settlers in 1819: Isaac Butler came from England in the fall of the above year and settled in section 7, township 3 south, range 14 west. His family then consisted of his wife, Elizabeth, *nee* Owen, and two sons, Joseph and Caleb. His first house was a small log cabin with puncheon floor, and other belongings peculiar to the pioneer times. He entered a quarter section of land, but subsequently relinquished one half of it in accordance with a certain act of Congress. It was here that he made his home until his death, which occurred in 1842. His widow survived him but eight years. Joseph died the same year as his father. Caleb resides in section 17, township 3 south, range 14 west, and is the oldest surviving settler of this precinct. He is a representative citizen, having served as justice of the peace for twenty-years, and overseer of the poor of his precinct for the same length of time. William Wood was also from England, and at his coming was a widower (Mrs. Wood died on the way) with two sons, John and Joseph. He located in Albion, and subsequently was twice married. All the family are now dead. Thomas Wood, who resides in the north of the precinct, is a son of Joseph, and grandson of William. John Mather came from England about the same time as the above, and located in section 31, township 2, range 14 west. He moved to New Harmony, Indiana, where he died. None of his descendants are in the precinct. John Hatfield located in the precinct in 1820. He was a native of England, but afterward moved to New Harmony, Ind. James Hean came from England and located in section 19, township 2 south, range 14 west. He was then a single man. He afterwards married and reared a family of two sons and two daughters. None of the family are now living in the county. Andrew Hunter was born in South Carolina, and at an early day moved to Kentucky, where he remained until his advent in this state, in the spring of 1827. The most of the distance was made by means of a flat-boat, and it required nearly two months to make the trip. His family consisted of his wife, Sarah, *nee* Carr, and six children, David P., James, Solomon, Lavina, Jefferson and Sarah. He located in section 20, township 2 south, range 14 west, where he resided until his death, which occurred in the spring of 1857. Mrs. H. died in 1847, ten years before her husband. Only one of the pioneer children is a citizen of the state, David P., who is a prominent farmer residing in section 29, township 2 south, range 14 west. Mrs. Eliza Cora, a younger member of the family, lives in Coffee precinct, Wabash county. All the others now living are in the state of Missouri. Edward D. Jacobs and Adam Wick are also old settlers of the precinct.

First Land Entries.—The following entries are all made.—Township No. 2 S., R. 14 W. of the 2d P. M.: Oct. 26, 1814, John Grayson entered the N. E. ¼ of section 34. April 25, 1818, Joseph Wright entered the S. E. ¼ of the same section. June 10, 1818, Thomas Tavner entered the W. ½ of section 21. September 17, 1818, Robert Leslie entered the N. W. ¼ of section 34. Sept. 28, 1818, John Martin entered the E. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of section 33. Sept. 30th, 1818, Clem. Martin entered the S. W. ¼ of section 34. Dec. 8th, 1818, James Hean entered the N. E. ¼ of section 19. February 9, 1819, John Mather entered the N. E. ¼ of section 31. April 7th, 1819, David Thompson entered the E. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of section 21. April 8, 1819, John Cowling entered the W. ½ of the N. W. ¼ of section 20.

The following entries were made in township 3 S., R. 14 W. of 2d P. M.: May 18, 1815, Clem. Martin entered the S. W. ¼ of section 9. Feb. 18th, 1817, Caleb Dickinson entered the E. ½ of the S. E. ¼ of section 17. May 11, 1818, Moses Thompson entered the N. W. ¼ of

section 8. Aug. 1, 1818, Isaac Butler entered the W. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of section 7. Same date, Morris Bickberk entered the S. W. ¼ of section 8. April 28, 1819, John Massey entered the N. W. ¼ of section 9. The following entries were made in township 3 S, R. 11 E.: July 28th, 1831, Peter Kershaw entered the N. E. ¼ of section 7. Sept. 14th, 1832, Asa Turner entered the N. E. ¼ of section 18. The following entries are in township 2 S., R. 10 E.: Oct. 31, 1817, James Parker entered the N. W. ¼ of section 25. July 26th, 1817, Hugh Stewart entered the E. ½ of the S. W. ¼ of section 24.

The privations, hardships and inconveniences of the first settlers cannot be fully comprehended by the present generation. There were no mills to grind their corn, and they were obliged to improvise methods to prepare the meal for cooking purposes. The mortar, with an iron wedge for a pestle, constituted the machinery for a grist mill. The first mill constructed in the precinct was in 1830. This was what was known as a horse-mill, built by James Higginson, and was situated on his premises in the northern part of the precinct. About the same time a water mill was put in operation by John Grayson, located on Bonpas creek, in section 34. It contained one run of stone, and for all practical purposes was a godsend to the people. It continued to operate about ten years, when Mr. Grayson died and the mill went to decay. The first smithing done was by John Rotrammel 1825. His shop was situated on the east side of the precinct, near the Bonpas creek. The smith and shop have passed away long ago. The first to attend to the wants of the sick was Dr. Archibald Spring, of Albion. The first resident physician was Harrison Simms. He moved away several years ago.

The first school-house was built in 1831, and situated in section 17, township 3 south, range 14 west, and within the northern limits of the present town of Grayville. It was the usual pioneer style of school-house, built of unhewn logs, puncheon floor, puncheon seats and desks, and other belongings peculiar to these times. The first teacher was Daniel R. Jacobs, who in his day was considered an excellent teacher. The first to preach the gospel to the few pioneers was Rev. Charles Slocumb, a Methodist "circuit rider." His circuit embraced a large territory, including a portion of the States of Illinois and Indiana. While in this section he preached at the private house of Caleb Dickinson. It must be remembered that at that time there were but very few church houses in the country, and services were held at the cabins of the settlers.

The first Baptist preacher was Rev. Elias Roberts, and the first church building erected was by his denomination in 1838. It is situated in the northern limits of Grayville, and is in a good state of preservation. It is a frame, 50x60 feet in size, and is adorned with a spire and supplied with a bell.

The first place of burial is situated near the north boundary of the city of Grayville. The first interment was made in 1818, the deceased being Mrs. John Taylor, from White county. No head-stone marks the spot, neither is it known where the grave was made. It is said that the sexton, in sinking a grave, often strikes the remains of those who have been long forgotten, there being no head-stones to guide his labors. The first magistrates in the precinct were David Thompson, Daniel R. Jacobs and Caleb Butler.

A great sensation was created in this section of the county in 1824, caused by the missing of a little boy three years old, a son of Samuel Dransfield. About ten o'clock in the forenoon he was missed, and, after a short search, the family became convinced that he had strayed away into the timber or tall prairie grass, where he would be devoured by the wolves unless prompt action was taken. The alarm was given in the neighborhood, which, in a few hours, was spread for miles around. The settlers came pouring in from every point, and the excitement became intense to the hunters, and heart-rending to the parents of the little one. The day passed without tidings. Fires were kept burning in the timber all night, to prevent the wolves from venturing near the limits of the settler's cabin. Another day came, and still the people flocked in as the word spread abroad. The day passed,—night closed in again with unfruitful efforts on the part of the searchers. Fires were again kindled, anxious watchers keeping them well supplied with fuel. Morning dawned, and hundreds were then gathered to prosecute the search. About ten o'clock of the second day a joyful shout of "Found!" resounded through forest and prairie. He was found wandering around in the tall prairie grass, about three-fourths of a mile from his home. He appeared very much scared and weary; yet, with all his tramp and times of sleep, he had not even lost his hat.

At this writing, the precinct is well populated, and many fine farms are within its boundaries. About one-fourth of the population of the city of

GRAYVILLE

is in this precinct. The only business on this side of the boundary line is the firm of W. G. Wheatcroft & Co. and Robert Glover. The former are engaged in the manufacture of tile and brick on Main street. Ten men are employed, and it is estimated that 6,000 rods of tiling and 400,000 bricks are turned out annually. The latter industry is the stave factory and cooper shops, owned by Mr. Glover. This is an extensive business, giving employment to upwards of forty hands.

LICK PRAIRIE.

WABASH COUNTY.

THIS precinct is bounded on the north by Lancaster, on the east of Friendsville and Mt. Carmel, on the south by Bellmont, and on the west by Edwards county. Its territory extends two miles and a half north, and a mile and a half south of the base line, and from Bonpas creek to a line three miles east of the fourteenth meridian. Most of the surface is level, but some of it is slightly rolling. Lick prairie in the northwest is of this character. It is about two miles wide, and is so named from the deer lick within its limits. Bald Hill prairie is a semi-circular area lying partly within the precinct on the east. It derived its name from the circumstance that one Baldwin settled on its highest part, or more probably from its barren appearance. In section 19 there was a small circular prairie, called Brush prairie, from the low growth of brush surrounding it. Griffin's prairie, in sections 25 and 26, comprised about one hundred and sixty acres of land. Mud prairie, so named from its natural condition, lies along Bonpas creek, one and a half mile long and three-fourths of a mile wide. The soil is rich and black, and is from five to six feet in depth. It is subject to overflow from the creek, and was originally too wet for cultivation, but has been reclaimed. The first to settle in it was Franklin Gard. The principal water courses are Bonpas and Little Bonpas creeks.

The earliest and most prominent settler of Lick prairie was Seth Gard, who came from Hamilton county, Ohio, and established a permanent home on the southeast quarter of section 28, about 1814. This locality was called Gard's Point, and the post-office, originally established in that vicinity, is still called by that name. Gard was a man of much force of character, of good judgment and of strong and lasting convictions. Through his mental make-up there ran a vein of humor tending, generally, to point some moral precept. This shows itself in the Christian names, Reason and Justice, given to his twin sons. He brought to the county a family of seven children, the two just named, Susan, Ruth, Amelia, Franklin, Hiram and Joseph. Reason and Justice resembled each other so closely that to most people a wart on one's nose was the only distinguishing mark. On one occasion, in a spirit of fun, one called to see the other's girl. She failed to observe the little index, and the counterfeit passed as current coin. Gard was an influential and representative man. He was the second representative of the county in the state legislature, and the first judge of the county court. He was also a New Light minister, and very enthusiastic in his profession, often preaching from his chair when, through infirmity of age, he was unable to stand. With Gard came his nephew, Aaron Waggoner, who had quite a family of children. He was a stone mason, and in 1816 or 1817 built the chimney, still standing, for Peter Keen's house on the old Fox place, in Wabash precinct. In 1814 Jacob Claypole settled on the northeast quarter of section 4. Philip Hull, in 1815, settled on the northeast quarter of section 28. One Ocheltree, in the same year, located on the southeast quarter of section 21. Ichabod C. Griffin, in 1818, settled on the southeast quarter of section 24, in the little prairie that bore his name. In the same year James Black settled on the southwest quarter of section 25. Ephraim Armstrong, in the year 1819, came from Tennessee and settled on the northwest quarter of section 30. He came to the county in 1816 or '17, and first settled in the vicinity of old Timberville. From his native state he entered the army in the war of 1812. He held the office of constable for a number of years. His death took place at the old homestead about the year 1875. Thomas Armstrong, a well-to-do farmer of the precinct, is his son. Samuel Mundy and his wife and their two sons, Griffith and William, came from the state of New York in 1819. They came as far as Cincinnati, with a horse and wagon, which they there exchanged for a boat with which they made the rest of the journey. They first settled on the northwest quarter of section 24, and after a few years moved to the south half of section 19, which became their homestead. Mr. Mundy was at one time a member of the legislature, while Vandalia was yet the seat of government. He was elected to the office of circuit clerk, which he filled for several years. He died in Mt. Carmel in 1872. Lewis Armstrong, brother of Ephraim, settled on the southwest quarter of section 19, but did not remain long in the precinct. William Ulm, a farmer and minister, residing in section 36, came to Wabash from Ross county, Ohio, in 1820. James Wiley came to the precinct from New York in 1820 or '21. He was a plain farmer, and reared a family of five or six children. Jacob Gupton, with a family of three children, came from North Carolina in 1825, and became a permanent resident of the precinct. With him came his son-in-law, Calvin Morgan, whose possessions consisted of a little pony and fifty cents in money. By the diligent employment of his time in winter at shoemak-

ing, and in summer at farming, he accumulated a good deal of property. Two sons survive him, George in Lancaster and Hiram in Lick prairie. Benjamin F. Hill and family of a wife and two sons, William and Thomas, came from Virginia about 1824 or '25, and settled on the northwest quarter of section 30. He left home to drive to Mt. Carmel, about twenty five years ago, and was found dead by the wayside. His sons Thomas and William married and settled in the precinct. The family of Adam Baird deserve mention among the early settlers. He came from Virginia, bringing with him a family of five children, John, Samuel, Andrew, William (deaf and dumb) and Silas The first three were ministers of the New Light, and afterward of the Christian persuasion. Silas was a teacher and William a chair and barrel-maker. All are now dead. Frederick Miller was an early settler from Indiana. He located in section 31. He was a plain farmer and died at his home many years ago. John Steward, from Virginia, settled on the east half of section 31. He was crippled with rheumatism and worked at shoemaking. One Cumming was also an early settler near the locality of Gard's Point. He went with his face tied up, having sustained a fracture of the jaw in the operation of extracting a tooth.

John Moore, a New Light minister came from Virginia about 1825, with a family and settled on section 36. On one occasion, when he was crossing the Bonpas, on his return from a tour of preaching, he saw Joseph Preston and Harrison Ingram skating bare-foot, with chips of wood strapped to their feet, having walked without shoes a distance of five miles to reach the ice. Samuel Moore, brother of John, moved from Virginia to Indiana, and thence to the southwest quarter of section 25, the old James Black place. After two or three years he moved to the southwest quarter of section 24, where he made the first improvements, and settled permanently. He was a New Light exhorter, and he died many years ago. William Bratton came to the precinct about 1827. He settled on the east half of section 36, or the west half of section 31, township 1 north, and reared a family of three or four children. He was a farmer and mechanic, a sociable and good-hearted man, and he accumulated a considerable amount of property. William S. Hill, a farmer and stock-raiser of section 32, came west to Wabash county from North Carolina in 1829. P. G. Greathouse, a farmer, gunsmith and blacksmith of section 1, was born in the county in 1827. A. W. Gilkison, section 25, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in the county in 1832. Adam Stoltz came to Pennsylvania, from Alsace, Germany, with a family, in 1828. In 1834 he moved to Illinois and settled on the southwest quarter of section 21, but is now in Lick precinct. The family married and settled down in the neighborhood of their father's home, and are the oldest German family in the precinct. One of the daughters, Vieve, married Fred Marx, from whom the family of that name are descended. P. P. Keepes, of section 20, a farmer and county treasurer, came from Germany in 1828. The first colored settler was Charles Goings. He located on the south half of section 19 in 1835. An Indian from Tennessee, also named Goings, settled with Charles at the same time. Gard's Point post-office was first kept by Dr. Ezra Baker. About 1842 it was kept by Reason Gard, who retained it about ten years. It changed possession two or three times, and finally came to the hands of Joseph Shearer, the present incumbent. The first school in the precinct was taught by William Townsend in a log school-house on the northwest quarter of section 30, in the year 1830. Townsend was a Methodist minister, and opened and closed his school with prayer, and was regarded as a good teacher. The school-house was of the old time type, with puncheon floor, seats and desks. On the southeast quarter of section 25, about 1833, was built a log building, designed for a church and school-house, and used for these purposes for a number of years. At this point is an old grave-yard, still kept in preservation. In the locality of Cabbage Corners, so called from Justice Gard's cabbage patch that was near it, or, as some say, from the circumstance that one young man "cabbaged" another's girl, stood a log school-house at an early day. The Gard's Point burial grounds, southeast quarter, section 28, is the oldest in the precinct. The first land entry was made by James Claypole, in the southwest quarter of section 4, August 5, 1814. December 30, of that year, S. M. Russell and C. Dana entered four hundred and eighty acres in section 33. June 10, 1815, Philip Hull entered the southeast quarter of section 21. April 20, 1816, James O. Chetrod, the northeast quarter of section 28. May 9, 1818, Ichabod C. Griffin, the southeast quarter of section 24. August 29, same year, T. Ayeres and P. Mundy the southeast quarter of section 36, and Oct. 22, also same year, James Black the southwest quarter of section 25.

Lick Prairie is the smallest precinct in the county, but it contains some excellent land and well-improved farms.

BIOGRAPHY.

JOHN STRAHAN (deceased,)

Was born in Lawrence county, Kentucky, in 1825. William Strahan, his father, was a native of North Carolina, and from there moved to Kentucky, where he died. John Strahan came to Illinois in 1861, and settled in Bonpas township, Wabash county. He followed the peaceful avocation of a farmer. He lived near the present village of Bellmont until 1870, when he bought 130 acres of land in section 14 in Lick Prairie, and there made his home until his death, which took place February 4, 1883. He was a member of the Christian church, and lived a Christian life. He was a kind husband and an affectionate father, and died regretted by all who knew him. He was a man of kind and generous impulses, though firm. He never made a contract or an obligation that he was not ready and willing to meet. That trait was eminently characteristic of him. He married Olivia Ann Newman, of Wayne county, West Virginia. She died in 1873. He subsequently married Mrs. Ann Boyer. She still survives her husband. By the first marriage there were eight children, two are living, whose names are William H. and Rosaline Strahan. William H. was born February 19, 1854. He is yet at home carrying on the farm. He like his father before him votes the Republican ticket.

BOND.

LAWRENCE CO.

THIS township is bounded on the north by Crawford county, on the east by Russell, south by Lawrence, and west by Petty townships, and comprises portions of Congressional townships 4-11, 4-12, and 5-11, 5-12. The surface in the northwest is somewhat elevated and broken, and was at the time of the first settlements covered with scattering trees, and occasional patches of timber. On both sides of Brushy Fork, near the centre of the township, lies Lackey's Prairie. On the west, along the Embarras river, there is a considerable amount of bottom land heavily covered with timber. Brushy Fork and the Embarras are the main sources of drainage.

The earliest settlement in the township was made in the neighborhood of Pinkstaff station, about the year 1815, by Tennesseans. Adam Lackey, Sr., a Revolutionary soldier, came to Lawrence county in 1813, and went into Fort Allison. He had three children, Adam, Jr., Elizabeth and John, an infant of two years. At the return of peace and the cessation of Indian hostilities, he moved to the N. E. ¼ of the S. E ¼ of section 5, T. 4, R. 11, and there settled permanently and died. His sons, Adam, Jr., and John, married and settled in the vicinity, and have a number of representatives in the county. About this time, three brothers, William, John and David McCord, with families sought homes in the same vicinity. They first settled on the N. E. quarter of the N. W. quarter of section 5, T. 4, R. 11. John and David located at what is now Pinkstaff station. A negro settlement was begun in the township, sections 8 and 9, T. 4, R. 11, in the year 1815 or '16. Lion and John Morris settled respectively on the N. E. quarter and the S. E. quarter of section 8, which they entered in 1816. In 1817 Joshua Anderson settled on the N. E. quarter of section 9. Elihu Cole, Obed Goings, John Porter and Matthew Steward lived in the same settlement. The Morris' and the three brothers Anderson were in Fort Allison, and used to go scouting with the other occupants. The mother of the Morris', whose husband was killed by the Indians, expressed the revengeful and mirth-provoking desire, that a cannon be placed on Dubois Hill to exterminate the race who were the authors of her wrongs. The negro settlement has been pushed southward, and now lies mainly in Lawrence township. About the year 1819 a community of the sect known as Shakers, numbering about forty in all, was formed on the Embarras river, at what is now Charlottesville, by immigrants from Shakertown, Knox county, Indiana, which, now extinct, was quite a village in 1821. The Shakers held their property in common, and transacted all business and financial matters through

STOCK FARM (200 ACRES) AND RESIDENCE OF THOMAS WOOD, SEC. 19, T. 2, S. R. 14 W. (FRENCH CREEK TP.) EDWARDS CO. ILL.

FARM RESIDENCE OF JAMES W. BEAR, SEC. 26 T. 2, R. 10, DIXON PRECINCT, EDWARDS CO. ILL.

a board of trustees composed of three individuals. Daniel Rankin and A. Gallaher were members of the first board. William Douglas, George Legier and William Davis also occupied the position of trustees. On their arrival, in 1819, they built two houses, one for the men and another for the women, as the sexes lived apart from each other. The "Shaker Mill" soon followed, and was put in operation in the spring of 1820. It was a frame water-mill with one set of burrs, and was built on the west bank of the river. The Shakers had operated it about two years, when the breaking of the mill-dam cast discouragement about them, and having leased the property to a man named Beecher, they abandoned their plan of founding a permanent settlement on the Embarras, and emigrated to Shakertown and other points.

The lessee operated the mill about two years, when, in 1824, it was purchased by Asahel Heath and his son Renick, who moved it across the river to the present site of Charlottesville, rebuilt it, added a set of burrs, and operated it fifteen or eighteen years. It enjoyed an active existence till about ten years ago when it was abandoned. Some three or four years since it was washed away. At one time it was an important centre, and attracted custom from points fifty miles distant. Asahel Heath, formerly from Ohio, had lived two years in Indiana, prior to his arrival in the township in 1824. He had a family of eight children, viz.: Renick, Randolph, Asahel, Jr., Felix, John, Catharine, Charlotte and Osborn. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and held the commission of Major. He died in Crawford county. In 1827 Renick married Melinda Baker, with whom he is still living in Russellville. She came to Indiana as a part of her father's family two days after the battle of Tippecanoe, and to Illinois in 1817. Mr. Heath was a soldier in the Black Hawk war from Crawford county. One night while living at Shaker mill his slumbers were disturbed by the barking of a wolf which continued till day-break, when he took his gun and started on a tour of investigation. The wolf was jumping about and barking violently, and seemed not to notice a pursuer. Just then a panther leaped to the ground from a limb, and both animals made good their escape in opposite directions. Beneath the tree from which the panther leaped, was found the half devoured body of a coon, which was the probable "bone of contention."

About the year 1818, William Childress from Tennessee, married Jane Howard, and settled in the N. E. quarter of the N. W. quarter of section 5, T. 4, R. 11, where he settled permanently and died at the age of about seventy-five years. In this year Edward Mills married Prudence Howard and settled on the N. W. quarter of section 6, T. 4, R. 11. Near this time, John Dollahan, a Wesleyan Methodist minister, with a family of some size, from Ohio, located permanently on the N. E. quarter of section 5, T. 4, R 11, where he planted an orchard and founded the earliest grave-yard in the township. James Bryant, a Tennesseean, about 1819 or '20, married Mrs. Anderson, whose first husband's father was one of the earliest settlers in Allison Prairie, made his home in section 5, T. 4, R. 11. William Rankin, a carpenter, who first located near Lawrenceville, moved, with his wife and three children, David, James and Susan, and settled half a mile south of Charlottesville, about 1835. In 1826, Levi and John Lee, from Ohio, the former with two children, Sobrina and Abner, settled respectively on the N. W. quarter and the S. E. quarter of section 33, T. 5, R. 11. After a residence of five years the former moved to Jasper county. Samuel Pollard, in 1825, brought from Tennessee a family of children, Edward, William, Madison, Jackson and Susan, and settled on the Dollahan place. Madison was drowned on the Embarras at the Shaker mill. The other children married and settled in the county. In this year Aaron Beck, brother-in-law of John Dollahan, came from Ohio with a family of five or six children and settled on the N. E. quarter of section 25, T. 5, R. 11, where after a number of years he died. John Helvenstein settled in the Pinkstaff neighborhood, about 1825. He came from Kentucky with a family of two sons, Washington and Andrew, and several daughters. Wilson Price, a soldier of 1812, born in North Carolina, came to Bond township from Tennessee in 1827, and with his wife and four children, W. C., James A., Harriet A., and Mary J., settled on the S. E. quarter of section 2, T. 4, R. 12, where he resided permanently. He died in Lawrenceville in 1874 at the age of about ninety-two years. The sons married and became permanent residents of the township and county. Silas Reed, with one daughter, Sarah, from Tennessee, in 1827, settled on the N. W. quarter of section 1, T. 4, R. 12. William Norris operated a cotton gin for some time from the year 1826 on the S. W. quarter of the S. W. quarter of section 4, tp. 4, range 11, to which locality he had moved it from Allison prairie. Samuel Drake, an early settler with a family, made his home on the S. W. quarter of section 28, T. 5, R. 11. In 1828 came Edith Hunt, Allen G. McNece and Thomas Cook, from Tennessee. Mrs. Hunt had five children, Nancy, Sally, Perlina, George and Pollard. Her husband was shot for desertion in the war of 1812, and Wilson Price was one of the soldiers detailed for the execution. McNece and Cook were brothers-in-law and had families. William Mullen, also from Tennessee, with a family of six or seven children, settled in the township in 1830. The Mullens, Prices, Cooks and McNeces and Hunts were related, and formed a neighborhood in section 2, T. 4, R. 12 and section 35, T. 5, R. 12. In this neighborhood settled Edward and Jeremiah Taylor, young married men from Kentucky. Among the early settlers of the township were families named Prickey, Randolph and Nay.

The first house for school purposes was built of logs near the present Pinkstaff station about 1825, and remained in use some six years. Rev. John Dollahan

was the first resident minister, and Asahel Heath the first justice of the peace. The earliest land entries are as follows: February 5, 1816, Lion Morris entered the N. E. quarter of section 8, T. 1-11; February 22, 1816, John Morris the S. E. quarter of the same section; September 30, 1816, A. Gallaher, the S. W. quarter of section 28, T. 5-11; October 31, 1818, Peter Price, the E. half of the S. E. quarter of section 33, T. 5-11; April 17, 1819, Robert A. Miller, the E. half of the N. W. quarter of section 28, township 5-11; June 10, 1819, Cornelius Vannarsdell, the southwest quarter of section 36, T. 5-11. The following is a list of supervisors with their terms of office: Robert Dollahan, 1857; Benjamin Rogers, resigned, and L. S. Highsmith for unexpired term, 1858; Benjamin Rogers, Jr., 1858, 1859; William M. Carlyle, 1861; Asahel Heath, resigned, and Robert Dollahan for unexpired term, 1862, 1863; Aaron Clark, 1864; Asahel Heath, 1865; Aaron Clark, 1866, 1867; Robert J. Ford, 1868 to 1876; H. A. Waters, resigned, and W. H. Fritchey, for unexpired term, 1877, 1878; W. H. Miles, 1879; Robert J. Ford, 1880; William H. Miles, 1881; Robert J. Ford, chairman, 1882; John Bancroft, 1883.

The oldest town is

CHARLOTTESVILLE

Situated on the Embarras river. It was laid out by Asahel Heath, March 22, 1837, on the S. W. quarter of section 28, T. 5, R. 12 W., and surveyed and platted by Samuel Dunlap, county surveyor. Twenty-five years ago it contained two dry goods and two grocery stores, a blacksmith and a wagon shop, and a grist mill, which clothed it with the evidences of life and prosperity, while at present it is a mere waste.

BIRD'S STATION

Is a thrifty and thoroughly live town on the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad, which extends north and south through the township. It was laid out on the N. W. quarter of the N. W. quarter of section 22, T. 5, R. 81, by John Bird, and on the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 29, same town and range by Felix Wampler, and surveyed and platted by J. B. Benefiel, county surveyor, and the plat was filed for record September 10, 1878. In this year Isaac W. Baldridge built the first house, a frame dwelling, at which he kept the post-office. W. H. Cochrane built a frame storehouse and sold the first goods in 1879. In 1881 Lindsay and Bristow put up a frame store and occupied it with a stock of drugs. The railroad company built a depot in 1882.

PRESENT BUSINESS.

Physician.—N. F. Lindsay.

General Merchants.—J. H. Klinger, F. M. Pinkstaff, Josephus Henry, Nuttall & Ford, Tromley & Catlett.

Drugs and Groceries.—Lindsay & Bristow.

Blacksmiths.—Charles Howard, Isaac Shields.

Shoe shop.—Perry Perrine.

Grain Dealer.—John Wampler.

Postmaster.—F. M. Pinkstaff.

Photographer.—F. Glass

About two and three-quarter miles south of Bird's on the same railroad is

PINKSTAFF STATION.

It was laid out by Owen Pinkstaff on the southwest quarter of section 8, T. 4, R. 11, and surveyed and platted by B. Benefiel, county surveyor February 23, 1877. T. J. Pinkstaff built a combined dwelling and store, and sold the first goods in 1878. He still continues in business, and is post-master. The post-office was established in 1877, and Alonzo Eaton was its first keeper.

OLEAN

Was laid out by George W. White on the S. W. quarter of section 8, T. 4, R. 11, in the spring of 1882. In that year Fernando Johnson built a combined dwelling and store and commenced selling groceries.

PARTIAL LIST OF PATRONS OF EDWARDS COUNTY.

CITY OF ALBION.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled
Bower, George	Albion	Albion	Wagon & Carriage Mfr. & Co. Treas.	Edwards Co., Ill.	1832
Mary R. Franklin	"	"	Wife of George Bower	Edwards Co., Ill.	1837
Bond, L. C.	"	"	Butcher	Edwards Co., Ill.	1839
Elizabeth F. Dawson	"	"	Wife of L. C. Bond	Daviess Co., Ky.	1858
Bassett, Alfred A.	"	"	Proprietor of Cooper Shops	Edwards Co., Ill.	1840
Jane Chism	Dec'd	Nov. 1866	First wife of Alfred A Bassett	Edwards Co., Ill.	1842
Susan Stanley	Albion	Albion	Present wife of Alfred A. Bassett	England	1852
Bower, John	"	"	Carpenter and Undertaker	Germany	1851
Susan Green	"	"	Wife of John Bower	England	1844
Baker, George	"	"	Dealer in Groceries, Produce & Queensware	England	1844
Lucy G. Wilkinson	"	"	Wife of George Baker	Edwards Co., Ill.	1854
Batson, John N	"	"	M f r and Dealer in Boots & Shoes.	England	1853
Annie Newport	"	"	Wife of John N. Batson	Licking Co., O.	1855
Colyer, Walter	"	"	Editor and Pub. Edwards Co. News.	Edwards Co., Ill.	1856
Campbell, J. M.	"	"	Attorney-at-Law	Wayne Co., Ill.	1866
Annabel Thomp-on	"	"	Wife of J. M. Campbell	Edwards Co., Ill.	1856
Churchill, Charles	"	"	General Merchant	Edwards Co., Ill.	1826
Jane Ferriman	Dec'd	March 12, 1851	First wife of Charles Churchill	Jamaica Isd., W.I.	1840
Kate Birmingham	"	Sept. 9, 1891	Late wife of Charles Churchill	Louisville, Ky.	1857
Churchill, James	Albion	Albion	General Merchant & Postmaster	Edwards Co., Ill.	1832
Mary Weaver	"	"	Wife of James Churchill	Edwards Co., Ill.	1834
Chism, Elisha	"	"	Blacksmith	Cincinnati, Ohio.	1813
Hesther Thread	Dec'd	March 1863	First wife of Elisha Chism	England	1818
Martha Wolf	"	" 1866	Late wife of Elisha Chism	White Co., Ill.	1860
Curdling, R. W	Albion	Albion	Mfr. and Dealer in Boots and Shoes	England	1857
Madeline R. Tribe	"	"	Wife of R. W. Curdling	Edwards Co., Ill.	1854
Curdling, R-bert, 3d	"	"	Father of R. W. Curdling	England	1857
Harries Curdling (nee White)	"	"	Mother of R. W. Curdling	England	1857
Dalby, Frank	"	"	General Grocer and Sheriff	Edwards Co., Ill.	1847
Ellen Weaver	"	"	Wife of Frank Dalby	Edwards Co., Ill.	1847
Dickson, H. L.	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	Philadelphia, Pa.	1829
Phebe C. Rugg (nee Doty)	Dec'd	Feb. 5, 1881	Late wife of Dr. H. L. Dickson	Orange Co., N. Y.	1852
Dalby, Harry	Albion	"	Dealer in Groceries and Tinware	Edwards Co., Ill.	1847
Mary C. Ronalds	"	"	Wife of Harry Dalby	White Co., Ill.	1863
Dalby, S. N.	"	"	Merchant Tailor; Gents' Furnishing Goods.	Leeds, England.	1835
Sarah H. Skevarington	"	"	Wife of S. N. Dalby	Edwards Co., Ill.	1842
Emmerson, Charles	"	"	County Clerk	Edwards Co., Ill.	1856
Emmerson, Morris	"	"	Editor and Publ'r Albion *Journal*	Edwards Co., Ill.	853
Ida Harris	"	"	Wife of Morris Emmerson	Edwards Co., Ill.	1854
English, L. C.	"	"	Minister M. E. Church	Atlantic Co., N. J.	1860
Susan Hardin	Dec'd	July 14, 1854	First wife of L. C. English	Washington Co., Ind.	
Emily L. Heistand	Albion	Albion	Present wife of L. C. English	Richland Co., Ill.	1860
Foster, W. F.	"	"	Attorney-at-Law	Clark Co., Ind.	1844
Lucy Y. Denny	"	"	Wife of W. F. Foster	Clark Co., Ind.	1865
Frankland, George	"	"	Wagon and Plough Manufacturer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1844
Annie Wilson	"	"	Wife of George Frankland	Edwards Co., Ill.	1849
Ferriman, J. C.	"	"	Druggist and Cigar Manufacturer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1847
Annie t. Churchill	"	"	Wife of J. C. Ferriman	Edwards Co., Ill.	1846
Harris, Lucius	"	"	General Merchant	Edwards Co., Ill.	1842
Constance K. Thompson	"	"	Wife of Lucius Harris	Edwards Co., Ill.	1847
Hall, James C. F.	"	"	Minister, Christian Church	Surrey, England	1821
Elizabeth Emmerson	Dec'd	Sept. 25, 1881	Late wife of James C. F. Hall	Edwards Co., Ill.	1857
Hough, M. T.	Albion	Albion	Pastor, Church of Christ	Scott Co., Ind.	1882
Mattie Alcorn	"	"	Wife of M. T. Hough	Hamilton Co., O.	1882
Hutchins, B.	"	"	Rector Meritus, St. John's Church.	Philadelphia, Pa.	1838
Mary H. Spangler	"	"	Wife of Rev. B. Hutchins	York Co., Pa.	1838
Hain, Francis M.	"	"	Miller	Westm'land Co., Pa	1874
Dulra Isaola	"	"	Wife of Fran is M. Hain	Lawrence Co., O.	1890
Harris Francis	"	"	General Merchant	Edwards Co., Ill.	1833
Anna M. French	"	"	Wife of Francis Harris	Edwards Co., Ill.	1840
Harris, George	"	"	General Merchant	Edwards Co., Ill.	1829
Catharine Smith	"	"	Wife of George Harris	Edwards Co., Ill.	1829

CITY OF ALBION.—CONTINUED.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled
Hodgson, Thomas H.	Albion	Albion	Proprietor of Albion Mills	Evansville, Ind	1850
Clara Gould	"	"	Wife of Thomas H. Hodgson	Mt. Carmel, Ill.	1879
Huls, Joseph C.	"	"	Tinner	Parris, Ill.	1877
Mary Porter	"	"	Wife of Joseph C. Huls	Washington Co., O.	1804
Hawkins, Edgar	"	"	Barber	Daviess Co., Ind.	1870
Martha Hawkins, (nee Sucess)	Washington, Ind.	Washington, Ind.	Mother of Edgar Hawkins	Edwards Co., Ill.	1838
Killough, Thomas J.	Albion	Albion	Prop. of Livery Stable and Farmer	Hopkins Co., Ky.	1862
Estella Caswell	"	"	Wife of Thomas J. Killough	Calaraqua Co. N.Y	1862
Low, A. C.	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	Virginia	1859
Alice Croms	Dec'd	Dec. 25, 1882	Late Wife of A. C. Low	Edwards Co., Ill.	1854
Low, H. F.	Albion	Albion	Druggist	Edwards Co., Ill.	1856
Jennie Ferriman	"	"	Wife of H. F. Low	Edwards Co., Ill.	1859
Low, L. W.	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	Addison, Wis	1856
Fannie E. Bryant	Dec'd	Apr. 2, 1858	First wife of L. W. Low	Erie Co., Ohio.	1856
Mary A Smith	Albion	Albion	Present wife of L. W. Low	Edwards Co., Ill.	1832
Michels, George	"	"	Grain Dealer	Gallatin Co., Ill	1818
Margaret Spencer	"	"	Wife of George Michels	England	
McClurkin, John C.	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	Union Co., Ind.	1871
Helen Churchill	"	"	Wife of Dr. J. C. McClurkin	Edwards Co., Ill.	1842
Payne, Samuel R.	"	"	Barber	Lawrence Co., Ill.	1876
Alice Wells	"	"	Wife of Samuel R. Payne	Wabash Co., Ill	1876
Stewart, Charles S.	"	Albion	General Merchant	Edwards Co., Ill.	1836
Arabell A. Weed	"	"	Wife of Charles S Stewart	White Co., Ill.	1865
Steel, Charle A.	"	"	Prop. of Anchor Mills	Clarksburg, W.Va	1880
Virginia C. Fittro	"	"	Wife of Charles A. Steel	HarrisonCo.W.Va	1880
Stewart, Alexander	"	"	Retired Merchant	Perthshire Scotl	1827
Sarah Miller	Dec'd	Ap. 20, 1883	First wife of Alexander Stewart	Henderson Co. Ky	1827
Emma A. Senseman	Albion	Albion	Present wife of Alexander Stewart	Salem, N.C.	1854
Strawn, H. J.	"	"	Attorney-at-Law	Fayette Co., Pa.	1872
Cassa M. Morris	"	"	Wife of H. J. Strawn	Posey Co., Ind.	1872
Sentance, John	"	"	Prop. of Livery Stable	England.	1850
Jane Lane	Dec'd	May 3, 1856	First wife of John Sentance	England.	1850
Ann Bloor	Albion	Albion	Present wife of John Sentance	Preston, N. J.	1836
Smith, John	"	"	Dir. in Lanuber & Agr'l Implements	Edwards Co., Ill.	1825
Mary Brown	Dec'd	Jan. 16, 1862	First wife of John Smith	Norristown, Pa.	1839
Susan Brown	Albion	Albion	Present wife of John Smith	Norristown Co. Pa.	1839
Smith, H. B.	"	"	Wagon Maker	Edwards Co., Ill.	1851
Fannis A. Low	"	"	Wife of H. B. Smith	Illinois	1860
Thomas Smith	Bridgeport	Bridgeport	Father of H. B. Smith	England.	1850
Sarah Smith (nee Brown)	"	"	Mother of H. B. Smith	England.	1850
Self, Isaac B.	Albion	Albion	Minister Cumberland Presbyt'n Ch.	Green Co., Tenn.	1881
Lucy Holmee (nee Hunter)	"	"	Wife of Isaac B. Self	Caldwell Co., Ky.	1881
Tribe, W. B.	"	Albion	Circuit Clerk	Edwards Co., Ill.	1829
Jane A. Spangler	"	"	Wife of W. B. Tribe	York Co., Pa.	1843
Thompson, F. B.	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	London, Eng.	1829
Mary J. Parks	Dec'd	March, 1841	First wife of F. B. Thompson	Rochester, N.Y.	1830
Jane Bowman	Albion	Albion	Pres nt wife of F. B. Thompson	Edwards Co., Ill.	1823
Thrall, R. T.	"	"	Prop. of Albion Marble Works	Licking Co., Ohio.	1835
Margaret Rice	Dec'd	Oct. 29, 1873	Late wife of R. T. Thrall	Ipswhich Co., Va	1830
White, Joseph	Albion	Albion	Justice of the Peace	Dorsetshire, Eng.	1850
Mary F. Rice	"	"	Wife of Joseph White	Dorsetshire, Eng.	1850
Woods, Lee	"	"	Gen. Abstract Office	Edwards Co., Ill.	1838
Anna M. Soper	"	"	Wife of Lee Woods	Posey Co., Ind.	1871
Woods, Elias	"	"	Proprietor of Woods' House	Edwards Co., Ill.	1848
Laura H. Skevington	"	"	Wife of Elias Woods	Edwards Co., Ill.	1854
Woods, John	"	"	Merchant	Surrey Co., Eng.	1819
Elizabeth Penfold	"	"	Wife of John Woods	London, Ky.	1819
Wallar, H. H.	"	"	Marble Cutter	Meigga Co., Ohio.	1865
Mary Bollen	"	"	Wife of H. H. Wallar	Knox Co., Ind	1868
Weaver, George	"	"	Dealer in Stoves and Tin Ware	Edwards Co., Ill.	1841
Agnes Dalby	"	"	Wife of George Weaver	Edwards Co., Ill.	1840

TOWNSHIP 2 SOUTH, RANGE 10 EAST.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled.
Bunting, Emanuel	Albion	Sec. 7	Farmer	Buckinghams're, Eng.	1830
Pearse Powell	Dec'd Aug. 16,	1861	First wife of Emanuel Bunting	Mass.	1835
Martha Hoover (nee Elsoe)	Albion	Sec. 7	Present wife of Emanuel Bunting	Henry Co., Ky.	1840
Baxter, Charles	"	Sec. 28	Farmer	Slingbeg, Eng.	1863
Sarah Glover	"	Sec. 26	Wife of Charles Baxter	Delaware Co., Pa.	1837
Bear, James W.	"	Sec. 26	Farmer	Monroe Co., O.	1879
Martha Hallam (nee Day)	"	Sec. 26	Wife of James W. Bear	Wheeling, Va.	1872
Bassett, Thomas R.	"	Sec. 12	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1852
Ida M. Wiers	"	Sec. 12	Wife of Thomas R. Bassett	Wabash Co., Ill.	1878
Chalcraft, James	"	Sec. 17	Farmer	Surrey Co., Eng.	1850
Harriet Smith	"	Sec. 17	Wife of James Chalcraft	Surrey Co., Eng.	
Edwards, Caleb	"	Sec. 24	Elder in Church of Christ	England	1846
Mary H. Orange	"	Sec. 24	Wife of Caleb Edwards	Cincinnati, Ohio.	1832
Elliott, Charles	"	Sec. 33	Farmer	Sussex Co., Eng.	1846
Sarah Elliott	"	Sec. 33	Wife of Charles Elliott	Sussex Co., Eng.	1847
Ellen, Joseph	"	Sec. 3	Farmer	Surrey Co., Eng.	1845
Mary E. Gillard	Dec'd Feb. 21,	1852	First wife of Joseph Ellen	Edwards Co., Ill.	1824
Hannah D. Walker (nee Hardy)	" April	29, 1863	Second wife of Joseph Ellen	Pottsville, Pa.	1836
Harriet Hill (nee Smith)	Albion	Sec. 3	Present wife of Joseph Ellen	Switz'd Co., Ind.	1863
Emmerson, E. W.	"	Sec. 4	Farmer and Breeder of Short Horns	Edwards Co., Ill.	1830
Emily Woods	"	Sec. 4	Wife of E. W. Emmerson	Edwards Co., Ill.	1834
Frankland, Thomas	"	Sec. 26	Farmer	Chester Co., Pa.	1829
Ann Loten	Dec'd	Sept. 19, 1879	First wife of Thomas Frankland	Yorkshire, Eng.	1851
Julia B. Vallette	Albion	Sec. 26	Present wife of Thomas Frankland	Hamilton Co., O.	1857
Green, Joseph	Graysville	Sec. 36	Farmer	Lincoln're, Eng.	1853
Martha J. Punk	"	Sec. 36	Wife of Joseph Green	Edwards Co., Ill.	1839
Gillard, James	Albion	Sec. 9	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1837
Gillard, George	"	Sec. 9	Father of James Gillard	Edwards Co., Ill.	1863
Sarah Gillard	"	Sec. 9	Mother of James Gillard	Edwards Co., Ill.	1834
Glaubenskiey, Henry G. F.	"	Sec. 26	Farmer	East Prussia	1850
Sarah A. Hallam	"	Sec. 26	Wife of Henry G. F. Glaubenskiey	Derbyshire, Eng.	1837
Glover, George	"	Sec. 32	Farmer and Carpenter	Edwards Co., Ill.	1857
Garman, Mary	"	Sec. 32	Wife of George Glover	Edwards Co., Ill.	1849
Green, Jacques	"	Sec. 5	Farmer	Surrey Co., Eng.	1840
Harriet Emmerson	"	Sec. 5	Wife of George Green	Edwards Co., Ill.	1837
Gill, Edwin	"	Sec. 9	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1837
Emily A. Chalcraft	"	Sec. 9	Wife of Edwin Gill	Posey Co., Ind.	1847
Gill, Henry	"	Sec. 3	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1859
Grace Baker	"	Sec. 3	Wife of Henry Gill	Kent Co., Eng.	1854
Harris, Morris	"	Sec. 18	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1842
Katie Phillips	"	Sec. 18	Wife of Morris Harris	Will Co., Ill.	1857
Hunt, James T.	Ellry	Sec. 18	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1838
Nancy J. Travers	"	Sec. 18	Wife of James T. Hunt	Posey Co., Ind.	1862
Hallam, John	Albion	Sec. 26	Farmer	Derbyshire, Eng.	1837
Bertha Roosevelt	Dec'd Oct	29, 1874	First wife of John Hallam	Edwards Co., Ill.	1851
Sarah Vallette	Albion	Sec. 26	Present wife of John Hallam	Hamilton Co., O.	1857
Lloyd, William	Ellry	Sec. 7	Farmer	Trenton, N. J.	1846
Marina Powell	Dec'd		First wife of William Lines	Mass.	1835
Mary Bleakley	Ellry	Sec. 7	Present wife of William Lines	Co. Tyrone, Ir'ld.	1855
Mitchell, Thomas B.	Albion	Sec. 30	Farmer	Vinton Co., Ohio.	1857
Henrietta McKibben	"	Sec. 30	Wife of Thomas B. Mitchell	Edwards Co., Ill.	1857
Mann, Ferdinand	Ellry	Sec. 7	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1843
Malinda Ellry	"	Sec. 7	Wife of Ferdinand Mann	White Co., Ill.	1852
Pierce, Charles A.	Albion	Sec. 30	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1857
Elizabeth Shepherd	"	Sec. 30	Wife of Charles A. Pierce	Edwards Co., Ill.	1843
Bamsey, Robert	Ellry	Ellry	Merchant and Grain Dealer	Co. Fermanagh, Ir'ld.	1861
E. S. Woods	"	Ellry	Merchant and Grain Dealer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1848
Shepherd, Joseph	Albion	Sec. 8	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1849
Emily H. Mann	"	Sec. 8	Wife of Joseph Shepherd	Edwards Co., Ill.	1848
Shepherd, Frank	"	Sec. 10	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1850
Carrie Patter	"	Sec. 10	Wife of Frank Shepherd	Edwards Co., Ill.	1850
Smith, Frank	"	Sec. 20	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1846
Mary A. Pote	"	Sec. 20	Wife of Frank Smith	Posey Co., Ind.	1846
Saxe, George	"	Sec. 34	Farmer	Sussex Co., Eng.	1856
Sarah Garman	"	Sec. 34	Wife of George Saxe	Sussex Co., Eng.	1856
Saxe, Joseph	"	Sec. 27	Farmer	Surrey Co., Eng.	1850
Hannah Baxter	"	Sec. 27	Wife of Joseph Saxe	Edwards Co., Ill.	1849
Saxe, George R.	"	Sec. 16	Farmer	Surrey Co., Eng.	1856
Mary E. Baxter	"	Sec. 16	Wife of George R. Saxe	Edwards Co., Ill.	1853
Tribe, R. M.	"	Sec. 15	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1846
Mary E. Tribe	"	Sec. 15	Wife of R. M. Tribe	Richland Co., Ill.	1871
Vallette, Wm. P.	"	Sec. 26	Farmer	Hamilton Co., O.	1857
Laria Williams	"	Sec. 26	Wife of Wm. P. Vallette	Dearborn Co., Ind.	1857

TOWNSHIP 2 SOUTH, RANGE 10 EAST—CONTINUED.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled.
Wiles, Thomas	Albion	Sec. 19	Farmer	England	1863
Maria Mann	"	Sec. 19	Wife of Thomas Wiles	Edwards Co., Ill.	1853
Woods, John T.	Ellry	Sec. 7	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1842
Ann C. Willis	"	Sec. 7	Wife of John T. Woods	Wayne Co., Ill.	1845
Woods, C. F.	"	Sec. 18	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1851
Sarah E. Lord	"	Sec. 18	Wife of C. F. Woods	Scioto Co., Ohio	1872
Woods, Henry W.	"	Sec. 18	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1851
Eliza Lord	"	Sec. 18	Wife of Henry W. Woods	Scioto Co., Ohio	1874
Watters, Joseph	Albion	Sec. 13	Farmer	Warwickshire, Engld.	1851
Jane Herbert	"	Sec. 13	Wife of Joseph Waters	Warwickshire, Engld.	1854
Willis, Robert B.	"	Sec. 8	Farmer	Hopkins Co., Ky.	1857
Mary A. Cooper	"	Sec. 8	Wife of Robert B. Willis	Edwards Co., Ill.	1820

TOWNSHIP 1 SOUTH, RANGE 10 EAST.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled.
Applegath, Frederic	Albion	Sec. 36	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1843
Elizabeth May	Dec'd Aug. 18,	1874	First wife of Frederic Applegath	Edwards Co., Ill.	1844
Jessie May	Albion	Sec. 36	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1843
Read, Daniel	"	Sec. 5	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1825
Martha Grounds	Dec'd Aug. 16,	1859	First wife of Daniel Bond	Kentucky	
Lopp Rachel	Albion	Sec. 5	Present wife of Daniel Bond	Edwards Co., Ill.	1835
Barnhart, Aden	Samsville	Sec. 5	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1852
Mary E. Bond	"	Sec. 5	Wife of Adan Barnhart	Edwards Co., Ill.	1858
Barnhart, Geo. M.	Dec'd Feb'ry,	1880	Father of Adan Barnhart	Germany	1851
Dolly Barnhart	Samsville	Sec. 8	Mother of Adan Barnhart	Germany	1851
Bunting, Amos	Albion	Sec. 21	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1841
Emma Summers	Dec'd May 13,	1865	First wife of Amos Bunting	England	1855
Martha A. Bennett	Dec'd March	26, 1874	Second wife of Amos Bunting	Edwards Co., Ill.	1847
Lucy E. Newport	Albion	Sec. 21	Present wife of Amos Bunting	Licking Co., Ohio	1852
Bunting, George	"	Sec. 21	Farmer and Stock Raiser	England	1830
Willis Elizabeth	Dec'd Dec. 7,	1853	First wife of George Bunting	Madison Co., Ky.	1838
Eliza Colyer	Albion	Sec. 21	Present wife of George Bunting	Edwards Co., Ill.	1849
Booth, Benjamin	"	Sec. 30	Farmer and Teacher	Yorkshire, Eng.	1855
Mary E. Simms	Dec'd July 21,	1881	Late wife of Benjamin Booth	Wayne Co., Ill.	1864
Crome, James	Albion	Sec. 25	Farmer	Norfolk	1851
Elizabeth Green	Dec'd in Eng-	land, Mar. '49	First wife of James Crome	England	
Mary Beagley	Albion	Sec. 25	Present wife of James Crome	Surrey, England	1849
Smith, Morris	"	Sec. 14	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Edwards Co., Ill.	1850
Etta Peters	"	Sec. 14	Wife of Morris Colyer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1855
Clark, Bracy	"	Sec. 20	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1850
Mary A. Jones	"	Sec. 20	Wife of Bracy Clark	Edwards Co., Ill.	1857
Dawes, Josiah	Albion	Sec. 35	Farmer	Kent, Eng.	1852
Mary Wilson	"	Sec. 35	Wife of Josiah Dawes	Edwards Co., Ill.	1843
Emerson, Hugh L.	"	Sec. 32	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1857
Salina Bunting	"	Sec. 32	Wife of Hugh L. Emmerson	Edwards Co., Ill.	1844
Gill, Thomas	"	Sec. 13	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1826
Elsa Richard	Dec'd Oct.	1874	First wife of Thomas Gill	Edwards Co., Ill.	1827
Hannah M. Stanhope	Albion	Sec. 15	Present wife of Thomas Gill	Edwards Co., Ill.	1858
Hocking, Thomas	"	Sec. 14	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1833
Cynthia A. Porter	"	Sec. 14	Wife of Thomas Hocking	Washington Co., O.	1854
Harris, Levinus	"	Sec. 35	Co. School Superintendent	Edwards Co., Ill.	1837
Elizabeth Michels	"	Sec. 35	Wife of Levinus Harris	Edwards Co., Ill.	1841
Longbones, Thomas	"	Sec. 22	Farmer	England	1856
Haney Colyer	"	Sec. 22	Wife of Thomas Longbones	Edwards Co., Ill.	1828
Michels, James	"	Sec. 27	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1820
Elizabeth Spencer	"	Sec. 27	Wife of James Michels	Lincolnshire, Engld.	1837
Medler (nee Dollop), Mary J.	"	Sec. 26	Farming	Madison Co., N.Y.	1860
Medler, R. P.	Dec'd March	18, 1881	Late husband of Mary J. Medler	England	1860
Medler, Wm. H.	Albion	Sec. 34	Farmer	England	1851
Mary A. Rawlins	Dec'd	Sept. 29, 1866	First wife of Wm. H. Medler	England	1852
Martha A. Litchen	Albion	Sec. 34	Present wife of Wm. H. Medler	Edwards Co., Ill.	1862
Rude, Lee	"	Sec. 28	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Upsher Co., Va.	1856
Rebecca Wood	"	Sec. 28	Wife of Lee Rude	Edwards Co., Ill.	1840
Smith, James McL.	"	Sec. 4	Farmer	Hardin Co., Ohio	1861
Martha E. Risu	"	Sec. 4	Wife of James McL. Smith	Brook Co., W. Va.	1861
Smith, Isaac, Jr.	"	Sec. 24	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1841
Mary A. Reid	"	Sec. 24	Wife of Isaac Smith, Jr.	Edwards Co., Ill.	1847

TOWNSHIP 1 SOUTH, RANGE 10 EAST—CONTINUED.

Smith, Isaac, Sr.	Albion	Sec. 13	Farmer	England	1830
Sarah rtone	"	Sec. 13	Wife of Isaac Smith, Sr.	England	1841
Smith, William	"	Sec. 25	Farmer	Surrey Co., Eng.	1834
Harriet Nash	"	Sec. 25	Wife of William Smith	Surrey Co., Eng.	1837
Tribe, George	"	Sec. 36	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1817
Ellen Crome	"	Sec. 36	Wife of George Tribe	England	1817
Thread, J. F.	"	Sec. 14	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1831
Elizabeth West	"	Sec. 14	Wife of J. F. Thread	Edwards Co., Ill.	1837
Utley, Elias J. (see Wheeler)	"	Sec. 36	Farming	Gibson Co., Ind.	1815
Utley, M. W.	Dec'd May 17,	1872	Late Husband of Elisa J. Utley	Green Brier Co., Va.	1843

TOWNSHIP 2 SOUTH, RANGE 14 WEST.

Beloat, Cornelius	Browns	Browns	Proprietor of Tile Factory	Gibson Co., Ind.	1882
Elizabeth Boren	Dec'd July 31,	1881	Late wife of Cornelius Beloat	Gibson Co., Ind.	1835
Fewkes, Albert	Albion	Sec. 6	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1851
Mary A. Smith	Albion	Sec. 6	Wife of Albert Fewkes	Edwards Co., Ill.	1854
Hartley, Christopher	Albion	Sec. 6	Farmer	Yorkshire, Eng.	1844
Martha Field	Dec'd Aug. 13,	1862	First wife of Christopher Hartley	Edwards Co., Ill.	1836
Margaret Dempsey	Albion	Sec. 6	Present wife of C. Hartley	England	1858
Henderson, John	Browns	Sec. 4	Farmer	Co., Tyrone, Irld.	1855
Emma Johnson	Browns	Sec. 4	Wife of John Henderson	Edwards Co., Ill.	1845
Harris, J. H.	Browns	Browns	Physician and Surgeon	Posey Co., Ind.	1872
Hunter, David P.	Grayville	Sec. 29	Farmer	Logan Co., Ky.	1827
Playter, Johns	Grayville	Sec. 29	Wife of David P. Hunter	Cornwall, Eng.	1832
Johnson, F. W.	Browns	Browns	Farmer and Brick Mason	Onondaga Co., N. Y.	1820
Mary Ann Skeavington	Browns	Browns	Wife of F. W. Johnson	Edwards Co., Ill.	1820
Judge, Robert	Grayville	Sec. 30	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1857
Mary L. Markley	Grayville	Sec. 30	Wife of Robert Judge	Lancaster Co., Pa.	1870
Jacobs, Edward D.	Grayville	Sec. 31	Farmer	Kent Co., Eng.	1837
Francis Gillard	Dec'd July 10,	1844	Late wife of Edward D. Jacobs	England	1819
Jacobs, John D.	Grayville	Sec. 31	Son of E. D. & T. J.	Edwards Co., Ill.	1840
Sarah J. Walker	Grayville	Sec. 31	Wife of John D. Jacobs	Yorkshire, Eng.	1847
Marriott Kelsey	Browns	Browns	General Merchant and Post Master	Edwards Co., Ill.	1855
Mode, Jacob	Grayville	Sec. 29	Farmer & Pastor Evangelical Ass.	Bavaria, Ger.	1871
Mary Kolb	Grayville	Sec. 29	Wife of Jacob Mode	Hamilton Co., O.	1871
Marriott, John	Browns	Sec. 9	Farmer	England	1840
Nancy Crockel	Browns	Sec. 9	Wife of John Marriott	England	1840
Marriott, Thomas	Browns	Sec. 16	Farmer	England	1840
Mary Crackel	"	Sec. 16	Wife of Thomas Marriott	Edwards Co., Ill.	1836
Marriott, Albert	"	Sec. 16	Son of Thomas and Mary Marriott	Edwards Co., Ill.	1864
Marriott, Arthur	"	Sec. 16	Son of Thomas and Mary Marriott	Edwards Co., Ill.	1866
Owens, Lott W.	"	Sec. 9	Farmer	Fleming Co., Ky.	1879
Rosann Wood	"	Sec. 9	Wife of Lot W. Owens	Edwards Co., Ill.	1853
Sheavington, Joseph	Albion	Sec. 7	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1829
Eliza C. Walker	"	Sec. 7	Wife of Joseph Sheavington	Edwards Co., Ill.	1831
Schwartz, Charles A.	Browns	Browns	General Blacksmith	Wapella Co., Ioa.	1880
Maria Atteberry	"		Wife of Charles A. Schwartz	White Co., Ill.	1880
Siegert, Ernst	Grayville	Sec. 28	Farmer	Saxony, Ger.	1856
Frances Kuykendall	"	Sec. 28	Wife of Ernst Siegert	Indiana	1862
Smith, James A.	"	Sec. 33	Farmer	White Co., Ill.	1852
Margaret Williams	"	Sec. 33	Wife of James A. Smith	White Co., Ill.	1862
Schrader, Frederick A.	"	Sec. 27	Farmer	Saxony, Ger.	1855
Louisa Negley	"	Sec. 27	Wife of Frederick A. Schrader	Harrison Co., O.	1848
Tinney, Wm. Wesley	"	Sec. 33	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1854
Eliza A. Cole	"	Sec. 33	Wife of Wm. Wesley Tinney	Edwards Co., Ill.	1858
Westfall, Milton	Browns	Browns	Proprietor St. Charles Hotel	Gibson Co., Ind.	1849
Elizabeth Knowles	"		Wife of Milton Westfall	Gibson Co., Ind.	1881
Wood, Thomas	Albion	Sec. 19	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1834
Mary Fewkes	"	Sec. 18	Wife of Thomas Wood	Edwards Co., Ill.	1841
Wood, Joseph A	"	Sec. 18	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1850
Julia M. Metcalf	"	Sec. 18	Wife of Joseph A. Wood	Edwards Co., Ill.	1860
Walker, John	"	Sec. 6	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1824
Permelia Skeavington	"	Sec. 6	Wife of John Walker	Edwards Co., Ill.	1827
Wood, Henry	Grayville	Sec. 18	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1844
Eleanor Oxman	"	Sec. 18	Wife of Henry Wood	Edwards Co., Ill.	1846
Walker, George	"	Sec. 27	Farmer	England	1851
Margrey, Fortney	"	Sec. 27	Wife of George Walker	Edwards Co., Ill.	1837
Walker, Sarah (see Freeman)	"	Sec. 27	Retired	England	1851
James Walker	Dec'd Nov.	18, 1881	Late husband of Sarah Walker	England	1851
Zschocke, Carl G.	Grayville	Sec. 33	Farmer	Saxony, Ger.	1855
Elizabeth Cowling	"	Sec. 34	Wife of Carl G. Zschocke	Edwards Co., Ill.	1833

TOWNSHIP 2 SOUTH, RANGE 11 EAST.

Green, James	Albion	Sec. 19	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1833
Elizabeth Curtis	"	Sec. 19	Wife of James Green	Edwards Co., Ill.	1836
Over, James H	"	Sec. 6	Farmer	Surrey Co., Eng.	1850
Sarah E. Kelsey	"	Sec. 6	Wife of James H. Over	Warren Co., Ky.	1852
Oxman, Clifton	Grayville	Sec. 31	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1857
Katie O'Bryan	"	Sec. 31	Wife of Clifton Oxman	Wabash Co., Ind.	1862
Wick, Adam	"	Sec. 30	Farmer	Baden, Germany.	1837
Sebina Wick (nee Cooper)	"	Sec. 30	Wife of Adam Wick	New York	1833

TOWNSHIP 3 SOUTH, RANGE 11 EAST.

Coad, Thomas	Grayville	Sec. 7	Farmer	Cornwall, Eng.	1821
Margaret Rotramel	Dec'd July 7,	1872	Late wife of Thomas Coad	Logan Co., Ky.	1820
Johnson, (nee Kellett) Ellen	Grayville	Sec. 18	Retired Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1838
Johnson, Job T.	Dec'd Jan. 10,	1866	Late Husband of Ellen Johnson	Edwards Co., Ill.	1836
Johnson, George	Grayville	Sec. 6	Farmer	Sussex Co., Eng.	1850
Rhoda Ann Gumbrell	"	Sec. 6	Wife of George Johnson	Ohio	1846
Kellett, John A	"	Sec. 7	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1841
Virginia McLaughlin	"	Sec. 7	Wife of John A. Kellett	Posey Co., Ind.	1869
Woodham, Compton	"	Sec. 6	Farmer	Wayne Co., Ill	1837
Ann Potter	"	Sec. 6	Wife of Compton Woodham	Edwards Co., Ill.	1842

TOWNSHIP 3 SOUTH, RANGE 14 WEST.

Coles, William S	Grayville	Sec. 5	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1837
Mary J. Cowling	"	Sec. 5	Wife of William S. Coles	Edwards Co., Ill.	1836
Cowling, Charles	"	Sec. 8	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1836
Mary A. Johnson	"	Sec. 8	Wife of Charles Cowling	Sussex Co., Eng.	1841
Coles, Joseph G	"	Sec. 8	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1843
Julia Compton	"	Sec. 8	Wife of Joseph G. Coles	Wabash Co., Ill	1861
Coles, Henry C	"	Sec. 18	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1850
Rebecca A. Hoskins	"		Wife of Henry S. Cole	White Co., Ill.	1853
Etheridge, John	"	Sec. 18	Farmer	England	1851
Nancy C. Price	Dec'd May 25,	1873	Late wife of John Etheridge	Posey Co., Ind.	1867
Thrash, Thomas J	Grayville	Sec. 17	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1839
Mary Lindy	"	Sec. 17	Wife of Thomas J. Thrash	Wabash Co., Ill	1865

TOWNSHIP 1 NORTH, RANGE 10 EAST.

Brown, James	Samsville	Sec. 23	Farmer	Delaware Co., Pa.	1847
Bennett, William	"	Sec. 29	Farmer	Wabash Co., Ill	1868
Elizabeth Bernhart	Died Dec. 27,	1881	First wife of William Bennett	Edwards Co., Ill.	1857
Margaret Bernhart	Samsville	Sec. 29	Present wife of William Bennett	Edwards Co., Ill.	1862
Bernhart, George	"	Sec. 29	Farmer	Wabash Co., Ill.	1852
Annie M. Lambert	"	Sec. 29	Wife of George Bernhart	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1854
Byford, Henry C.	Maple Grove	Sec. 6	Farmer and Carpenter	Rutherford Co., Tenn.	1841
Nancy J. Greathouse	"	Sec. 6	Wife of Henry C. Byford	Edwards Co., Ill.	1833
Blood, J. H.	Parkersburg	Sec. 8	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1856
Permelia A. Holtzhonsen	"	Sec. 8	Wife of J. H. Blood	Wayne Co., Ill.	1874
Blood, James A	"	Sec. 8	Farming	England	1842
Blood, John M.	Died April 30,	1876	Late husband of Sarah A. Blood	Vermont	1841
Byford, Wm. A.	Samsville	Sec. 36	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1850
Martha A. Pearson	"	Sec. 36	Wife of Wm. A. Byford	Cannon Co., Tenn	1863
Buxton, William E.	Samsville		Physician and Surgeon	Scott Co., Ind.	1868
Alice C. Peters	"		Wife of William E. Burton	Edwards Co., Ill.	1860
Eliz. B. Buxton (nee Crawford)	"		Mother of William E. Burton	Scott Co., Ind.	1868
Curtis, John	Albion	Sec. 33	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1826
Mahala Mounts	"	Sec. 33	Wife of John Curtis	Edwards Co., Ill.	1830
Curtis, Franklin	Samsville	Sec. 35	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1857
Mary Goodrich	"	Sec. 35	Wife of Franklin Curtis	Edwards Co., Ill.	1860
Curtis, Thomas	Albion	Sec. 33	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1836
Susan M. Glick	"	Sec. 33	Wife of Thomas Curtis	Lehigh Co., Pa.	1857
Delashmit, Nelia B.	Samsville	Sec. 29	Farming	Edwards Co., Ill.	1867
Fildes, William	"	Sec. 23	Farmer	Lakeshire, Eng.	1838
Ann Ill	"	Sec. 23	Wife of William Fildes	Derbyshire, Eng.	1837
Fildes, William E.	"	Sec. 26	Farmer and Carpenter	Delaware Co., Pa.	1870
Sarah Slandring	"	Sec. 26	Wife of William E. Fildes	Delaware Co., Pa.	1837
Fuller, Isaac J.	West Salem	Sec. 14	Farmer	Wabash Co., Ill.	1868
Eliza L. Greathouse	"	Sec. 14	Wife of Isaac J. Fuller	Edwards Co., Ill.	1844
Rebecca J. Fuller (nee Moore)	"	Sec. 14	Mother of Isaac J. Fuller	Orange Co., Ind.	1866
Frost, James P.	Maple Grove	Sec. 9	Farmer	Allen Co., Ky.	1860
Julia Shelby	"	Sec. 9	Wife of James P. Frost	Edwards Co., Ill.	1841
Greathouse, Francis	West Salem	Sec. 13	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1831
Eunice Wright	Died Sept. 9,	1871	First wife of Francis Greathouse	Pennsylvania	
Sarah J. Shilling	West Salem	Sec. 13	Present wife of Francis Greathouse	Edwards Co., Ill.	1854

TOWNSHIP 1 NORTH, RANGE 10 EAST—CONTINUED.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled.
Gawthorpe, Thomas	West Salem	Sec. 34	Farmer	Yorkshire, Eng.	1843
Harriet A. Humphreys	"	Sec. 34	Wife of Thomas Gawthorpe	Gibson Co., Ind.	1852
Guyot, Herman	Samsville	Sec. 32	Farmer	Wabash Co., Ill.	1838
Mary Galloway	Died Sept. 5,	1880	First wife of Herman Guyot	Daviess Co., Ky.	1855
Lora S. Thompson	Samsville	Sec. 32	Present wife of Herman Guyot	Lawrence Co. Ill.	1859
Gawthorpe, Wm. D.	"	Sec. 28	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1859
Mary Bond	"	Sec. 28	Wife of Wm. D. Gawthorpe	Edwards Co., Ill.	1860
Garrett Sylvester	West Salem	Sec. 15	Farmer	Spencer Co., Ind.	1872
Barbara E. Chodfeiter	" "	Sec. 15	Wife of Sylvester Garrett	Edwards Co., Ill.	1857
Mading, De Kalb	Maple Grove.	Sec. 2	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1840
Lydia George	" "	Sec. 2	Wife of De Kalb Mading	Lawrence Co., Ill.	1860
Marshall, Robert A.	" "	Sec. 2	Farmer and Stock Dealer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1841
Mary A. Walser	Samsville	Sec. 2	Wife of Robert A. Marshall	Edwards Co., Ill.	1842
Peters, F. H.	Samsville	Sec. 26	Farmer	Holstein, Ger.	1840
Mary Dolby	"	Sec. 26	Wife of F. H. Peters	Yorkshire, Eng.	1837
Roby, James R.	"	Sec. 25	Farmer	Daviess Co., Ky.	1854
Pricila Crawford	Died June 24,	1871	First wife of James R. Roby	Daviess Co., Ky.	1855
Elisabeth Crawford	Samsville	Sec. 25	Present wife of James R. Roby	Nelson Co., Ky.	1856
Taylor, George	"	Sec. 26	Farmer	England	1843
Mary Burgess	"	Sec. 26	Wife of George Taylor	Jefferson Co., Ky.	1870
Voight, F. A.	Maple Grove.	Sec. 10	Farmer	Prussia	1849
Eliza Ibbotson	" "	Sec. 10	Wife of F. A. Voight	Delaware Co., Pa.	1853
Warmoth, Charles	West Salem	Sec. 14	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1836
Martha A. Bell	"	Sec. 14	Wife of Charles Warmoth	Edwards Co., Ill.	1846

TOWNSHIP 2 NORTH, RANGE 10 EAST.

Blackledge, William	Parkersburg	Sec. 36	Farmer	Washington Co., Pa	1878
Jane Devoux	"	Sec. 36	Wife of William Blackledge	Stark Co., Ohio	1878
Wyatt, Avalina	"	Sec. 32	Farming	Wabash Co., Ill.	1852
B. S. Wyatt	Died May 31,	1880	Late husband of Avalina Wyatt	Braxton Co., Va.	1853

TOWNSHIPS 1 AND 2 NORTH, RANGES 14 WEST AND 11 EAST.

Archibald, Hugh	West Salem	(T. 2 11) S. 31	Farmer	Scotland	1865
Hermine Winters	"	Sec. 31	Wife of Archibald Hugh	Prussia	1865
Altner, E. G.	"	West Salem	Cooper and Plasterer	Germany	1854
Caroline Veihman	Died Apr. 20,	1876	First wife of E. G. Altner	Wabash Co., Ill.	1843
Magdelina Howard	Died Oct. 18,	1881	Late wife of E. G. Altner	Germany	
Busefink, H. W.	West Salem	West Salem	Furniture Dealer	Prussia	1854
Margaretta Stahley	"	"	Wife of H. W. Busefink	Switzerland	1843
Cortrecht Gainfield	Bone Gap	Sec. 33	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1852
Mary Rugz	"	Sec. 33	Wife of Gainfield Cortrecht	Wabash Co., Ill.	1876
Dwyer Hyland	West Salem	West Salem	Marble Dealer	Hartford, Conn.	1866
Foster Blashel	"	Sec. 18	Farmer and Grain Dealer	Clark Co., Ind.	1843
Emeline C. Houser	"	Sec. 18	Wife of Blashel Foster	Bartholomew Co., Ind.	1849
Greathouse, Enoch	"	(11-E) Sec. 18	Farmer	Warren Co., Ky.	1821
Lois Wright	Dec'd Jan'ry	1858	First wife of Enoch Greathouse	England	1840
Rachel Waiser (nee Whittaker)	West Salem	Sec. 18	Present wife of Enoch Greathouse	Edwards Co., Ill.	1843
Gould, Judson	Bone Gap	Sec. 33	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1841
Katie Sims	"	Sec. 33	Wife of Judson Gould	West Virginia	1865
Gould, Philander	"	Sec. 32	Retired Farmer	West Virginia	1835
Sarah Knowlton	Dec'd Jan. 10,	1876	First wife of Philander Gould	Amherst, Mass.	1829
Martha J. Corbrecht	Bone Gap	Sec. 32	Present wife of Philander Gould	Edwards Co., Ill.	1852
Gould, Ansel A.	"	Sec. 32	Retired	Upsher Co., W.Va.	1836
Chloe Knolton	"	Sec. 32	Wife of Ansel A. Gould	Upsher Co., W.Va.	1830
Gamper, Edwin	West Salem	Sec. 8	Farmer	Wabash Co., Ill.	1862
Joachim Gamper	"	Sec. 9	Father of Edwin Gamper	Switzerland	1847
Rachel Voigt	"	Sec. 9	Mother of Edwin Gamper	Saxony	1849
Huffman, Andrew	West Salem	Sec. 30	Farmer	Braxton Co. W.Va	1830
Mary Ground	"	Sec. 30	Wife of Andrew Huffman	Warren Co., Ky.	1835
Hallbeck, P. O.	"	West Salem	Grocer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1851
Mary E. Chaffelter	"	"	Wife of P. O. Hallbeck	Edwards Co., Ill.	1852
Kaercher, George	"	"	Proprietor Saw Mill	Edwards Co., Ill.	1849
Caroline Crooks	Dec'd August	1871	First wife of George Kaercher	Edwards Co., Ill.	
Anna A. Luther	West Salem	West Salem	Present wife of George Kaercher	Edwards Co., Ill.	1853
Liebecke Frederick	"	Sec. 29	Farmer	Letzlingen, Prus.	1852
Charlotte Brose	"	Sec. 29	Wife of Frederick Liebecke	Hanover, Ger.	1859

TOWNSHIPS 1 & 2 NORTH, RANGE 14 WEST & 11 EAST—CONTINUED.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled.
Mason, John W	West Salem	Sec. 31	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1855
Phebe Mandy	"	Sec. 31	Wife of John W. Mason	Wabash Co., Ill.	1892
Ochler, G. F.	"	West Salem	Pastor United Brethren Church	Germany	1879
Belinda Ricksecker	Dec'd	July 1846	First wife of G. F. Ochler	Ohio	
Pixley, Jr., A.	West Salem	West Salem	General Merchant	Edwards Co., Ill.	1837
Cliesta J. Lollar	"	"	Wife of A. Pixley, Jr.	Clay Co., Ill.	1862
Speck, J. M.	"	"	Minister Evangelical Church	Germany	1881
Catharine Ott	"	"	Wife of J. M. Speck	Elkhart, Ind.	1881
Schaefer, Hermann	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	Prussia	1849
Albertine E. Hederick	"	"	Wife of Hermann Schaefer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1853
Titze, Herman J.	"	Sec. 17	Retired Minister	Prussia	1853
Susan Stots	Dec'd Mar. 18,	1855	First wife of Herman J. Titze	North Carolina	1853
Emily Lehman	West Salem	Sec. 17	Present wife of Herman J. Titze	Prussia	1857
Ulm, Benjamin	Bone Gap	Sec. 32	Farmer	Ross Co., Ohio	1820
Lavicia Kneipp	Dec'd Nov. 5,	1848	First wife of Benjamin Ulm	Ohio	
Harriet L. Gray	Dec'd Jan. 4,	1876	Second wife of Benjamin Ulm	Vermont	
Sarah Campbell	Bone Gap	Sec. 32	Present wife	Tennessee	1841
Vandever Joseph H.	Samsville	(11 E.) Sec. 30	Farmer	Mercer Co., Ky	1834
Eliza Jane Crawford	"	Sec. 30	Wife of Joseph H. Vandever	Daviess Co., Ky	1858
Walser, G. C.	West Salem	West Salem	Grain Dealer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1842
Sarah A. Bonser	Dec'd March	1865	First wife of G. C. Walser	Bartholomew Co., Ind.	1838
Mary J. Lopp	West Salem	West Salem	Present wife of G. C. Walser	Edwards Co., Ill.	1843
George Lopp	"	"	Druggist and Post Master	Davidson Co., N.C	1839
Elizabeth Armstrong	"	Dec'd 1860	First wife of George Lopp	Wabash Co., Ill.	1822
Marinda Greathouse	"	Dec'd 1861	Late wife of George Lopp	Wabash Co., Ill	1839

TOWNSHIP 1 SOUTH, RANGE 14 WEST.

Bircket, Richard W.	Bone Gap	Bone Gap	Prop. of Hotel and Blacksmith	Edwards Co., Ill.	1845
Phebe Jane Miner	"	"	Wife of Richard W. Bircket	Marietta, Ohio	1867
Briggs, Jonathan	Albion	Sec. 29	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1834
Sarah Ann Curtis	"	Sec. 29	Wife of Jonathan Briggs	Edwards Co., Ill.	1837
Julia Curtis (nee Gould)	"	Sec. 29	Mother of Sarah A. Briggs	Mass.	1830
George Curtis	Died Oct. 1,	1874	Father of Sarah A. Briggs	England	1830
Copeland, James H.	Albion	Sec. 32	Farmer	Wabash Co., Ill.	1854
Orrilla Naylor	"	Sec. 32	Wife of James H. Copeland	Edwards Co., Ill.	1842
Crackel, George	Browns	Sec. 28	Rail Roading and Farmer	Wabash Co., Ill.	1855
Mary Mickels	"	Sec. 28	Wife of George Crackel	Edwards Co., Ill.	1837
Curtis, Joshua	"	Sec. 34	Farmer and Carpenter	White Co., Ill.	1836
Ann Woods	"	Sec. 34	Wife of Joshua Curtis	Edwards Co., Ill.	1836
Curtis, John B.	Albion	Sec. 32	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1832
Ann Elizabeth Armstrong	"	Sec. 32	Wife of John B. Curtis	Wabash Co., Ill.	1832
Curtis, George P.	"	Sec. 30	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1846
Ann Jaques	"	Sec. 30	Wife of George P. Curtis	Edwards Co., Ill.	1848
Robert B. Curtis	"	Sec. 30	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1846
Mary Lambert	"	Sec. 30	Wife of Robert B. Curtis	Edwards Co., Ill	1846
Dukes, Daniel R.	Browns	Sec. 29	Farmer	Maryland	1833
Eleanor Taylor	"	Sec. 29	Wife of Daniel R. Dukes	Louisa Co., Va.	1846
Dukes, Henry	Albion	Sec. 31	Farmer	Richland Co., O.	1833
Hannah McVey	"	Sec. 31	Wife of Henry Dukes	Richland Co., Ill.	1858
Davey, George F.	Browns	Sec. 29	Farmer	Hamilton Co., O.	1865
Sarah J. Wells	"	Sec. 29	Wife of George F. Daver	Edwards Co., Ill.	1826
Drury, John T.	Bone Gap	Sec. 18	Farmer	Loudon Co., Va.	1840
Hettie V. Drury	"	Sec. 18	Wife of John T. Drury	Edwards Co., Ill.	1843
Ellis, Joseph	Albion	Sec. 32	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1843
Martha Naylor	"	Sec. 32	Wife of Joseph Ellis	Portsmouth, O.	1832
Bone, Dr.	Bone Gap	Bone Gap	Physician and Surgeon	Edwards Co., Ill.	1843
Emeline Wilson	"	"	Wife of C. Flies	White Co., Ill.	1873
Fawkes, Wm. H.	"	Sec. 17	Farmer	England	1849
Ann Merrifield	"	Sec. 17	Wife of Wm. H. Fawkes	England	1849
Gould, Deuel	"	Sec. 5	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1840
Margaret A. Preston	"	Sec. 5	Wife of Deuel Gould	Wabash Co., Ill.	1844
Gould, Solon H.	"	Sec. 18	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1847
Laura L. Thrall	"	Sec. 18	Wife of Solon H. Gould	Wabash Co., Ill.	1842
Gould, Ansel, Jr.	"	Sec. 5	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1851
Serena Merriott	"	Sec. 5	Wife of Ansel Gould, Jr.	Edwards Co., Ill.	1852
Hardy, James	"	Sec. 16	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1847
Lucy Lambert	"	Sec. 16	Wife of James Hardy	Edwards Co., Ill.	1844
Hocking, Nathan	"	Sec. 7	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1844
Martha J. Sims	"	Sec. 7	Wife of Nathan Hocking	Upsher Co., W.Va	1852
Joel S. Hocking	"	Sec. 7	Eldest son of Nathan Hocking	Edwards Co., Ill.	1867

TOWNSHIP 1 SOUTH, RANGE 14 WEST.

Kitchen, J. Ed.	Bone Gap	Bone Gap	Physician and Surgeon	Edwards Co., Ill.	1849
Ida Swarts	"	"	Wife of J. Ed. Kitchen	Putnam Co., Ind.	1878
Killough John W.	Browns	Lexington	Farmer	Hopkins Co., Ky.	1866
Ida A. Killough	"	"	Sister of John W. Killough	Wabash Co., Ill.	1869
Wm. Killough	Died Oct., '65.		Father of John W. Killough	Hopkins Co., Ky.	
Caroline Killough (nee O'Neal)	Died Mar. 7,	1878	Mother of John W. Killough	Webster Co., Ky.	1866
Lee, Robert P.	Bone Gap	Sec. 9	Farmer	Allegh'y Co., N.Y.	1840
Cynthia E. Markham	"	Sec. 9	Wife of Robert P. Lee	Calawgosa, N. Y.	1840
Lungford, Joseph	Bone Gap	Sec. 4	Farmer	Washington Co., Ohio	1854
Oliver L. Porter	"	Sec. 4	Wife of Joseph Lungford	Washington Co., Ohio	1854
Married (s. e Stanley) Mrs. H. M	"	Sec. 17	Farming	Edwards Co., Ill.	1844
Marriott, Alfred	Dec'd Sep. 11,	1882	Late husband of H. M. M.	Loudon Co., Va.	1838
Zina E. Marriott	Bone Gap	Sec. 17	Eldest son of A. & H. M. M.	Edwards Co., Ill.	1863
Morgan, (nee Sharsied) Mary A.	"	Sec. 16	Widow of M. W. M.	Lewis Co., W. Va.	1830
Morgan, Maxwell W.	Dec'd Dec. 21,	1873	Late husband of M. A. M.	Upshur, W. Va.	1854
Morgan, George C.	Bone Gap	Bone Gap	Druggist & Son of M. W. & M. A. M.	Edwards Co., Ill.	1859
Jennie Ford(nee Morgan)	"	Sec. 16	Daughter of M. W. & M. A. M.	Edwards Co., Ill.	1859
Marriott, George	"	Sec. 21	Farmer	Wabash Co., Ill.	1858
Ellen Hotramel	"	Sec. 21	Wife of George Marriott	Edwards Co., Ill.	1857
Marriott, Edgar	"	Sec. 18	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1847
Hester Thread	"	Sec. 18	Wife of Edgar Marriott	Edwards Co., Ill.	1847
Alma Marriott	"	Sec. 18	Daughter of E. M. & M. H.	Edwards Co., Ill.	1881
Thomas Marriott	Dec'd May	1879	Fa her of Edgar Marriott	England	1844
Sarah Marriott (nee Fewkes)	Bone Gap	Sec. 18	Mother of Edgar Marriott	England	1844
Nichols, Charles	Albion	Sec. 29	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1831
Nancy P. Sweat	"	Sec. 29	Wife of Charles Nichols	Edwards Co., Ill.	1846
Nichols, George	Browns	Sec. 32	Farmer and Dairyman	Edwards Co., Ill.	1836
Harriet Michels	"	Sec. 32	Wife of George Nichols	Edwards Co., Ill.	1843
Thirza A. Nichols	"	Sec. 32	Daughter of G. N. & H. M.	Edwards Co., Ill.	1865
Peters, Frank Z	Albion	Sec. 31	Farmer	Iowa	1856
Dora E. Vyse	"	Sec. 31	Wife of Frank Z. Peters	Edwards Co., Ill.	1863
James Vyse	Dec'd June	25, 1876	Late husband of Emily Vyse	England	1844
Emily Vyse (nee Nichols)	Albion	Sec. 21	Widow of James Vyse	Edwards Co., Ill.	1833
Rude, Randle	Bone Gap	Sec. 9	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1846
Harriet Brown	"	Sec. 9	Wife of Rude Randle	Edwards Co., Ill.	1847
Rude, Albert	"	Sec. 9	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1844
Christina A. George	"	Sec. 9	Wife of Albert Rude	Fairfield, Ill.	1865
Rude, Ed. L.	"	Sec. 9	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1840
Mary W. Frair	Dec'd Jan. 4,	1872	First wife of Ed. L. Rude	Wabash Co., Ill.	1837
M. L. Rude	Bone Gap	Sec. 9	Present wife of Ed. L. Rude	Ritchie, Va.	1864
Rice, Oren S	"	Sec. 16	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1838
Luceba Morgan	"	Sec. 16	Wife of Oren S. Rice	Upsher Co., W. Va.	1868
Root, Marcus J	"	Sec. 10	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1837
Martha L. Hocking	"	Sec. 10	Wife of Marcus J. Root	Edwards Co., Ill.	1838
Henry E. Root		Dec'd 1874	Father of Marcus J. Root	Ohio	1842
Mary C. Root (nee Newman)		Dec'd 1875	Mother of Marcus J. Root	Kentucky	
Rupper, Christopher	Browns	Lexington	Farmer and Cooper	Dyford, Prussia	1874
Martha A. White	Dec'd Feb. 1,	1870	First wife of Christopher Rupper	Macon Co., Tenn.	
Sachel Newman (nee McClane)	Browns	Lexington	Present wife of Chris. Rupper	Wabash Co., Ill.	1866
Stanley, William	Bone Gap	Sec. 7	Farmer	Washington Co., Ohio	1835
Maria Gunn	"	Sec. 7	Wife of William Stanley	Wabash Co., Ill.	1838
Smoot, William	"	Sec. 16	Farmer	Davidson Co., N.C.	1838
Lorinda Ogle	"	Sec. 16	Wife of William Smoot	Wayne Co., Ill.	1842
Alice A. Smoot,	"	Sec. 16	Daughter of William Smoot	Edwards Co., Ill.	1863
Sweat, James L.	Browns	Sec. 21	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1831
Elvira McLane	"	Sec. 21	Wife of James L. Sweat	Wabash Co., Ill.	1838
Alexander C. Sloan	"	Sec. 21	Only son of George Sloan dec'd	Edwards Co., Ill.	1863

TOWNSHIP 1 SOUTH, RANGE 14 WEST—CONTINUED.

Woods, Thomas T.	Albion	Sec. 29	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1822
Georgiana W. Spangler	"	Sec. 29	Wife of Thomas T. Woods	York Co., Pa.	1843
Walker, James	Albion	Sec. 29	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1857
Jessie Tomlinson	"	Sec. 29	Wife of James Walker	Edwards Co., Ill.	1858

TOWNSHIP 3 SOUTH, RANGE 10 EAST.

Brown, Alfred	Grayville	Sec. 10	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1829
Mary Fearn	"	Sec. 10	Wife of Alfred Brown	Derbyshire Eng.	1853
Brown, William W.	"	Sec. 10	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1851
Anna E. Schaffer	"	Sec. 10	Wife of William W. Brown	Edwards Co., Ill.	1853
Dixon, Joseph	"	Sec. 10	Farmer	Yorkshire, Eng.	1841
Grace Shaw	"	Sec. 10	Wife of Joseph Dixon	Yorkshire, Eng.	1843
Handley, Charles K	"	Sec. 16	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1858
Merriman, Jacob H.	"	Sec. 13	Farmer	Garrard Co., Ky.	1876
Elizabeth A. Johnson	"	Sec. 13	Wife of Jacob H. Merriman	Edwards Co., Ill.	1863
Potter, Charles	"	Sec. 1	Farmer	Sussex Co., Eng.	1840
Caroline Beedle	"	Sec. 1	Wife of Charles Potter	Surrey Co., Eng.	1840
Smith, Thomas J	"	Sec. 2	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1851
Lora Gillard	"	Sec. 2	Wife of Thomas J. Smith	Edwards Co., Ill.	1855
Sherman, Jerard	"	Sec. 11	Farmer	Niagara Co., N.Y.	1871
Hannah Kershaw	Dec'd Feb. 18,	1880	First wife of Jerard Sherman	Edwards Co., Ill.	1874
Sallie A. Knowles	Grayville	Sec. 11	Present wife of Jerard Sherman	Clay Co., Ill.	1882

TOWNSHIP 1 SOUTH, RANGE 11 EAST.

Curtis, Benjamin	Albion	Sec. 30	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1835
Jane Walker	"	Sec. 30	Wife of Benjamin Curtis	Edwards Co., Ill.	1837
Fred. George Curtis	"	Sec. 30	Son of Benjamin and Jane Curtis	Edwards Co., Ill.	1863
Hocking, Frank	Bone Gap	Sec. 7	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1844
Hester M. Sims	"	Sec. 7	Wife of Frank Hocking	Upsher Co., W Va	1851
McKibben, Alfred	"	Sec. 7	Farmer	Washington Co., Ohio	1863
Susana C. Hocking	"	Sec. 7	Wife of Alfred McKibben	Edwards Co., Ill.	1850
Ruel E. McKibben	"	Sec. 7	Son of A. & S. C. McKibben	Edwards Co., Ill.	1868
Over, William	Albion	Sec. 31	Farmer	Surrey Co., Eng.	1845
Sarah M. Rideas	"	Sec. 31	Wife of William Over	Clark Co., Ky.	1841
Stanhope, H. W.	"	Sec. 7	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1836
Sarah E. Marriott	Dec'd Aug. 29,	1882	Late wife of H. W. Stanhope	Loudon Co., Va.	1836
Stone, J. S.	Bone Gap	Sec. 7	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1839
Elizabeth S. Hocking	"	Sec. 7	Wife of J. S. Stone	Edwards Co., Ill.	1841
Smith, George W.	Albion	Sec. 30	Farmer	Edwards Co., Ill.	1842
Laura Ann Mann	"	Sec. 30	Wife of George W. Smith	Edwards Co., Ill.	1850
Harriet Emma Smith	"	Sec. 30	Daughter of G. W. & L. Smith	Edwards Co., Ill.	1868

PARTIAL LIST OF PATRONS OF LAWRENCE COUNTY.

CITY OF LAWRENCEVILLE.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled.
Anderson, P. J.	Lawr'nceville	Lawr'nceville	Principal Public School	Licking Co., Ohio	1879
Sue. A. Grave	"	"	Wife of P. J. Anderson	Fayette Co., Ohio	1879
Barnes, Lafayette	"	"	Circuit Clerk	Lawrence Co., Ill	1840
Margaret Dalrymple	Died Sept. 6, 1877		First wife of Lafayette Barnes	Gibson Co., Ind.	
Phelina Judy	Lawr'nceville	Lawr'nceville	Present wife of Lafayette Barnes	Union Co., Ohio	1857
Barton, S. P	"	"	Farmer and Lumber Dealer	Coshocton Co., O.	1856
Dora Plummer	Died June 23, 1874		First wife of S. P. Barton	Dearborn Co. Ind	1854
Belle Curry	Lawr'nceville	Lawr'nceville	Present wife of S. P. Barton	Sullivan Co., Ind.	1861
Barnhouse, P	"	"	Groceries, Boots and Shoes	Marion Co., W.Va.	1880
Susan Westall	"	"	Wife of P. Barnhouse	Perry Co., Ohio	1854
John W. Calvert	"	"	County Clerk	Huntgton Co.,Ind	1867
Clubb, Henry A	"	"	Deputy County Clerk	Lawrence Co., Ill	1843
Mary A. Price	"	"	Wife of Henry A. Clubb	Lawrence Co., Ill	1844
Cole, C	"	"	Proprietor Hydraulic Mills	Pennsylvania	1877
Nancy W. Spalding	"	"	Wife of C. Cole	Kentucky	1877
Carter, C. M	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	Muskingum Co.	1861
Kate T. Fegan	"	"	Wife of C. M. Carter	Fauquier Co., Va.	1855
Curry, T. A	"	"	Traveling Salesman	Sullivan Co., Ind.	1863
Ella Chenoweth	"	"	Wife of T. A. Curry	Lawrence Co., Ill	1855
Day, Sam. B	"	"	Editor *Daily Republican*	Hamilton Co., O	1877
Emma Buntin	Died May 17, 1882		Late wife of Sam. B. Day	Lawrence Co., Ill	1862
Dickerson, J. K	Lawr'nceville	Lawr'nceville	Salesman Illinois Printing Co	Lawrence Co., Ill	1845
Mamie A. Warner	"	"	Wife of J. K. Dickerson	Lawrence Co., Ill	1864
Frazer, Edwin L	"	"	Attorney-at-Law	Miama Co. Ind.	1861
Lucie B. Howe	"	"	Wife of Edwin H. Frazer	Monroe Co., Ind.	1862
Gold, Daniel L	"	"	Clk. Pension Off. Washington City	Virginia	1861
Henrietta M. Kelley	Died Mar. 4, 1866		First wife of D. L. Gold	Knox Co., Ind.	1835
Eliza J. Dawson	Lawr'nceville	Lawr'nceville	Present wife of Daniel L. Gold	Talbot Co., Ind.	1861
Garrard, W. M	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	Bourbon Co., Ky	
Matilda A. Coburn	Died May 29, 1879		Late wife of W. M. Garrard	Mason Co., Ky.	1856
Gilbert, W. C	Lawr'nceville	Lawr'nceville	Blacksmith	Coshocton Co.	1851
Maria Welhelm	"	"	Wife of W. C. Gilbert	Richland Co., O.	1849
Griffin, J. L	"	"	Minister Christian	Claiborne Co., Miss	1881
Hannah Gambill	Died July 10, 1870		First wife of J. L. Griffin	Sullivan Co., Ind.	
Vernie E. Charlie	Lawr'nceville	Lawr'nceville	Present wife of J. L. Griffin	Harrison Co., Ind.	1881
Gillespie, Wm. H	"	Sec. 31	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Lawrence Co., Ill	1834
Caroline Crane	"	Sec. 31	Wife of Wm. H. Gillespie	Lawrence Co., Ill	1855
Huffman, George	"	Lawr'nceville	Attorney-at-Law	Knox Co., Ind.	1872
Fannie Plummer	"	"	Wife of George Huffman	Dearborn Co., Ind	1862
Hall, Thomas	"	"	Deputy County Clerk	Lawrence Co., Ill	1862
Huffman, T. B	"	"	Attorney-at-Law	Knox Co., Ind.	1869
Elizabeth Page	"	"	Wife of T. B. Huffman	Adams Co., Ohio	1869
Judy, A. L	"	"	Abstractor of Titles	Clark Co., Ohio	1853
Samantha O. Smart	Died in Ohio,	May 4, 1856	First wife of A. L. Judy	Delaware Co., O.	
Nancy J. Winget	Died Mar. 31,	1861	Second wife of A. I. Judy	Union Co., Ohio	1858
Maggie W. McVain	Died Oct. 25,	1867	Third wife of A. L. Judy	Washington, D. C.	1865
Theresa M. Rowland	Lawr'nceville	Lawr'nceville	Present wife of A. L. Judy	Richland Co., Ill	1871
Kemp, Richard	St. Francisville	Sec. 32	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Knox Co., Ind.	1861
Messerve, Frank C	Lawr'nceville	Lawr'nceville	Editor *Democratic Herald*	Massachusetts	1880
Martin, Charles H	"	"	County School Superintendent	Lawrence Co., Ill	1851
Bessie A. Parrick	"	"	Wife of Charles H. Martin	Lawrence Co., Ill	1859
Ryan, Ed	"	"	Sheriff	Lawrence Co., Ill	1855
Ellen Childress	"	"	Wife of Ed. Ryan	Lawrence Co., Ill	1855
Robinson, Wm	"	"	Attorney-at-Law	White Co., Ill	1875
Annette Bontrahin	"	"	Wife of Wm. Robinson	Frederick Co., Md	
Roby, Lawrence	"	"	Proprietor of Union House	Shelby Co., Ky.	1858
Frances A. Barnes	Died May 20,	1879	Late wife of Lawrence Roby	Jefferson Co., Ky	1858
Struble, Justus	Lawr'nceville	Lawr'nceville	Proprietor Livery Stable	Guernsey Co., Ohio	1854
Harriet E. Johnson	"	"	Wife of Justus Struble	Knox Co., Ind.	1848
Snyder K. P	"	"	County Attorney	Richland Co., Ill	1879
Smith, Nancy A. (nee	"	"	Retired	Butler Co., Ohio	1853
Gabriel Smith (Wright	Died Aug. 25,	1882	Late husband of Nancy A. Smith	Coshocton Co., O	1858
Schmalhausen, F.	Lawr'nceville	Lawr'nceville	Druggist	Butler Co., Penn	1845
Mary S. Williams	"	"	Wife of E. Schmalhausen	Wilson Co., Tenn	1850
Weyl, F. W	"	"	Grocer and Confectioner	Prussia	1862
Ann O. Black	"	"	Wife of F. W. Weyl	Lincoln Co., Ky	1855
Wenger, Jonas	"	Location 288	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Lebanon Co., Pa.	1867
Sarah Bohr	"	"	Wife of Jonas Wenger	Lebanon Co., Pa.	1867
Adam Wenger	"	"	Son of Jonas and Sarah Wenger	Lebanon Co., Pa.	1867

TOWNSHIP 3 NORTH, RANGE 11 WEST.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled.
Akin, W. J	Lawr'nceville	Sec. 30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Jefferson Co., O	1855
Mary A. Gillespie	"	Sec. 30	Wife of W. J. Akin	Lawrence Co., Ill	1840
Bohr, Sarah A	"	Sec. 5	Farming	Schuylkill Co., Pa	1870
Henry Bohr	Died May 12,	1877	Late husband Sarah A. Bohr	Lebanon Co., Pa	1870
Crews, James A	Lawr'nceville	Sec. 6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Crawford Co., Ill	1829
Martha Robinson	"	Sec. 6	Wife of James A. Crews	Lawrence Co., Ill	1832
Fritchey, John G	"	Sec. 6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Dauphin Co., Pa	1841
Luticia M. Yates	Died Nov. 1,	1876	First wife of John G. Fritchey	Boone Co., Mo	1833
Mary E. Soden	Lawr'nceville	Sec. 5	Present wife of John G. Fritchey	Knox Co., Ind	1878
Green, George W	"	Sec. 5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Lawrence Co., Ill	1841
Belle Manaugh	Died May,	1869	First wife of George W. Green	Indiana	
Mary Scarlot	Died June,	1875	Second wife of George W. Green	Lawrence Co., Ill	
Elizabeth A. Thorn	Lawr'nceville	Sec. 6	Present wife of George W. Green	Lawrence Co., Ill	
Gold, John R	"	Sec. 11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Coshocton Co., O	1854
Howell, Dickerson	"	Sec. 9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Coshocton Co., O	1867
Mary S. Orey	"	Sec. 9	Wife of Dickerson Howell	Crawford Co., Ill	1868
Gilmore Howell	"	Sec. 9	Father of Dickerson Howell	Loudon Co., Va	1807
Rachel Dickerson	Died Feb. 18,	1878	Mother of Dickerson Howell	Harrison Co., O	1867
Lawson, Elijah A	Lawr'nceville	Sec. 18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Henry Co., Ky	1827
Lodama England	Died Nov.	1845	First wife of Elijah A. Lawson	Kentucky	1870
Martha A. Crutchfield	Lawr'nceville	Sec. 18	Present wife of Elijah A. Lawson	Kentucky	1864
Mieure, W. H	"	Sec. 19	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Lawrence Co., Ill	1841
Mary Josephine	"	Sec. 19	Wife of W. H. Mieure	Lawrence Co., Ill	1841
Rawlings, N. D	"	Sec. 5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Lawrence Co., Ill	1830
Sarah J. Carr	"	Sec. 6	Wife of N. D. Rawlings	Henry Co., Ky	1865
Rawlings, William	"	Sec. 29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hardy Co., Va	1828
Elizabeth McLean	Died Feb. 22,	1858	First wife of Wm. Richardson	Vanderburg, Ind	1838
Rose Miller	Died Septem	1859	Second wife of Wm. Richardson	Vanderburg, Ind	1857
Alice Aug. 7,	Died Aug. 7,	1867	Third wife of Wm. Richardson	Lawrence Co., Ill	
Rachel J. Fithian	Lawr'nceville	Sec. 29	Present wife of Wm. Richardson	Jasper Co., Ill	1842
Talkington, R	"	Sec. 29	Farmer and Brick Mason	Hamilton Co., O	1878
Rebecca A. McGinness	Died in Ind.,	Sept. 7, 1870	First wife of R. Talkington	Peerborn Co Ind	
Nancy J. Berkshire	Lawr'nceville	Sec. 29	Present wife of R. Talkington	Ireland	
Vincennes	Sec. 1		Farmer and Stock Raiser	New Jersey	1840
Fanny May	Died March,	1850	First wife of James Ward	Ward Co., Va	1828
Rhoda Benedict	Died Sept. 19,	1873	Second wife of James Ward	Vanderburg, Ind	
Amanda Stinger	Died Nov. 26,	1875	Third wife of James Ward	Muskingum Co.	1857
Vincennes	Sec. 1		Present wife of James Ward	Muskingum Co. O	1857
Wilkerson, M. N	Sec. 6		Farmer and Stock Raiser	Fluvanna Co., Va	1871
Louisa M. Harlow	Died Dec. 6,	1877	First wife of M. N. Wilkerson	Fluvanna Co., Va	1871
Mary J. Carter	Lawr'nceville	Sec. 6	Present wife of M. N. Wilkerson	Muskingum Co. O	1860

TOWNSHIP 2 NORTH, RANGE 11 WEST.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled.
Barthelemy, Felix	St. Francisville	St. Francisville	Retired	France	1853
Eggerdi, Katie	Died Jan. 26,	1876	Wife of Felix Barthelemy	Ireland	
Gould, Sarah E.	"	"	Present wife of Felix Barthelemy	Wabash Co., Ill	1876
Collison, John M	St. Francisville	St. Francisville	Wagonmaker and Undertaker	Wabash Co., Ill	1859
Sabilla C. Dart	"	"	Wife of John M. Collison	Wabash Co., Ill	1860
Frazer, Charles	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	Miama Co., Ind.	1861
Rebecca Tevis	"	"	Wife of Charles Frazer	Tipton Co., Ind.	1877
Gee, L. W	"	"	Proprietor Gee House	Rensselaer Co., Mass.	1848
Sarah J. Potts	"	"	Wife of L. W. Gee	Richland Co., O.	1844
Greyann, T. J	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	Wabash Co., Ill.	1867
H. E. Couch	"	"	Wife of T. J. Greyann	Wabash Co., Ill.	1867
Tugaw, Francis T	"	Sec. 8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Knox Co., Ind.	1810
Mary A. Moyes	Died Nov. 17,	1879	Late wife of Francis T. Tugaw	Knox Co., Ind	1820
Traylor, J	St. Francisville	St. Francisville	Druggist, Groceries and P. M.	Greenup Co., Ky.	1855
Caroline Vandevender	Died Dec. 22,	1880	Wife of J. Traylor	Lawrence Co., Ill.	1858
Mary Breen	"	"	Present wife of J. Traylor	Ireland	1876
Valley, Alexander	St. Francisville	Sec. 30	Farmer	Wabash Co., Ill.	1843
Martha Moyes	Died Dec. 17,	1866	Wife of Alexander Valley	Knox Co., Ind.	1831
Victoria Lacost	"	"	Present wife of Alexander Valley	Lawrence Co., Ill.	1838

TOWNSHIP 4 NORTH, RANGE 12 WEST.

Buchanan, Hiram G.	Lawrenceˈle	Sec. 35	Farmer	Lawrence Co., Ill.	1854
Mary E. Allender	"	Sec. 35	Wife of Hiram G. Buchanan	Lawrence Co., Ill.	1859
Brown, J. W.	Bridgeport	Sec. 32	Farmer	Mercer Co., Ohio.	1878
C. A. Griggs	"	Sec. 32	Wife of J. W. Brown	Perry Co., Ohio	1879
Dalrymple, E. F.	"	Sec. 29	Farmer	Posey Co., Ind.	1853
Mary J. Lytle	Died Feb., ˈ69		First wife of E. F. Dalrymple	Hamilton Co., O.	1859
Susan Eshelman	Bridgeport	Sec. 29	Present wife of E. F. Dalrymple	Lancaster Co., Pa.	1866
Hickman,Lucinda (a McGhee)	"	Sec. 33	Farming	Lawrence Co., Ill.	1815
Thomas J. Dickirson	Died Feb. 12,	1875	Late husband of L. Dickirson	Kentucky	1828
Douglas, Horace	Bridgeport	Sec. 17	Farmer	Tennessee	1830
Nancy M. Barnes	"	Sec. 17	Wife of Horace Douglas	Lawrence Co., Ill.	1834
Lewis, George M.	"	Sec. 33	Farmer	Lawrence Co., Ill.	1858
Fluary Abernathy (nee Smith)		Sec. 34	Wife of George M. Lewis	Lawrence Co., Ill.	1852
Mayo, V. J.	Bridgeport	Sec. 32	Farmer	Lawrence Co., Ill.	1837
Oliver L. Barnes	"	Sec. 32	Wife of V. J. Mayo	Lawrence Co., Ill.	1842
Middagh, J. P.	"	Sec. 29	Farmer and Teacher	Perry Co., Ohio	1865
Martha F. Judy	"	Sec. 29	Wife of J. P. Middagh	Kirkwood, Ill.	1869
Robert, A. S.	Birds Station.	Sec. 1	Farmer and Justice of the Peace	Dearborn Co., Ind	1864
H. S. Powell	"	Sec. 1	Wife of A. S. Robert	Dearborn Co., Ind	1864
Stewart, J. C.	Bridgeport	Sec. 33	Farmer	Lawrence Co., Ill.	1819
Susan E. Bineer	"	Sec. 33	Wife of J. C. Stewart	Woodford Co., Ky	1855
Smith, James H.	Lawrenceˈle	Sec. 34	Farmer	Lawrence Co., Ill.	1846
Lizzie A. Spence	"	Sec. 34	Wife of James H. Smith	Lawrence Co., Ill.	1847
Tanquary, T. J.	Bridgeport	Sec. 28	Farmer	Lawrence Co., Ill.	1842
Florence A. Cole	"	Sec. 28	Wife of T. J. Tanquary	Miami Co., Ind.	1869

TOWNSHIP 5 NORTH, RANGE 11 WEST.

Ford, Capt. Robert J.	Birds Station.	Sec. 33	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Jefferson Co., Ind	1850
Elizabeth Rich	"	Sec. 33	Wife of Capt. Robert J. Ford	Crawford Co., Ill.	1832
Lackey, A. W.	Russellville.	Sec. 35	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Lawrence Co., Ill.	1833
Mary E. Lagow	"	Sec. 35	Wife of A. W. Lackey	Lawrence Co., Ill.	1837
Richards, James	Birds Station.	Sec. 33	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Bradley Co., Ten.	1879
Hannah F. Stiles	"	Sec. 33	Wife of James M. Richards	Lawrence Co., Ill.	1848

TOWNSHIP 5 NORTH, RANGE 13 WEST.

Berkshire, Henry	Chauncey	Chauncey	General Merchant	Bedford Co., Pa.	1853
Elizabeth Cecill	Died Sept. 10,	1863	First wife of Henry Berkshire	Harrison Co., O.	1853
Harriet Sherley	Chauncey	Chauncey	Present wife of Henry Berkshire	Orange Co., Ind.	1843
Harris, W. H.	"	"	Mechanic and Saw Milling.	Coshocton Co., O.	1858
Annie McNeil	"	"	Wife of H. W. Harris	Ross Co., O.	1858

TOWNSHIP 3 NORTH, RANGE 12 WEST.

Alexander, Edwin	Lawrenceˈle	O & M Junct.	Restaurant and Grocery	Jackson Co., Ind	1877
Margaret M. Phipps	"	"	Wife of Edwin Alexander	Martin Co., Ind.	1877
Busse, Carl	Bridgeport	Bridgeport	Shoemaker and J.P.	Sachsen, Ger	1850
Mollie Askren	"	"	Wife of Carl Busse	Lawrence Co., Ill.	1854
Buchanan, J. Mc	Lawrenceˈle	Sec. 35	Farmer	Hamilton Co., O.	1821
Emily J. Gould	"	Sec. 35	Wife of J. Mc Buchanan	Lawrence Co., Ill.	1836
Benefiel, J. B.	"	Sec. 3	Farmer	Jefferson Co., Ind	1864
Sophia McClave	"	Sec. 3	Wife of J. B. Benefiel	Lawrence Co., Ill	1840
Black, Joseph S.	Bridgeport	Sec. 19	Farmer	Richland Co., O	1838
Margaret H. Bunn	"	Sec. 19	Wife of J. S. Black	Richland Co., Ill	1858
Belles, Philip	"	Sec. 29	Farmer	Luzerne Co., Pa.	1854
Celia E. Ramsey	"	Sec. 29	Wife of Philip Belles	Lawrence Co., Ill	1857
Eshelman, David	"	Sec. 5	Farmer	Lancaster Co., Pa	1868
Martha Eshelman	"	Sec. 5	Wife of David Eshelman	Lancaster Co., Pa	1868
Fish, David R.	Lawrenceˈle	Sec. 2	Farmer	Lawrence Co., Ill	1857
Martha E. Potts	"	Sec. 2	Wife of David R. Fish	Lawrence Co., Ill	1857
Fish, W. H.	Bridgeport	Sec. 30	Farmer	Lawrence Co., Ill	1855
Lizzie Umfleet	"	Sec. 30	Wife of W. H. Fish	Lawrence Co., Ill	1854
Frazier, M. D.	"	Bridgeport	Physician and Surg-on	Wayne Co., Ind.	1861
Eliza Haupt	"	"	Wife of M. D. Frazier	Bucke Co., Pa.	1841
Gillespie, Edmond K.	"	Sec. 28	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Lawrence Co., Ill.	1836
Harriet L. Mason	"	Sec. 28	Wife of Edmund K. Gillespie	Ohio	1841

TOWNSHIP 3 NORTH, RANGE 12 WEST.—CONTINUED.

Gillespie, Samuel	Lawrenceˈle	Sec. 22	Farmer	Ohio Co., W. Va	1820
Ann Sneed	"	Sec. 22	Wife of Samuel Gillespie	Co. Down, Ire.	1837
Gray, Samuel L	Bridgeport	Sec. 14	Farmer	Marshall Co., Va.	1853
Clara E. Gould	"	Sec. 14	Wife of Samuel Lacey	Lawrence Co., Ill.	1851
Gould, Thomas B	Lawrenceˈle	Sec. 23	Farmer	Lawrence Co., Ill	1838
Rebecca Gillespie	"	Sec. 23	Wife of Thomas B. Gould	Lawrence Co., Ill.	1847
Gould, Edna (nee Buchanan)	Bridgeport	Sec. 25	Farming	Lexington, Ky.	1819
Aaron Gould	Died May 6,	1880	Late husband of Eliza Gould	Hamilton Co., O	1818
Gray, William J.	Bridgeport	Sec. 14	Farmer	Lawrence Co., Ill.	1847
Matilda	"	Sec. 14	Wife of William J. Gray	Lawrence Co., Ill.	1851
Hennes-y, W. S.	Lawrenceˈle	Sec. 1	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Baltimore, Md	1839
Julia A. Wilson	"	Sec. 1	Wife of W. S. Hennessy	Washgin Co., Pa.	1839
Hardacre, Harrison	"	Sec. 10	Farmer and Teacher	Clark Co., Ohio	1864
Martha E. Thompson	"	Sec. 10	Wife of Harrison Hardacre	Clark Co., Ohio	1864
Johnson, Benjamin	"	Sec. 12	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Woodford Co., Ky	1874
Paulina Bowen	"	Sec. 12	Wife of Benjamin Johnson	Owen Co., Ky	1874
Kirkwood, Ill.	"	Sec. 1	Farmer	Chatanqua Co N.Y	1848
Anne M. Gillespie	Died July 23,	1881	First wife of John Kirkwood	Lawrence Co., Ill.	1845
Lindara Biles	Lawrenceˈle	Sec. 14	Present wife of John Kirkwood	Lawrence Co., Ill.	1861
Kirkwood, Thomas	"	Sec. 11	Farmer	Co. Down, Ire.	1849
Nancy Rea	"	Sec. 11	Wife of Thomas Kirkwood	Co. Down, Ire.	1861
Lewis, Hattie V.	Bridgeport	Bridgeport	Physician and Surgeon	Lawrence Co., Ill.	1869
Hattie B. Ray	"	"	Wife of Hattie V. Lewis	Wabash Co., Ill.	
Lanterman, D. D.	"	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Flemming Co., Ky	1818
Elizabeth McGuire	"	"	Wife of D. D. Lanterman	Tennessee	1835
Lanterman, H. K.	"	"	Postmaster & dealer in Stationery	Lawrence Co., Ill.	1852
Lavina Wirth	"	"	Wife of H. K. Lantermo	Warren Co., O.	1867
McCleave, J. W.	Lawrenceˈle	Sec. 3	County Treasurer and Farmer	Lawrence Co., Ill.	1836
Elizabeth Austin	"	Sec. 3	Wife of J. W. McCleave	Wabash Co., Ill.	1843
Musgrave, James N.	"	"	Proprietor of Junction House	Wayne Co., Ohio.	1839
Eliza E. Lewis	"	"	Wife of James N. Musgrave	Lawrence Co., Ill.	1838
Musgrave, Wm.	"	"	Station Agent O. & M. R. R.	Wayne Co., Ohio.	1840
Mary Collins	Died Nov. 6,	1873	First wife of Wm. Musgrave	Lawrence Co., Ill.	1833
Clara Hardacre	Died Aug. 13,	1880	Late wife of Wm. Musgrave	Clark Co., Ohio	1854
Martin, Jas. A.	Bridgeport	Sec. 8	Farmer and Teacher	Lawrence Co., Ill.	1857
Martin, Clara S.	"	Sec. 8	Farmer and Teacher	Lawrence Co., Ill.	1861
Milburn, J. R.	"	Bridgeport	Dlr. in Organs and Sew'g Machines	Wabash Co., Ill.	1832
Maria Kinney	"	"	Wife of J. R. Milburn	Ashland Co., Ohio	1879
Pixley, C.	"	"	General Merchant	Edward Co., Ill.	1875
C. A. Read	"	"	Wife of C. Pixley	Clay Co., Ill.	1875
Ryan, A. B.	Lawrenceˈle	Sec. 23	Farmer	Ohio Co., W. Va.	1820
Hannah Grant	"	Sec. 23	Wife of A. B. Ryan	England	1840
Stoltz, Will H.	Bridgeport	Sec. 4	Farmer and Teacher	Fairfield Co., O	1865
Perna M. Emerick	"	Sec. 4	Wife of Will H. Stoltz	Marquette Co., Wis	1867
Seed, John	"	Sec. 21	Farmer	Co. Down, Ire.	1849
Jane Kirkwood	"	Sec. 21	Wife of John Seed	Chatanqua Co N.Y.	1848
Seed, William, Jr.	"	Sec. 21	Farmer	Co. Down, Ire.	1849
Mary D. Irwin	"	Sec. 21	Wife of William Seed, Jr.	Lawrence Co., Ill.	1848
Seed, William, Sr.	"	Sec. 15	Farmer	Co. Down, Ire.	1837
Lydia Vandermark	"	Sec. 15	Wife of William Seed, Sr.	Luzerne Co., Pa.	1841
Schmalhausen, L. R.	"	Bridgeport	Druggist	Beaver Co., Pa.	1860
Lillie Gray	"	"	Wife of L. R. Schmalhausen	Lawrence Co., Ill.	1860
Carl Schmalhausen	Died July 24,	1877	Father of L. R. Schmalhausen	Felkeshousen, Gr	1834
Josephine Acker	Bridgeport	Bridgeport	Wife of Carl Schmalhausen, dec'd.	Fulda, Ger.	1834
Schmalhausen, H.	"	"	Dr. in Stoves, Copper, Tin & Sh.-et-iron Ware	Lawrence Co., Ill.	1848
Rosena M. Collins	Died Jan. 16,	1880	First wife of H. Schmalhausen	Logan Co., Ky.	
Shuly Dunlap	Bridgeport	Bridgeport	Present wife of H. Schmalhausen	Lawrence Co., Ill.	1859
Sherraldin, Paul	Sumner	Sumner	Proprietor Central Hotel	Wayne Co., Ohio	1836
Mattie Allender	"	"	Wife of Paul Sherradin	Lawrence Co., Ill.	1842
Tanquary, Wm. H.	Lawrenceˈle	Sec. 2	Farmer	Lawrence Co., Ill.	1844
Hettie A. Dalrymple	"	Sec. 2	Wife of Wm. H. Tanquary	Posey Co., Ind.	1853
Tanquary, William	"	Sec. 2	Farmer	Ross Co., Ohio.	1833
Sibilah Ryan	Died July 23,	1836	Late wife of William Tanquary	Ohio Co., W. Va.	1820
Elizabeth Gillespie	Lawrenceˈle	Sec. 2	Present wife of William Tanquary	Ohio Co., W. Va.	1820
Vandermark, Simon	Bridgeport	Sec. 33	Farmer	Luzerne Co., Pa.	1841
Frances West	"	Sec. 33	Wife of Simon Vandermark	Gibson Co., Ind.	1855
Van Cleve, J.	"	Bridgeport	Minister of the Church	Macoupin Co., Ill.	1861
E. A. Talley	"	"	Wife of J. Van Cleve	Wabash Co., Ill.	1863
Vandermark, Cyrus	"	Sec. 34	Farmer	Luzerne Co., Pa	1841
Elmira Collins	Died Oct. 29,	1869	First wife of Cyrus Vandermark	Lawrence Co., Ill.	1837
Lucy A. Elmore	Bridgeport	Sec. 34	Present wife of Cyrus Vandermark	Lawrence Co., Ill.	1853
Wickey, V. B.	Bridgeport	Bridgeport	Section Foreman on O. & M. R. R.	New Ellas, Ger.	1877
Carma Dixon	"	"	Wife of V. B. Wickey	Lawrence Co., Ind	1877
Whitaker, G. M.	Lawrenceˈle	Sec. 3	Farmer	Lawrence Co., Ill.	1826
Precilla Lewis	Died Apr. 25,	1852	First wife of G. M. Whitaker	Lawrence Co., Ill.	1830
Nancy Christy	Died Sept. 21,	1876	Second wife of G. M. Whitaker	Lawrence Co., Ill.	1837
Mary A. Price (nee Lanterman)	Lawrenceˈle	Sec. 3	Present wife of G. M. Whitaker	Lawrence Co., Ill.	1844

TOWNSHIP 4 NORTH, RANGE 13 WEST.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled.
Carver, A. B	Sumner	Sec. 8	Farmer	Philadelphia, Pa.	1871
Maria Jones	"	Sec. 18	Wife of H. B. Carver	Miami Co., Ohio	1871
Culter, Part	"	Sec. 18	Farmer and Engineer	Coshocton Co., O.	1864
Catharine Wallace	"	Sec. 18	Wife of Part Culter	Coshocton Co., O.	1858
Dobbins, V	"	Sec. 17	Farmer	Philadelphia, Pa.	1870
Catharine Leech	"	Sec. 17	Wife of V. D bbins	Rush Co., Ind	1853
Daniels, George	"	Sec. 21	Farmer and Saw Milling	Coshocton Co., O	1852
Anna C. Fyffe	"	Sec. 21	Wife of George Daniels	Lawrence Co., Ill	1852
Fee, John H	"	Sec. 5	Farmer and Teacher	Claremont Co., O.	1866
Sarah Kelso	Died April,	1872	First wife of John H. Fee	Jefferson Co., Ind	1866
Elvira Lathrop	Sumner	Sec. 5	Present wife of John H. Fee	Richland Co., Ill	1874
Fyffe, James A	"	Sec. 29	Farmer	Lawrence Co., Ill	1839
Mary E. Bartram	"	Sec. 29	Wife of James A. Fyffe	Marion Co., Ohio	1866
Griggs, Daniel	"	Sec. 35	Nurseryman with general stock	Perry Co., Ohio	1866
Mary Kelsey	"	Sec. 35	Wife of Daniel Griggs	Perry Co., Ohio	1860
Gudgel, John S	"	Sec. 18	Farmer	Jefferson Co., Ind	1839
Melinda Harrold	"	Sec. 18	Wife of John S. Gudgel	Richland Co., Ill	1868
Abraham Gudgel	"	1880	Father of John S. Gudgel	Clark Co., Ky	1859
Anne E. (Burch) Gudgel	"	Sec. 18	Mother of John S. Gudgel	Jefferson Co., Ind	1859
Loos, T. F	"	Sec. 23	Farmer	Coshocton Co., O	1847
Emma L. Stoltz	"	Sec. 23	Wife of T. F. Loos	Lawrence Co., Ill	1855
Lewis, John W	"	Sec. 25	Farmer	Lawrence Co., Ill	1840
Martha J. Conchman	Dec. April 28,	1863	First wife of John W. Lewis	Lawrence Co., Ill	"
Catharine L. Burget	Sumner	Sec. 25	Present wife of John W. Lewis	Hamilton Co., Ohio	1845
Lairi, George W	"	Sec. 20	Farmer	Belmont Co., Ohio	1856
Lerana Petty	"	Sec. 20	Wife of George W. Laird	Lawrence Co	1851
Leach, James C	"	Sec. 19	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Lawrence Co	1840
Nancy C. Petty	"	Sec. 19	Wife of John S. Leach	Lawrence Co., Ill	1846
Lathron, A	"	Sec. 28	Farmer	Richland Co., Ill	1876
Otelia Hostettler	"	Sec. 28	Wife of A. Lathrop	Greene Co., Ind	1876
Leech, Isaac	"	Sec. 18	Farmer	Butler Co., Ohio	1853
Hannah Shepherd	Dec. Feb. 17	1874	First wife of Isaac Leech	Springfield, Ind	1851
Celia Halcom (nee Herrin	Sumner	Sec. 18	Present wife of Isaac Leech	Wayne Co., Ky	1860
Rosborough, W. S	"	Sec. 14	Farmer	Gibson Co., Ind	1878
Mary E. Stewart	Died Feb.	1878	First wife of W. S. Rosborough	Crawford Co., Ill	1867
Jessie Ross	Sumner	Sec. 18	Present wife of W. S. Rosborough	Canada	1878
Stolz, G. W	"	Sec. 14	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Perry Co., Ohio	1852
Ann M. Klinger	"	Sec. 14	Wife of G. W. Stoltz	Perry Co., Ohio	1852
Shaw, Thomas	"	Sec. 19	Farmer	Co. Sligo, Ireland	1846
Theresa Bell	Dec. Jan. 26,	1868	First wife of Thomas Shaw	Lawrence Co., Ohio	1850
Phebe Brown	Sumner	Sec. 19	Present wife of Thomas Shaw	Wabash Co	1866
Stronse, Jacob	"	Sec. 30	Farmer	Wayne Co., Ohio	1858
Margaret Howman	"	Sec. 30	Wife of Jacob Stronse	Wayne Co., Ohio	1858
Sheraden, C. J	"	Sec. 19	Farmer	Lawrence Co., Ill	1853
Alice Buzard	"	Sec. 19	Wife of C. J. Sheraden	Ashland Co., Ohio	1872
Wagner, H. M	"	Sec. 7	Farmer and Maple Dealer	Ashland Co., Ohio	1854
Sarah Leech	"	Sec. 7	Wife of H. M. Wagner	Rush Co., Ind	1851
Westall, Samuel	"	Sec. 9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Perry Co., Ohio	1854
Mary E. Wagner	Died Aug. 25,	1870	First wife of Samuel Westall	Perry Co., Ohio	1854
Melissa Fyffe	Sumner	Sec. 9	Present wife of Samuel Westall	Lawrence Co., Ill	1836

TOWNSHIP 2 NORTH, RANGE 12 WEST.

Buchanan, Wm. T	Bridgeport	Sec. 2	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Lawrence Co., Ill	1830
Martha Denison	"	Sec. 2	Wife of Wm. T. Buchanan	Lawrence Co., Ill	1836
Brooks, Thomas E	St. Francisv'e	Sec. 23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Franklin Co., Pa	1857
Harrod, Cook	"	Sec. 23	Wife of Thomas E. Brooks	Wabash Co., Ill	1858
Clark, John W	Bridgeport	Sec. 2	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Lawrence Co., Ill	1844
Martha Tinsley	"	Sec. 2	Wife of J. W. Clark	Knox Co., Ky	1862
Collinson, James M	St. Francisv'e	Sec. 23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Lawrence Co., Ill	1840
Sarah E. Jackman	"	Sec. 23	Wife of J. M. Collinson	Lawrence Co., Ill	1841
Gillespie, Wm	Bridgeport	Sec. 10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Lawrence Co., Ill	1838
Mary A. Buchanan	"	Sec. 10	Wife of Wm. Gillespie	Lawrence Co., Ill	1838
Price, John C	St. Francisv'e	Sec. 22	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Richland Co., O	1837
Lucinda Potts	"	Sec. 22	Wife of J. C. Price	Wayne Co., Ohio	1839
Ramsey, George W	Bridgeport	Sec. 3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Lawrence Co., Ill	1837
Amanda J. Ross	"	Sec. 3	Wife of J. W. Ramsey	Rochester, Ind	1862
Tugaw, Felix	St. Francisv'e	Sec. 12	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Lawrence Co., Ill	1845
Josephine Deleary	"	Sec. 12	Wife of Felix Tugaw	Knox Co., Ind	1869

TOWNSHIP 4 NORTH, RANGE 11 WEST.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled.
Burrell, Albert	Allison	Sec. 22	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Lawrence Co., Ill	1843
Sarah E. Moore	"	Sec. 22	Wife of Albert Burrell	Rockingham Co., Va	1855
Crews, E. C	"	Sec. 23	Farmer and Justice of the Peace	Lawrence Co., Ill	1849
Emeline Brown	"	Sec. 23	Wife of E. C. Crews	Rush Co., Ind	1869
Conrad, Jacob	Pinkstaff	Sec. 9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Dauphin Co., Pa	1854
Ann C. Fritchey	"	Sec. 9	Wife of Jacob Conrad	Washington Co., Md	1841
Derr, Jacob	"	Sec. 16	Farmer and Carpenter	Bavaria, Ger	1854
Christine Volkert	"	Sec. 16	Wife of Jacob Derr	Wertumberg, G	1854
Dollahan, J. E	Birds Station	Sec. 5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Lawrence Co., Ill	1862
Martha A. Crews	"	Sec. 5	Mother of J. E. Dollahan	Crawford Co., Ill	1851
John W. Dollahan	Died May 5,	1879	Father of J. E. Dollahan	Lawrence Co., Ill	1829
McCormick, Daniel	Pinkstaff	Sec. 9	Minister M. P. Church	Sussex Co., Del	1856
Mary A. Frederick	"	Sec. 9	Wife of Daniel McCormick	Shan'doah Co., Va	1856
Miller, L. D	Birds Station	Sec. 2	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Decatur Co., Ind	1865
Louisa M. Highsmith	"	Sec. 2	Wife of L. D. Miller	Crawford Co., Ill	1860
Organ, Cornelius	Allison	Sec. 23	Farmer and Carpenter	Lawrence Co., Ill	1834
Cornelius Organ	Died March	31, 1847	Father of Cornelius Organ	Halifax Co., Va	1821
Sarah Organ, (nee Crews)	Allison	Sec. 23	Mother of Cornelius Organ	Halifax Co., Va	1817
Pinkstaff, Oliver	Pinkstaff	Sec. 2	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Lawrence Co., Ill	1852
Louisa Barnett	"	Sec. 2	Wife of Oliver Pinkstaff	Stone Co., Mo	1865
Seltzinger, John	"	Sec. 16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Berks Co., Pa	1855
Rebecca Delong	"	Sec. 16	Wife of John Seltzinger	Richland Co., O	1841
Thompson, C. L	Vincennes	Sec. 26	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Lawrence Co., Ill	1832
William Thompson	"	Sec. 26	Father of C. L. Thompson	Ross Co., Ohio	1820
Jane Thompson (nee Richardson)	Died	Sept. 3, 1881	Mother of C. L. Thompson	Butler Co., Ohio	1826

TOWNSHIP 4 NORTH, RANGE 10 WEST.

Boring, W. A	Russellville	Russellville	Proprietor Blacksmith shop	Lawrence Co., Ill	1851
Amelia Kinney	"		Wife of W. A. Boring	Indiana	1858
Baird, Toussaint D	"	Sec. 21	Farmer	Wabash Co., Ill	1818
Rebecca Mickey	"	Sec. 21	Wife of Toussaint D. Baird	Adams Co., Ohio	1829
Heath, Renick	"	Russellville	Retired	Randolph Co., Va	1824
Malinda Baker	"	"	Wife of Renick Heath	Ash Co., N. C	1827
Phillips, R. R	"	Sec. 16	Farmer and Stock Trader	Nelson Co., Ky	1851
Margaret Tewalt	Died Apr. 12,	1865	First wife of R. R. Phillips	Shan'doah Co., Va	1848
Eveline Butt	Russellville	Sec. 16	Present wife of R. R. Phillips	Pickaway Co., O	1832

TOWNSHIP 2 NORTH, RANGE 13 WEST.

Brace, Sophia	Mier	Sec. 16	Widow of August Brace	Hanover, Ger	1848
August Brace	"		Died April 21, 1880	Hanover, Ger	1848
Corrie, Thomas	Sumner	Sec. 2	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Scotland	1823
Olive T. Moore	Died July	22, 1878	Wife of Thomas Corrie	Tennessee	1833
Elizabeth Moore	Sumner	Sec. 14	Present wife of Thomas Corrie	Tennessee	1833
Cunningham, B. L	"	Sec. 2	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Brown Co., Ohio	1852
Mary E. Wright	"	Sec. 2	Wife of B. L. Cunningham	Lawrence Co., Ill	1845
Corrie, W. T	"	Sec. 22	Farmer	Lawrence Co., Ill	1850
Conradina E. Holson	"	Sec. 22	Wife of W. H. Corrie	Germany	1851
Corrie, James M	Mier	Sec. 14	Farmer and Teacher	Lawrence Co., Ill	1851
Matilda Crawford	"	Sec. 14	Wife of James M. Corrie	Devonshire, Eng	1858
French, P. O	Sumner	Sec. 24	Farmer and Teacher	Lawrence Co., Ill	1854
Mary M. Ruark	"	Sec. 24	Wife of P. O. French	Lawrence Co., Ill	1856
Newton, Ruark	"	Sec. 24	Farmer, Teacher and J. P.	Lawrence Co., Ill	1852
Lenora M. Flanders	"	Sec. 14	Wife of George L. French	Lawrence Co., Ill	1855
Kneipp, W. A	Mier	Sec. 23	Farmer and Carpenter	Lawrence Co., Ill	1859
Rees, V. Daily	"	Sec. 23	Wife of W. A. Kneipp	Wabash Co., Ill	1878
Robinson, L. A	Sumner	Sec. 3	Farmer	Lawrence Co., Ill	1833
Elizabeth L. Leach	Died Decem.	1866	First wife of L. A. Robinson	Lawrence Co., Ill	1836
Elizabeth Walton (nee	Sumner	Sec. 3	Present wife of L. A. Robinson	Lawrence Co., Ill	1839
Sutherland, P. W (Goslin)	"	Sec. 1	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Park Co., Ind	1850
Elizabeth Vandamant	"	Sec. 1	Wife of P. W. Sutherland	Gibson Co., Ind	1850
Storckman, Lucinda (nee	Mier	Sec. 20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Lawrence Co., Ill	1841
Julius Storckman (Gaddy	Died May 23,	1881	Late husband Lucinda Storckman	Sotzeman, Ger	1835
Shick, D. L	Sumner		Farmer	Lawrence Co	1853
Lurena Staats	"		Wife of D. L. Shick	West Virginia	"

TOWNSHIP 3 NORTH, RANGE 13 WEST.

Applegate, E. R	Sumner	Sumner	Dir. Farm Impts. and Machinery	Brown Co., Ohio	1855
Lonisa Brumfield	Dec. June,	1871	First wife of E. R. Applegate	Gallatin Co., Ky.	1867
Laura Brumfield	Sumner	Sumner	Present wife of E. R. Applegate	Gallatin Co., Ky.	1867
Butler, Allen	"	Sec. 31	Farmer and Horse Farrier	Frederick Co. Md	1868
Maria Conway	"	Sec. 31	Wife of Allen Butler	Rock'ghamCo.Va	1868
Bosarl, J. M	"	Sumner	Physician and Surgeon	Clark Co., Ohio	1858
M. J. Applegate	"	"	Wife of J. M. Bosart	Highland, Ohio	1855
Brian, J	"	"	Sumner Mills	Lawrence Co., Ill	1845
Mary E. Milligan	"	"	Wife of J. Brian	Lawrence Co., Ill	1855
Burget, John A	"	"	Druggist	Lawrence Co., Ill	1857
Ella E. McElwain	"	"	Wife of John A. Burget	Highland Co., O.	1872
Baird, F. A	"	"	Dealer in Groceries	Wabash Co., Ill	1870
Cynthia A. Newman	"	"	Wife of F. A. Baird	Wabash Co., Ill	1870
Buzzard, Jonathan	"	Sec. 6	Farmer, Carpenter and Engineer	Holmes Co., Ohio	1830
Margaret Strouse	"	Sec. 6	Wife of Jonathan Buzzard	Wayne Co., Ohio	1873
Brian, Jacob	"	Sec. 29	Farmer	Lawrence Co.	1860
Brian, John J	Dec. July 26,	1871	Father of Jacob Brian	Germany	
Elizabeth Landis	Sumner	Sec. 29	Mother of Jacob Brian	Pennsylvania	
Be Dell, W. B	"	Sumner	Physician and Surgeon	Knox Co., Ind	1880
Fannie M. Setser	"	"	Wife of W. B. Be Dell	Knox Co., Ind	1880
Bunn, Solomon	"	Sec. 31	Farmer	Wayne Co., Ohio	1845
Anna Crum	"	Sec. 31	Wife of Solomon Bunn	Winchester, Va.	1833
Harrison C. Bunn	Died Jan. 11,	1879	Only son of Sol. and Anna Bunn	Wabash Co., Ill	1859
Carlton, W. R	Sumner	Sumner	Editor *Summer Press*	Wabash Co., Ill	1855
Alice Campbell	"	"	Wife of W. R. Carlton	Warrick Co., Ind	1873
Christy, J. S	"	"	Druggist	Lawrence Co., Ill	1836
Harriet A. Rose	"	"	Wife of J. S. Christy	Lawrence Co., Ohio	1872
Clark, D. T	"	"	U. S. Pension Agt. and Not. Public	Caldwell Co., Ky.	1854
Lucy Baird	"	"	Wife of D. T. Clark	Wayne Co., Ohio	1840
Couch, L. D	"	Sec. 7	Farmer	Wabash Co., Ill	1841
Harriet Litherland	"	Sec. 7	Wife of L. D. Couch	Wabash Co., Ill	1870
Carter, Charles B	"	Sec. 6	Farmer and Teacher	Fayette Co., Ind	1859
Martha C. Lathrop	"	Sec. 6	Wife of Charles B. Carter	Ripley Co., Ind	1859
Davis, J. Scott	"	Sumner	Minister Presbyterian Church	Winchester, Va.	1878
Elizabeth A. Rogers	"	"	Wife of J. Scott Davis	Corowall, Conn	1878
Davis, E. G	"	"	Proprietor Livery and Sale Stable	Jefferson Co., Ohio	1857
Harriet Mann	Dec. Nov. 1866		First wife of E. C. Davis	New Jersey	1838
Nancy A. Smith	Sumner	Sumner	Present wife of E. C. Davis	Clark Co., Ohio	1852
Eason, Joseph W	"	Sec. 17	Farmer, Builder and Plasterer	Lawrence Co., Ill	1851
Sarah M. Osborn	"	Sec. 17	Wife of Joseph W. Eason	Lawrence Co., Ill	1853
Eckenrode, J. E	"	Sumner	Dealer in General Merchandise	Franklin Co., Pa	1871
Elizabeth Hoopes	"	"	Wife of J. E. Eckenrode	Lawrence Co., Ill	1853
Finley, T. B	"	"	Attorney-at-Law	Jefferson Co., Ind	1879
Amelia L. Lawrence	"	"	Wife of T. B. Finley	Logan Co., Ohio	
French, Z. D	"	Sec. 3	Physician and Surgeon	Dubuque, Iowa	1839
Elizabeth M. Cowden	"	Sec. 3	Wife of Z. D. French	Cardington, Ohio	1876
Fross, C. H	"	Sumner	Surgeon Dentist	Newark, N. J	1882
Nellie Belknap	"	"	Wife of C. H. Fross	Lincoln Co., Ohio	1882
Anna L. Fross	"	"	Daughter of C. H. Fross	Coles Co., Ill	1882
Fiscus, Alex	"	Sec. 29	Farmer	Meadville, Pa	1849
Mary Shick	"	Sec. 29	Wife of Alex. Fiscus	Brown Co., Ohio	1849
Fisher, M. C	"	Sec. 28	Cabinet Maker and Farmer	Mason Co., W. Va.	1876
Julia E. Neace	"	Sec. 28	Wife of M. C. Fisher	Meigs Co., Ohio	1876
Gordon, C. H	"	Sumner	General Merchant	Lawrence Co	1843
Ellen Baird	"	"	Wife of C. H. Gordon	Wabash Co., Ill	1839
Patrick H. Gordon	"	"	Father of C. H. Gordon	Logan Co., Ky	1834
Guess, W. F	"	"	Dealer in Groceries	Madison Co., Ky.	1856
Lizzie McCasland	Dec. June,	1868	First wife of W. F. Guess	Madison Co., Ky.	1843
Mary E. Chrisnand	Sumner	Sumner	Present wife of W. F. Guess	Fayette Co., Ky.	1870
Gines. H. S	"	Sec. 32	Farmer	Lawrence Co	1843
Hannah E. Herrin (nee	"	Sec. 32	Wife of H. S. Gines	Putnam Co., Ind	1852
Hoopes, Caleb (Landis	"	"	Postmaster	Delaware Co., Pa	1851
Margaret C. Denison	"	"	Wife of Caleb Hoopes	Lawrence Co., Ill	1833
Heath, Edward	"	Sec. 21	Farmer	Lenore Co., N. C	1842
Elisa A. Sumner	"	Sec. 21	Wife of Edward Heath	Lawrence Co., Ill	1825
Johnson, Nelson L	"	Sec. 21	Farmer	Lawrence Co., Ill	1855
Utlcia Pearce	"	Sec. 21	Wife of Nelson L. Johnson	Allegheny Co. Pa.	1879

TOWNSHIP 3 NORTH, RANGE 13 WEST—CONTINUED.

Jones, C. B	Sumner	Sumner	Dir. Hardware & Farm Machinery	Lawrence Co., Ill	1845
Mary E. Neill	"	"	Wife of C. B. Jones	Springfield, Ohio	1861
Jones, T. L	"	"	Father of C. B. Jones	Bedford Co., Pa	1839
R. Jones (Baird)	"	"	Mother of C. B. Jones	Wayne Co., Ohio	1840
Jones, J. P	"	"	Dealer in Stock and Real Estate	Bedford Co., Pa	1842
Elizabeth B. Dennison	"	"	Wife of J. P. Jones	Lawrence Co., Ill	1840
Laws, Wm	"	"	Stock Dealer	Lawrence Co., Ill	1830
Hannah A. Adams	Died June 1,	1873	First wife of Wm. Laws	Lawrence Co., Ill	1835
Sarah Witters (nee Baird	Sumner	Sumner	Present wife of Wm. Laws	Bedford Co., Pa	1848
Lett, J. H	"	Sec. 4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Pike Co., Ind	1882
Sarah E. Miley	Dec. Sept. 4,	1870	First wife of J. H. Lett	Pike Co., Ind	
Aurilia E. Thrall	Sumner	Sec. 4	Present wife of J. H. Lett	Wabash Co., Ill	1882
E. F. Thrall	"	"	Farmer	Wabash Co., Ill	
Landis, S	"	Sec. 16	Farmer	Wayne Co., Ohio	1839
Mary M. Hillis	"	Sec. 16	Wife of S. Landis	Ohio	1843
McDowell, J. O	"	Sec. 4	Physician and Farmer	Orange Co., N. Y.	1859
Clara J. Foster	"	Sec. 4	Wife of J. O. McDowell	Edwards Co., Ill	1874
McClure, Richard	"	Sec. 6	Farmer	Co. Sligo, Ireland	1853
Mary J. Earls	Died Oct. 22,	1875	First wife of Richard McClure	Co. Sligo, Ireland	1853
Julia Ann Sparr	Sumner	Sec. 6	Present wife of Richard McClure	West Virginia	1878
Murphy, H. A	"	Sumner	Physician and Surgeon	Wabash Co., Ind	1866
Emma E. Kingsbury	"	"	Wife of Dr. H. A. Murphy	Lawrence Co., Ill	1849
Perkins, S. W	"	"	Saw Milling	Lawrence Co., Ill	1834
Mary E. James	Dec. April 28,	1880	First wife of S. W. Perkins	Lawrence Co., Ill	1840
Mary E. Edminson (nee	Sumner	Sumner	Present wife of S. W. Perkins	Martin Co., Ind	1857
Piper, Edward M. (Sims	"	Sec. 4	Farmer	Lawrence Co., Ill	1854
Prudence E. Fines	"	Sec. 4	Wife of Edward M. Piper	Franklin Co., Ind	1875
Piper, Abraham	"	Sec. 4	Father of Edward M. Piper	Franklin Co., Pa	1851
Amanda Pip-r	"	Sec. 4	Mother of Edward M. Piper	Franklin Co., Pa	1851
Petty, J. W	"	Sumner	Gro. & Dlr. Grain & Farm Machry	Perry Co., Ohio	1861
Eliza J. Combs	"	"	Wife of J. W. Petty	Lawrence Co., Ill	1853
Petty, G. W	"	Sec. 3	Farmer	Perry Co., Ohio	1838
Sarah J. Burget	"	Sec. 3	Wife of G. W. Petty	Cincinnati, Ohio	
Shepherd, W. W	"	Sumner	Druggist and Pharmacist	Zanesville, Ohio	1848
Laura E. Indy	"	"	Wife of W. W. Shepherd	Lawrence Co., Ill	1856
Steven, T. M	"	"	Furniture and Undertaker	Guernsey Co.,Ohio	1867
Lucy E. Jones	"	"	Wife of T. M. Stevens	awrence Co., Ill	1848
Shick, A. C	"	Sec. 29	Farmer	Lawrence Co., Ill	1858
Shick, Jesse	"	"	Carpenter and Engineer	Lawrence Co., Ill	1848
Hannah Irwin	"	"	Wife of Jesse Shick	Marysville, Ohio	1864
Stoltz, H. C	"	Sumner	Surgeon Dentist	Lawrence Co., Ill	1857
Mary A. Anderson	"	"	Wife of H. C. Stoltz	Richland Co., Ill	1867
Spyker, T. D	"	"	Minister of the Gospel	Morrow Co., Ohio	1848
Huldah Wilson	"	"	Wife of T. Spyker	Marion Co., Ill	1882
Wright, J. R	"	"	Minister	Lawrence Co., Ill	1843
Mary J. Potts	"	"	Wife of J. R. Wright	Lawrence Co. Ill	1847

TOWNSHIP 5 NORTH, RANGE 10 WEST.

Bates, Jones M	Russellville	Sec. 29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Bates Co., Mo	1840
Mary P. Moaler	"	Sec. 29	Wife of Jones M. Bates	Lawrence Co., Ill	1845
Tewalt, Josiah	"	Local'n No. 2	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shan'doah Co,Va	1848
Missouri Howard	"	" "	Wife of Josiah Tewalt	Lawrence Co., Ill	1834

TOWNSHIP 3 NORTH, RANGE 10 WEST.

Robeson, W. R	Vincennes, Ind.	Walnut Hill Farm	Farmer and Breeder of Fine Stock	Butler Co., Ohio	1876
Margaret A. Caldwell	"	" "	Wife of W. R. Robeson	Butler Co., Ohio	1876

PARTIAL LIST OF PATRONS OF WABASH COUNTY.

CITY OF MOUNT CARMEL.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled.
Albright, G. H.	Mt. Carmel	Mt. Carmel	Pastor Sion's Evan. Luth. Church	Blair Co., Pa.	1880
Jennie Acker	"	"	Wife of Geo. H. Albright	Blair Co., Pa.	1880
Burkett, John T.	"	"	Circuit Clerk	Gibson Co., Ind	1847
Mollie G. Weeler	"	"	Wife of John T. Burkett	Posey Co., Ind.	1869
Bell, Robert	"	"	Attorney-at-law	Lawrence Co., Ill	1869
Sara E. Shephard	"	"	Wife of Robert Bell	Madison, Con	1858
Burrucker, Henry	"	"	Monumental W'ks, d'l'r Marble, &c.	Gibson Co., Ind	1867
Mary L. Miller	Died March 29, 1879		First wife of Henry Burrucker	Gibson Co., Ind	1867
Adeline S. Wirth	Mt. Carmel	Mt. Carmel	Present wife of Henry Burrucker	Mt. Carmel, Ill.	1854
Bedell, John	"	"	Propr. Livery Sale & Feed Stable	Mt. Carmel, Ill.	1835
Sarah E. Bland	Died Oct. 2, 1869		First wife of John Bedell	Wabash Co., Ill	1840
Martha Massa	Mt. Carmel	Mt. Carmel	Present wife of John Bedell	Vincennes, Ind	1870
Bredwell, William	"	"	Constable	Clermont Co., O	1840
Barbara Deoll	"	"	Wife of William Bredwell	Wabash Co., Ill.	1845
Bertelsmann, J. B.	"	"	Saddlery	Hanover, Ger.	1857
Barbara Peters	"	"	Wife of J. B. Bertelsmann	Mt. Carmel, Ill.	1843
Burns, N. C.	"	"	Proprietor of City Hotel	Wabash Co., Ill.	1820
Hannah A. Gilbert	"	"	Wife of N. C. Burns	Philadelphia, Pa.	1855
Cardiff, David	"	"	Butcher and Stock Dealer	Pickaway Co., O.	1877
Irene French	"	"	Wife of David Cardiff	Vermilion Co., Ill?	1877
Deputy, Robert W.	"	"	Butcher, Stock Dealer & Farmer	Wabash Co., Ill	1849
Alice C. Tilley	"	"	Wife of Robert W. Deputy	Kentucky	1876
Green, E. B.	"	"	Attorney-at-law	Blair Co., Pa.	1860
Emma L. Lutes	"	"	Wife of E. B. Green	York Co., Pa.	1857
Grundon, O. H. P.	"	"	Teacher	Lebanon Co., Pa.	1860
Gertie Bayne	Died Oct. 6, 1882		Late wife of O. H. P. Grundon	Kentucky	1882
Havill, Frank W.	Mt. Carmel	Mt. Carmel	Propr. & Ed. of Mt. Carmel *Register*	Coshocton Co., O.	1857
Elizabeth Willmann	"	"	Wife of Frank W. Havill	Mt. Carmel, Ill.	1855
Henning, H. J.	"	"	Ex-Co. Treasurer, *ex officio* Assessor	Hamilton Co., O.	1855
Catherine Maurer	"	"	Wife of H. J. Henning	Lancaster Co., Pa	1861
Harvey, James	"	"	Retired Physician	Wabash Co., Ill.	1821
Ellen T. L. Tougas	"	"	Wife of James Harvey	Wabash Co., Ill.	1830
Heninger, J. W.	"	"	Principal Mt. Carmel High School	Fayette Co., Ill	1880
Hoskinson, M. F.	"	"	Attorney-at-law	Wabash Co., Ill.	1855
Laura E. Serler	"	"	Wife of M. F. Hoskinson	Wabash Co., Ill.	1855
Habberton, W. P.	"	"	Adams Express Agent	New York City	1851
T. L. Habberton(nee Peck)	"	"	Mother of W. P. Habberton	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1851
Harrison, John H.	"	"	Dentist	Vincennes, Ind.	1879
Lottie Young	"	"	Wife of John H. Harrison	Knox Co., Ind.	1879
Harper, William H.	"	"	Hardware Dealer and Farmer	Indiana	1821
Rachel Calverley	"	"	Wife of W. H. Harper	England	
George E. Rigg	"	"	Dealer in Hardware	Wabash Co., Ill.	1850
Mary C. Harper	"	"	Wife of Geo E. Rigg	Wabash Co., Ill.	1850
Herberhold, Joseph	"	"	Baker, Confectioner & Fancy Grocer	Westphalia, Ger.	1876
Margaret Kolb	"	"	Wife of Joseph Herberhold	Wabash Co., Ill.	1854
Jansen, Gerhard	"	"	Pastor St. Mary's Church	Prussia	1880
Jaquess, Isaac N.	"	"	Propr. Planing Mill & Lumber Yard	Harrison Co., Ky.	1867
Jane Tilton	Died July 1, 1883		First wife of Isaac N. Jaquess	Atlantic Co., N. J.	1819
Cath. McClintock (nee McGregor)	"	Mt. Carmel	Present wife of Isaac N. Jaquess	Wabash Co., Ill.	1827
Kamp, Louis	"	Mt. Carmel	Prop. of Kamp's Mill	Prussia, Ger.	1870
Sarah Ball	"	"	Wife of Louis Kamp	Indiana	1879
Kuhn, F. Joseph	"	"	Manuf. & Dealer in Buggies, &c.	Germany	1871
Wilhelmine Harper	"	"	Wife of F. J. Kuhn	Columbia, Ind.	1879
Kenelpp, Solomon	"	"	Grocer and Provisions	Lake Co., Ohio	1832
Elizabeth T. Roberts	"	"	Wife of Solomon Kenelpp	Wayne Co., Ill.	1835
Kern, John F.	"	"	Shoemaker	Würtemberg, Ger	1867
Sarah Seitz (Nee Moyer)	"	"	Wife of John F. Kern	Mt. Carmel, Ill	1847
Kreider, John H.	"	"	Ins. Agt., Teacher & Sec. of F. M. P. & L. Co.	Lebanon Co., Pa.	1860
M. E. Glick	Died June 9, 1881		Late wife of John H. Kreider	Mt. Carmel, Ill.	1860
Landes, S. Z.	Mt. Carmel	Mt. Carmel	States Attorney	Augusta Co., Va.	1864
Theresa A. Sears	"	"	Wife of S. Z. Landes	Mt. Carmel, Ill.	1845
Landes, G. T.	"	"	Prop Livery, Sale & Feed Stables	Augusta Co., Va.	1874
Martha Dyer	"	"	Wife of G. T. Landes	Wabash Co., Ill.	1852
Lynn, W. H.	"	"	Tonsorial Artist	Henderson Co Ky	1879
Midget, S. C.	"	"	County Judge	Nashville, Tenn.	1849
Mary E. Kendall	"	"	Wife of S. C. Midgett	Hardin Co., Ky.	1849
Mundy, M. H.	"	"	Attorney-at-law	Wabash Co., Ill.	1850

CITY OF MOUNT CARMEL.—CONTINUED.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled.
Miller, Edward	Mt. Carmel	Mt. Carmel	Prop. Mt. Carmel Planing Mill	Lehigh Co., Pa	1834
E. Caroline Burrucker	"	"	Wife of Edward Miller	Baltimore, Md.	1875
Manley, A. P.	"	"	Teacher, & County School Supt.	Wabash Co., Ill	1853
Miller, Elvina (nee Lescher)	"	"	Retired	Berks Co., Pa.	1838
Miller, Charles James	Died May 9, 1859		Late husband E. Miller	Windom Co., Vt.	1840
Miller, J. S	Mt. Carmel	Mt. Carmel	Ast. & Operator of L. E. & St. L. R. R.	Mt. Carmel, Ill	1859
Julia A. Stein	"	"	Wife of J. S. Miller	Mt. Carmel, Ill	1858
Metzger, M. S.	"	"	Constable & Ast. Singer Sew. Mach.	Lehigh Co., Pa.	1857
Elizabeth B. Kern	"	"	Wife of M. S. Metzger	Mt. Carmel, Ill.	1854
Noller, Charles	"	"	Prop. Fur. Factory & Cider Mill	Würtemburg, Ger	1853
Lina Reinecke	Died May 3, 1885		First wife of Charles Noller	Würtemburg, Ger	1853
Margaret Zindel	Died Feb. 24, 1874		Second wife of Charles Noller	Hessen Darmst'd	1854
Salina Bart	Mt. Carmel	Mt. Carmel	Present wife of Charles Noller	Tenn	1876
North, E. G.	"	"	Proprietor Photograph Gallery	Cincinnati, O.	1872
Susann C. Crosby	"	"	" "	Davies Co., Ind.	1872
Oberheilman, J.	"	"	Groceries, Provis'ns & Queensware	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1876
Tulis Hartman	"	"	Wife of J. Oberheilman	Mt. Carmel, Ill.	1863
Price, I. F.	"	"	County Clerk	Wabash Co., Ill.	1848
Emma McClain	"	"	Wife of I. F. Price	Wabash Co., Ill.	1846
Putnam, S. R.	"	"	Attorney-at-law and City Clerk	Wabash Co., Ill.	1849
Azatha C. Weinhack	"	"	Wife of S. R. Putnam	Mt. Carmel, Ill.	1856
Sylvester Greathouse	"	"	City Attorney & General Merchant	Wabash Co., Ill	1837
Mary C. Greathouse	"	"	Wife of Sylvester Greathouse	Wabash Co., Ill	1847
Peters, William	"	"	Constable	Lawrence Co., Ill	1867
Mary F. Beck	"	"	Wife of William Peters	Wabash Co., Ill	1855
Peterson, John	"	"	Jailor, Sexton of City & Rose Hill Cemetery	New Orleans, La.	1851
Catherine Dixson	"	"	Wife of John Peterson	France	1865
Reinhard, George H.	"	"	Brick and Shoe Maker	Lebanon Co., Pa.	1836
Susanna Maser	"	"	Wife of Geo. H. Reinhard	Germany	1833
Ruby, Hiram	"	"	Head Miller Wabash Valley Mills	Lawrence Co., Ill	1853
Rigg, Thomas J.	"	"	Physician & U. S. Examining Surg.	Greenup Co., Ky.	1836
Sarah Clark	Died Nov. 1856		First wife of Thomas J. Rigg	Ohio	
Laura J. Jaquess	Mt. Carmel	Mt. Carmel	Present wife of Thomas J. Rigg	Mt. Carmel, Ill.	1841
Reel, Phillip	"	"	Propr. Mt. Carmel Foundry	Alsace, France	1859
Mary Thackrey	Died July 6, 1856		First wife of Philip Reel	Ireland	1853
Mary Carl	Mt. Carmel	Mt. Carmel	Present wife of Philip Reel		1849
Rees, Lewis	"	"	Tinner, Roofer & Stover	Cincinnati, O.	1833
Sarah J. Wilson	"	"	Wife of Lewis Rees	Mt. Carmel, Ill.	1881
Root, John H.	"	"	Tonsorial Artist	Gibson Co., Ind.	1881
Lucinda Mix	"	"	Wife of John H. Root	Marshall, W. Va.	1882
John A. Rigsby	"	"	Tonsorial Artist	Smythe Co., Tenn	1868
Maggie E. Mix	"	"	Wife of John A. Rigsby	Marshall, W. Va.	1868
Schneck, Jacob	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	Posey Co., Ind.	1850
Mary Hartman	"	"	Wife of Jacob Schneck	Mt. Carmel, Ill.	1850
Sees, R. K	"	"	Books and Stationery	Covington, Ind	1839
Sears, Paul	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	Ohio	1840
Rina J. Gibson	"	"	Wife of Paul Sears	Cincinnati, O.	1840
Stein, J. Fred	"	"	General Merchant & Deputy P. M.	Mt. Carmel, Ill	1853
M. Alice Harvey	"	"	Wife of J. Fred Stein	Mt. Carmel, Ill.	1856
Seitz, William, Jr.	"	"	Groceries, Hardware, &c	Mt. Carmel, Ill	1837
Henrietta Handers	"	"	Wife of William Seitz, Jr	Wabash Co., Ill	1836
Stansfield, J. C	"	"	General Merchant	Lawrence Co., Ill	1873
Ella F. Eaton	"	"	Wife of J. C. Stansfield	Indiana	1846
Steitz, George W	"	"	General Merchant	Mt. Carmel, Ill	1846
M. Caroline Mayer	"	"	Wife of George W. Steitz	Baden, Ger	1853
Steitz, Daniel	"	"	General Merchant	Mt. Carmel, Ill.	1873
Annie E. Thoele	"	"	Wife of Samuel Steitz	Evansville, Ind	1876
Steitz, Jacob	"	"	General Merchant	Mt. Carmel, Ill	1857
Cecilia Brosse	"	"	Wife of Jacob Steitz	Wabash Co., Ill.	1857
Stein, Philip	"	"	General Merchant	Germany	1849
Mary L. Seitz	"	"	Wife of Philip Stein	Mt. Carmel, Ill	1844
Stein, A. M.	"	"	Grocer, Furn. & House Fur. Goods	Mt. Carmel, Ill	1872
Catherine Gardner	"	"	Wife of A. M. Stein	Springfield, Ill	1857
Samoniel, Edward	"	"	Jewelry and Notions	Louisville, Ky.	1859
Lelia C. Poole	"	"	Wife of Edward Samoniel	Mt. Carmel, Ill	1859
Samoniel, William	"	"	Jewelry and Notions	Louisville, Ky.	1859
Mary E. Drope	Died Dec. 7, 1881		Late wife of Wm. Samoniel	Knox Co., Ohio	1877

CITY OF MOUNT CARMEL—CONTINUED.

Sharp, James M.	Mt. Carmel	Retired	Shelby Co., Ky	1825
Rebecca L. Tougas	Died Jan. 19,	1849	First wife of James M. Sharp	Wabash Co., Ill	1813
J. A. Williamson (nee L.	Tougas).	Mt. Carmel	Present wife of James M. Sharp	Wabash Co., Ill	1814
Sutton, William M., Jr	Mt. Carmel	"	Butcher, Stock Dealer & Packer	Evansville, Ind	1878
Mary E. Reinsmith	"	"	Wife of William M. Sutton, Jr	Mt. Carmel, Ill	1864
Sutton, William, Sr.	"	"	Father of William M. Sutton, Jr	England	1837
Sarah Fitzsimmons	"	"	Mother of William M. Sutton, Jr	London, Eng	1837
Smith, Valentine	"	"	Patent Medicines, Notions, Paints, Oils, Wall Paper, Glass & Liquors	Bavaria, Ger	1866
Eveliny Coulter	Died Oct. 22,	1855	First wife of Valentine Smith	White Co., Ill	
Vena Hartmann	Died Oct. 28,	1867	Late wife of Valentine Smith	Mt. Carmel, Ill	1844
Teatro, S. P.	Mt. Carmel	Mt. Carmel	Dealer in Wines and Liquors	Vermont	1870
Sarah Kraemer	"	"	Wife of A. Teatro	Wabash Co., Ill	1855
Teatro, A. C.	"	"	Confect'r, Restaurant & Dir. in Ice	Canada	1870
Emeline French	Died Aug. 31,	1873	First wife of A. C. Teatro	Lawrence Co., Ill	1870
Rilly Riggins	Mt. Carmel	Mt. Carmel	Present wife of A. C. Teatro	Mt. Carmel, Ill	1847
Titus, E.	"	"	Proprietor Stillwell House	Nova Scotia	1850
Jane Minard	Died Dec. 14,	1856	First wife of D. E. Titus	Elgin Co., Can	
Judith Harvey	Mt. Carmel	Mt. Carmel	Present wife of D. E. Titus	Mt. Carmel, Ill	1832
Utter, Henry	"	"	City Marshal	Wabash Co., Ill	1844
Harriet A. Lanterman	"	"	Wife of Henry Utter	Lawrence Co., Ill	1872
Utter, G. L.	"	"	Commercial Traveler	Wabash Co., Ill	1833
Mary J. Gantz	Died March	13, 1863	First wife of G. L. Utter	Wabash Co., Ill	1836
Anna H. Wiley	Mt. Carmel	Mt. Carmel	Present wife of G. L. Utter	Hamilton Co., O.	1869
Umbehauen, J. George	"	"	Shoemaker	Bavaria	1855
Emilie Bahm	"	"	Wife of J. George Umbehauen	Wabash Co., Ill	1855
Willmann, J. F.	"	"	Propr. & Ed. Mt. Carmel *Republican*	Mt. Carmel, Ill	1854
Mollie D. Stoker	"	"	Wife of J. F. Willmann	Posey Co., Ind	1880
Williamson, Robert T.	"	"	Pres't Mt. Carmel Banking Merchant	Wabash Co., Ill	1844
Julia E. Harvey	"	"	Wife of Robert T. Wilkinson	Wabash Co., Ill	1856
Walser, Martin	"	"	Ex-Sheriff	Edwards Co., Ill	1872
Sarah C. Carter	Died Aug. 1,	1879	First wife of Martin Walser	Ohio Co., Ky	1877
Stella Clark	Mt. Carmel	Mt. Carmel	Present wife of Martin Walser	Mt. Carmel, Ill	1860
Wilson, James S.	"	"	Ex-Sheriff and Present Deputy	Mt. Carmel, Ill	1830
Elizabeth Tombs	Died 1864	1864	First wife of James S. Wilson	Mt. Carmel, Ill	1832
Louisa Carpenter	Mt. Carmel	Mt. Carmel	Present wife of James S. Wilson	Lawrence Co., Ill	1841
Wood, John C.	"	"	D'l'r in Watches, Clocks & Jewelry	Wabash Co., Ill	1817
Nancy E. Beck	"	"	Wife of John C. Wood	Wabash Co., Ill	1849
Young, George	"	"	Propr. Wabash Valley Mills	Wabash Co., Ill	1829
Sarah Kavanaugh	"	"	Wife of George Young		

TOWNSHIP 1 SOUTH, RANGE 12 WEST.

Keneipp, George M.	Mt. Carmel	Sec. 32	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wabash Co., Ill	1838
Rosalind Murray	"	Sec. 32	Wife of George M. Keneipp	Holmes Co., Ohio	1842
Lingenfelt-r, C. C.	"	Sec. 5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wabash Co., Ill	1841
Eliza J. Ireland	"	Sec. 5	Wife of C. C. Lingenfelter	Wabash Co., Ill	1844
Schmidt, John P.	"	Sec. 8	Ice-per of Beer Farm	Germany	1808
Louisa Huse	"	Sec. 8	Wife of John P. Schmith	Wabash Co., Ill	1841
Tilton, M. L.	"	Sec. 18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wabash Co., Ill	1841
Lydia M. Simonds	"	Sec. 18	Wife of M. L. Tilton	Wabash Co., Ill	1840
Tilton, D. L.	"	Sec. 17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Essex Co., N. J	1837
Phoebe Jane Walters	Died 1858		First wife of D. L. Tilton	New York	1840
Mary Ann Wa (nee Cissel)	Died 1861		Second wife of D. L. Tilton	Ohio	1857
Ally Wood	Mt. Carmel	Sec. 17	Present wife of D. L. Tilton	White Co., Ill	1863
Utter, Eliz. (nee Penson)	Mt. Carmel	Sec. 17	Widow of Abram Utter	New Jersey	1822
Utter, Abram	Died Sept. 15,	1872	Late husband of Elizabeth Utter	Allegh'y Co., N.Y.	1817
Wilcox, James	Mt. Carmel	Sec. 30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Delaw'e Co., Ohio	1876
Ada Z. McFarland	"	Sec. 30	Wife of James Wilcox	Delaw'e Co., Ohio	1876
Zimmerman, J.	"	Sec. 16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wtmorel'd Co, Pa	1809
Belinda B. Hinde	Died		First Wife of J. Zimmerman	Mount Carmel, Ill	1838
Emma Harris	Mt. Carmel	Sec. 16	Present wife of J. Zimmerman	Mount Carmel, Ill	1841

TOWNSHIP 1 SOUTH, RANGE 13 WEST.

Chapman, Wm. M.	Mt. Carmel	Sec. 13	Farmer	Wabash Co., Ill	1840
Mary E. Keneipp	"	Sec. 13	Wife of Wm. M. Chapman	Wabash Co., Ill	1843
Shannon, Samuel	Mt. Carmel	Mt. Carmel	Grain Dealer	Wabash Co., Ill	1842
Kitty Baker	"	"	Wife of Samuel Shannon		
Gordon, R. S.	"	"	Druggist	Wabash Co., Ill	1838
Mary L. Utter	"	"	Wife of R. S. Gordon	Wabash Co., Ill	1836
Rigg, J. W.	"	"	Farmer	Wabash Co., Ill	1829
Justina Ravenstein	"	"	Wife of J. W. Rigg	Germany	1851

TOWNSHIP 1 SOUTH, RANGE 13 WEST.—CONTINUED.

Ameter, Christian	Mand	Sec. 28	General Merchant and P. M	Wabash Co., Ill	1848
Harriet R. Brown	"	Sec. 28	Wife of Christian Ameter	Wabash Co., Ill	1852
Elizab. Brown (nee Rigg)	"	Sec. 28	Mother of Christian Ameter	Wabash Co., Ill	1819
Aborn, Victor	"	Sec. 28	Farmer and Carpenter	Providence, R. I	1838
Hon. E. Brines (nee Hill)	"	Sec. 28	Wife of L. Aborn	Wabash Co., Ill	1839
Aika, Henry	"	Sec. 28	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wabash Co., Ill	1856
Mary J. Sandlin	"	Sec. 28	Wife of Henry Aika	Wabash Co., Ill	1858
Brines, Harvey	Bellmont	Sec. 30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wabash Co., Ill	1848
Rosaline Ballard	"	Sec. 30	Wife of Harvey Brines	Wabash Co., Ill	1849
Baird, Isaac G.	"	Sec. 30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wabash Co., Ill	1850
Baird, John	Died May 1,	1880	Father of Isaac G. Baird	Hardin Co., Ky	1816
Baird Julian (nee McCleary)	Bellmont	Sec. 30	Mother of Isaac G. Baird	Knox Co., Ind	1816
Buchanan, Victor	"	Sec. 29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Lawrence Co., Ill	1858
Callie Graham	"	Sec. 29	Wife of Victor Buchanan	Miami Co., Ind	1858
Bredwell, Collins	Friend Grove	Sec. 21	Farmer and Pos master	Clermont Co., O	1848
Blakeley, Collins	Died April	1863	First wife of Collins Bredwell	Mason Co., Ky	1848
Susan Collins	Friend Grove	Sec. 21	Present wife of Collins Bredwell	Mason Co., Ky	1856
Brines, Franklin	"	Sec. 8 and 9	Farmer and Breeder of Fine Stock	Wabash Co., Ill	1835
Lyman Brines	Died May 17,	1863	Father of Franklin Brines	Seneca Co., N. Y.	1816
Maria Brines	Friend Grove	Sec. 8 and 9	Mother of Franklin Brines	Knox Co., Ky	1818
Brines, Morris	"	Sec. 20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wabash Co., Ill	1829
Irene Gard	Died Oct. 26,	1854	First wife of Morris Brines	Wabash Co., Ill	1836
Virginia Mudd	Friend Grove	Sec. 16	Present wife of Morris Brines	Perry, Ind	1840
Brines, Henry	"	Sec. 16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wabash Co., Ill	1840
Lizza J. Mull	"	Sec. 16	Wife of Henry Brines	Indiana	1843
Coale, John G.	Bellmont	Sec. 29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Franklin Co., Pa	1844
Jane C. Noaker	Died Jan.	1864	First wife of John G. Coale	Cumber. Co., Pa	1844
Mary Taoquary	Bellmont	Sec. 29	Present wife of John G. Coale	Wabash Co., Ill	1832
Deputy, Ezra C.	Mand	Sec. 22	Farmer and Stock Dealer	Wabash Co., Ill	1852
Frances A. Rigg	"	Sec. 22	Wife of Ezra C. Deputy	Wabash Co., Ill	1850
Ewald, William	Bellmont	Sec. 32	Farmer and Tradesman	Hessia, Ger	1860
Ewald, Joseph C.	"	Sec. 32	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hessia Ger	1860
Jennie S Seiler	"	Sec. 32	Wife of George C. Ewald	Wabash Co., Ill	1860
Ewald, John	"	Sec.5, 2, 8, 13 W	Father of George C. Ewald	Hessia, Ger	1860
Catherine Margie	"	Sec.5, 7, 8, 13 W	Mother of George C. Ewald	Hessia, Ger	1860
Felker, John H.	Mand	Sec. 33	Superintend. Coal Mine	Bullitt Co., Ky	1862
Freeman, Samuel	Gards Point	Sec. 6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Butler Co., Ohio	1851
Matilda Bollinger	Died March	1866	First wife of Samuel Freeman	Warren Co., Ohio	1851
Sar. Johnson (ex Sutranel)	Gards Point	Sec. 6	Present wife of Samuel Freeman	Sullivan Co., Ind	1832
Fisher, John	"	Sec. 8	Farmer and Carpenter	Ross Co., Ohio	1836
Ursula Miller	Died Oct.	1879	First wife of John Fisher	Gibson Co., Ind	1838
Mary Gaston	Gards Point	Sec. 8	Present wife of John Fisher	Strafford Co., Eng	1862
Groff, John	Bellmont	Sec. 18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	1842
Harriet Gard	"	Sec. 18	Wife of John Groff	Wabash Co., Ill	1829
Grundon, C.	Friend Grove	Sec. 21	Farmer and Carpenter	Lebanon Co., Pa	1862
Clara A. Depoty	"	Sec. 21	Wife of C. M. Grundon	Wabash Co., Ill	1866
Gilkison, George W.	Bellmont	Sec. 32	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wabash Co., Ill	1844
Caroline Hill	"	Sec. 32	Wife of George W. Gilkison	Wabash Co., Ill	1837
Gilkison, James A.	"	Sec. 32	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wabash Co., Ill	1858
Martha E. Norsworthy	"	Sec. 32	Wife of James A. Gilkison	Wabash Co., Ill	1859
Greathouse, Mary Jane	Mt. Carmel	Sec. 2	Farming and Stock Raising	Muskingum Co., O	1852
Greathouse, James	Died April 29,	1875	Late husband of Greathouse	Wabash Co., Ill	1837
Grondon, Thomas	Mt. Carmel	Sec. 23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Lebanon Co., Pa	1860
Amer Conner	"	Sec. 23	Wife of Thomas Grundon	Lebanon Co., Pa	1860
Haupt, Edward	Gards Point	Sec. 4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wabash Co., Ill	1844
Ellen Smithers	"	Sec. 4	Wife of Edwin Haupt	Marion Co., Ind	
Joachims, Justus	Bellmont	Sec. 29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	1851
Sarah E. Hall (nee Gaskins)	"	Sec. 29	Wife of Justus Joachims	Wabash Co., Ill	1853
Keeps, John B.	"	Sec. 19	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wabash Co., Ill	1859
Lena A. Dunkel	"	Sec. 19	Wife of John B. Keeps	Wabash Co., Ill	1861
Keeps, F.	Friend Grove	Sec. 20	Farmer and Township Treasurer	Bavaria, Ger	1832
Elizabeth Peters	"	Sec. 20	Wife of F. P. Keeps	Atlantic Ocean	1837
Lambert, John	Bellmont	Sec. 20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Dawn, Ger	1859
Millie Sapp	Died June	1863	First wife of John Lambert	Butler Co., Ohio	1854
Barbara Peter	Bellmont	Sec. 20	Present wife of John Lambert	Wabash Co., Ill	1846
Maxwell, J. C.	Friend Grove	Sec. 16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wabash Co., Ill	1861
Emma McIntire	"	Sec. 16	Wife of J. C. Maxwell	Daviess Co., Ind	1862
Maxwell, L. B. (nee Clark)	Grayville		Grayville	Mother of J. C. Maxwell	1837
Phar, John A.	Bellmont	Sec. 31	Farmer and Teacher	Wabash Co., Ill	834
Caroline Brown	Died Jan. 9,	1875	First wife of John A. Phar	Wabash Co., Ill	1837
Hattie Rigg (nee Hill)	Died April 2,	1881	Second wife of John A. Phar	Wabash Co., Ill	1838
Sarah E. Hopkins (Nee Waters)	Bellmont	Sec. 31	Present wife of John A. Phar	Gibson Co., Ind	1834
Peter, Lawrence F.	Friend Grove	Sec. 17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wabash Co., Ill	1850
Sarah E. Rigg	"	Sec. 17	Wife of Lawrence F. Peter	Wabash Co., Ill	1855
Peter Nicholas	"	Sec. 20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wabash Co., Ill	1843
Anna M. Mertz	Died May 27,	1874	First wife of Nicholas Peter	Bavaria, Ger	1863
Gertrude Hart (neeZeitz)	Friend Grove	Sec. 20	Present wife of Nicholas Peter	Bavaria, Ger	1876
Michael Hart	"	Sec. 20	Son of Gertrude Peter	Bavaria, Ger	

TOWNSHIP 1 SOUTH, RANGE 13 WEST—CONTINUED.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled.
Parmenter, Charles A.	Maud	Sec. 33	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wabash Co., Ill.	1855
Mary Broedel	"	Sec. 33	Wife of Charles A. Parmenter	Wabash Co., Ill.	1858
Parmenter, Isaac	"	Sec. 28	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wabash Co., Ill.	1833
Julia A. Brines	"	Sec. 28	Wife of Isaac Parmenter	Wabash Co., Ill.	1837
Rigg, Peter	"	Sec. 28	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wabash Co., Ill.	1800
Mattie Douglas	"	Sec. 28	Wife of Peter Rigg r	Spencer Co., Ind.	1872
Rigg, William	Bellmont	Sec. 29	Farmer and Carpenter	Wabash Co., Ill.	1848
Reb. Ballard (nee Brumfield)	"	Sec. 29	Wife of William Rigg	Wabash Co., Ill.	1833
Rigg, D. B.	"	Sec. 28	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wabash Co., Ill.	1844
Matilda F. Barnett	Died Oct. 19, 1877.	Sec. 28	First wife of D. B. Rigg	Spencer Co., Ind.	1858
Sarah C. Richey	Bellmont	Sec. 28	Present wife of D. B. Rigg	Wabash Co., Ill.	1855
Rigg, Robert J.	Mt. Carmel	Sec. 9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Greenup Co., Ky.	1837
Mary M. Brines	"	Sec. 9	Wife of Robert J. Rigg	Wabash Co., Ill.	1840
Rigg, Benjamin	Bellmont	Sec. 29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wabash Co., Ill.	1854
E.J. Milburn (nee Ballard)	"	Sec. 29	Wife of Benjamin Rigg	Wabash Co., Ill.	1835
Rigg, Della May	"	Sec. 29	Daughter of Benj. and Eliza Rigg	Wabash Co., Ill.	1869
Rigg, Charles	Maud	Sec. 28	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wabash Co., Ill.	1826
Rachel Brown	Died Feb. 1849	Sec. 28	First wife of Charles Rigg	Wabash Co., Ill.	1830
Gabriella Brown	Maud	Sec. 28	Present wife of Charles Rigg	East Friesl'd, Ger	1871
Ravenstein, Joachim	Bellmont	Sec. 32	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wabash Co., Ill.	1855
Cynthia Rounding	"	Sec. 32	Wife of Joachim Ravenstein	Wabash Co., Ill.	1843
Rigg, J. W.	Mt. Carmel	Sec. 26	Farmer and Local Preacher	Wabash Co., Ill.	1829
Justina Ravenstein	"	Sec. 28	Wife of J. W. Rigg	East Friesl'd, Ger	1841
Simonds, William	"	Sec. 13	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wabash Co., Ill.	1825
Mary R. Hill	"	Sec. 13	Wife of William Simonds	New Jersey	1840
Simonds, Elijah	Died Nov. 18, 1833	Sec. 13	Father of William Simonds	Ohio	1802
Simonds, Cath. (nee Ulm)	Mt. Carmel	Sec. 13	Mother of William Simonds	Ohio	1820
Stocking, Peter	Maud	Sec. 9	Farmer and Carriage Maker	Germany	1861
Catherine Witt	"	Sec. 9	Wife of Peter Stocking	Indiana	1863
Seiler, D. K.	Maud	Sec. 34	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wabash Co., Ill.	1852
Rosa Peters	"	Sec. 34	Wife of D. K. Seiler	Edwards Co., Ill.	1876
Stroh, Joshua B.	Mt. Carmel	Sec. 2	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Dauphin Co., Pa.	1819
Elvira Leeds	"	Sec. 2	Wife of Joshua B. Stroh	Dayton, Ohio	1833
Seiler, Jacob	"	Sec. 35	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Westhofen, Ger.	1835
Anna M. Behm	"	Sec. 35	Wife of Jacob Seiler	Lebanon Co., Pa.	1847
Tanquary, James W.	Bellmont	Sec. 30	Farmer and Ex-County Judge	Wabash Co., Ill.	1824
Elizabeth Buchanan	Died Jan. 18, 1883		Late wife of James W. Tanquary	Lawrence Co., Ill	1849
Tennas, Michael	Friend Grove	Sec. 18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Bavaria, Ger	1870
Albertine Sharnarshams	"	Sec. 16	Wife of Michael Tennas	Baden, Ger.	1870
Van Senden, H. W	Maud	Sec. 33	Teacher District No. 2	Wabash Co., Ill.	1862
Van Senden, J. A	"	Sec. 33	Father of H. W. Van Senden	Emden, Prussia	1855
Samant Rigg	"	Sec. 33	Mother of H. W. Van Senden	Wabash Co., Ill.	1857
Wright, D. P.	"	Sec. 27	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Lawrence Co., Ill.	1871
Rachel M. Rigg	"	Sec. 27	Wife of D. P. Wright	Wabash Co., Ill.	1833
Thomas Rigg	"	Sec. 27	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wabash Co., Ill.	1867
Mary J. McCleary	Died April 7, 1881		Wife of Thomas Rigg	Wabash Co., Ill.	1811
Wallace, Elijah A.	Mt. Carmel	Sec. 13	Farmer and Breeder of Short Horns	Wabash Co., Ill.	1838
Sarah A. Chapman	"	Sec. 13	Wife of Elijah A. Wallace	Wabash Co., Ill.	1837

TOWNSHIP 1 NORTH, RANGE 14 WEST.

Cunningham, N. G.	Mier	Sec. 1	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wabash Co., Ill.	1844
Eliza Rodgers	"	Sec. 1	Wife of N. G. Cunningham	Wabash Co., Ill.	1844
Mayne, Philander	Garda Point.	Sec. 36	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ogle Co., Ill.	1870
Mary E. Stevenson	"	Sec. 36	Wife of Philander Mayne	Greene Co., Ohio.	1842
McGrigor, George H.	"	Sec. 36	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wabash Co., Ill.	1842
Elizabeth Shearer	Died May, 1874		First wife of George H. McGrigor	Vermont	1853
Fanny Wood	Died Jan'ary, 1879		Second wife of George H. McGrigor	Wabash Co., Ill.	1852
Sarah E. Bratton	Garda Point.	Sec. 36	Present wife of G. H. McGrigor	Edwards Co., Ill.	1859
McGregor, Thomas	"	Sec. 36	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wabash Co., Ill.	1842
Sarah J. Tilton	"	Sec. 36	Wife of Thomas McGregor	Wabash Co., Ill.	1847
McManaman, Edward	Mills Point	Sec. 22	Farmer	Wabash Co., Ill.	1849
Arilla E. Mundy	"	Sec. 22	Wife of Edward McManaman	Wabash Co., Ill.	1854
Rodgers, A. J.	Mier	Sec. 13	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wabash Co., Ill.	1842
Julia M. Gard	"	Sec. 13	Wife of A. J. Rodgers	Wabash Co., Ill.	1846
Smith, Rozander	"	Sec. 12	Farmer and Stock Raiser	New York	1822
Rebecca Hubbard	Died Aug. 26, 1860		First wife of Rozander Smith	Wabash Co., Ill.	1828
Cynthia Soider	Mier	Sec. 12	Present wife of Rozander Smith	Wabash Co., Ill.	1835

TOWNSHIP 1 NORTH, RANGE 14 WEST—CONTINUED.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled.
Ulm, William	Garda Point.	Sec. 36	Farmer and Minister	Ross Co., Ohio	1820
Esther M. Campbell	Died Mch 3, 1846		First wife of William Ulm	Christian Co., Ky	1817
Elizabeth Payne	Died Feb. 19, 1854		Second wife of William Ulm	Wilson Co., Tenn	1837
Sarah Campbell	Garda Point.	Sec. 36	Present wife of William Ulm	Wilson Co., Tenn	1850
Wiley, James F.	Mills Prairie.	Sec. 23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wabash Co., Ill.	1839
Sarah E. Simons	"	Sec. 23	Wife of James F. Wiley	Wabash Co., Ill.	1848
Wolfington, Nancy (nee Walker)	Mills Prairie.	Sec. 24	Farming and Stock Raising	Orange Co., Ind	1854
Wolfington, Samuel	Died Jan. 4, 1878		Late husband of Nancy Wolfington	Guilford Co., N.C.	1854
Williams, Sus. A. (nee Penston)	Mills Prairie.	Sec. 24	Farming and Stock Raising	Wabash Co., Ill.	182
Williams, Robert G.	Died Nov. 21, 1878		Late husband of Susan Williams	New York City	1833
Wood, Nelson	Mills Prairie	Sec. 25	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wabash Co., Ill.	1834
Sarah A. Ulm	Died Feb. 15, 1878		First wife of Nelson Wood	Wabash Co., Ill.	1841
Mary E. Ulm	Mills Prairie.	Sec. 25	Present wife of Nelson Wood	Wabash Co., Ill.	1859

TOWNSHIP 2 SOUTH, RANGE 14 WEST.

Blackford, Thompson	Bellmont	Sec. 11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wabash Co., Ill.	1819
Ann E. Wilson	"	Sec. 11	Wife of Thompson Blackford	Christian Co., Ky.	1844
Compton, J. P.	Cowling.	Sec. 13	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wabash Co., Ill.	1857
Arzy I. Runyon	"	Sec. 13	Wife of J. P. Compton	Richland Co., Ill.	1858
Dinnel, James H.	"	Sec. 25	Farmer and Stock Raiser	White Co., Ill	1855
Sarah A. Desham	"	Sec. 25	Wife of James H. Dinnel	Clermont Co., O.	1852
Haidorn, Henry	"	Sec. 13	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hanover, Ger.	1876
Mary Otts	Died Sept. 30, 1877		First wife of Henry Heidorn	Ohio	1876
Mary Unser	Cowling.	Sec. 13	Present wife of Henry Heidorn	Evansville, Ind	1879
Hunt, John R.	"	Sec. 23	Farmer and Notary Public	New Castle, Del.	1878
Mary A. Griffin	"	Sec. 23	Wife of John R. Hunt	Wabash Co., Ill.	1855
Kirsch, George V.	"	Sec. 14	Farmer and Blacksmith	Bedesh, Ger.	1870
Caroline Boswecker	"	Sec. 14	Wife of George V. Kirsch	Germany	1870
Lovellette, Henry	Keensburg.	Sec. 12	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wabash Co., Ill.	1826
Charlotte McClain	"	Sec. 12	Wife of Henry Lovellette	Wabash Co., Ill.	1838

TOWNSHIP 2 NORTH, RANGE 14 WEST.

Burton, Joseph J. T.	Mier.	Sec. 35	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wabash Co., Ill.	1853
Eliza Wilkins	"	Sec. 35	Wife of Joseph J. T. Burton	Gibson Co., Ind.	1873
Cunningham, Carrol G.	"	Sec. 36	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wabash Co., Ill.	1837
Elizabeth Reiber	"	Sec. 36	Wife of Carrol G. Cunningham	Wilson Co., Tenn	1861
Higgins, Asa	West Salem	Sec. 35	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Richland Co., Ill.	1859
Hester Stanlinger	"	Sec. 35	Wife of Asa Higgins	Wabash Co., Ill.	1841

TOWNSHIP 2 NORTH, RANGE 13 WEST.

Keen, George W.	Mier.	Sec. 32	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wabash Co., Ill.	1827
Jane Campbell	"	Sec. 32	Wife of George W. Keen	Statesville, Tenn.	1850
Seibert, Daniel G.	"	Sec. 34	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wabash Co., Ill.	1842
Elizabeth Reiber	"	Sec. 34	Wife of Daniel G. Seibert	Pennsylvania	1862
Smith, Ira R.	"	Sec. 32	Farmer	Wabash Co., Ill.	1823
Sarah K. Crouch	"	Sec. 32	Wife of I. R. Smith	Wabash Co., Ill.	1831

TOWNSHIP 2 NORTH, RANGE 14 WEST.

Allison, John H.	Friendsville.	Sec. 29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Indiana Co., Pa	1868
Mary B. Wilkinson	"	Sec. 32	Wife of John H. Allison	Wabash Co., Ill.	1847
Berninger, Isaiah	Mier.	Lancaster.	Farmer and J. P.	Columbia Co., Pa	1856
Sarah A. Higgins	"	"	Wife of Isaiah Berninger	Wabash Co., Ill.	1842
Berninger, Amos	"	"	Wagon Maker	Columbia Co., Pa	1836
Mary R. Baker	"	"	Wife of Amos Berninger	Madison Co., Ohio	1874
Betebenner, G. C.	"	Sec. 17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Maryland	1860
Maria Bisiil	"	Sec. 17	Wife of G. C. Betebenner	Wabash Co., Ill.	1850

TOWNSHIP 1 NORTH, RANGE 13 WEST—CONTINUED.

Baird, Winfield S.	Gards Point .	Sec. 30	Farmer and School Teacher.	Wabash Co., Ill.	1890
Faonie Mayne	"	Sec. 30	Wife of Winfield S. Baird.	Wabash Co., Ill.	1870
Ballard, James C.	Friendsville.	Sec. 23	Farmer and Stock Raiser.	Wabash Co., Ill.	1833
Mary J. Goodart	"	Sec. 23	Wife of James C. Ballard.	Wabash Co., Ill.	1840
Ballard, Quincy A.	"	Sec. 14	Farmer and Stock Raiser.	Wabash Co., Ill.	1839
Melissa Gard	"	Sec. 14	Wife of Quincy A. Ballard.	Wabash Co., Ill.	1842
Ballard, James	Died Dec. 22,	1875	Father of Quincy A. Ballard.	Vermont	1816
Clar. Ballard(nee Barney)	Died Oct. 14,	1857	Mother of Quincy A. Ballard	New York	1807
Case, Chauncey C.	Gards Point .	Sec. 29	Farmer and Stock Raiser.	Wabash Co., Ill.	1833
Nancy M. Shoulders	"	Sec. 29	Wife of Chauncey C. Case.	Perry Co., Ind.	1807
Couch, Walter R.	Friendsville.	Sec. 25	Minister Christian Church.	Wabash Co., Ill.	1840
Eximia Wood	"	Sec. 25	Wife of Walter R. Couch.	Wabash Co., Ill.	1843
Crum, William A.	"	Sec. 14	Farmer and Stock Raiser.	Wabash Co., Ill.	1842
Mary E. Clark	"	Sec. 14	Wife of William A. Crum.	Farmer and Stock Raiser.	1846
Crosson, Francis M.	"	Sec. 23	Farmer and Mechanic.	Wabash Co., Ill.	1853
Mary A. Litherland	"	Sec. 23	Wife of Francis M. Crosson.	Wabash Co., Ill.	1857
Dreibelbis, F. J.	Mier.	Sec. 9	Proprietor Star Mills .	Berks Co., Pa.	1877
Ellen Miller	"	Sec. 9	Wife of F. J. Dreibelbis.	Schuylkill Co.,Pa	1877
Daly, L. W.	"	Sec. 3	Farmer and Stock Raiser.	Waba-h Co., Ill.	1837
Sarah E. Risley	"	Sec. 3	Wife of L. W. Daly	Wabash Co., Ill.	1842
Deisher, William	Gards Point .	Sec. 29	Farmer and Stock Raiser.	Berks County, Pa.	1853
Clementine Kroh	"	Sec. 29	Wife of William Deisher.	Wabash Co., Ill.	1859
Friend, W.	Mier.	Sec. 9	Physician and Surgeon.	Hardin Co., Ky.	1854
Evelena Bailey	"	Sec. 9	Wife of W. J. Friend.	Wabash Co., Ill.	1859
Fornoff, John	"	Sec. 9 .	Farmer and Stock Raiser.	Germany	1832
Caroline Boden	"	Sec. 9 .	Wife of John F rnoff.	Hanover, Ger.	1832
Greathouse, John A.	"	Lancaster.	Retired Farmer.	Wabash Co., Ill.	1821
Hester Kercher	Died July 21,	1865 .	First wife of John A. Greathouse.	Berks Co., Pa.	1821
Elmira Fox	Mier	Lancaster.	Present wife of John A Greathouse	Berks Co., Pa.	1833
Ginther, Jacob	"	Sec. 7.	Farmer and Stock Raiser.	Berks Co., Pa.	1858
Sophia Miller	"	Sec. 7.	Wife of Jacob Ginther. . .	Berks Co., Pa.	1858
Hershey, Isaac	"	Lancaster.	General Merchant.	Franklin Co., Pa.	1849
Jemima Besore	"	"	Wife of Isaac Hershey. . .	Franklin Co., Pa.	1849
Higgins, John	"	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser.	Alleg'y Co., N. Y.	1816
Judah Kercher	"	"	Wife of John Higgins. . .	Berks Co , Pa.	1831
Haselton, William	Lyon	Sec. 1 .	Farmer and Stock Raiser.	Alleg'y Co., N. Y.	1830
Anna Harsness	"	Sec. 1 .	Wife of William Haselton.	Wabash Co., Ill.	1837
Hill, William S.	Gards Point .	Sec. 34 .	Farmer and Stock Raiser.	North Carolina.	1829
Anna Moore	Died Sept. 24,	1876 .	Late wife of Wm. S. Hill.	Tennessee.	1829
Kingsbury, Mary A. (nee Dollahon)	Friendsville.	Sec. 26 .	Farming and Stock Raising.	Lawrence Co., Ill.	1866
Thomas Hennessy	Died Lawren	ce'v'e, M'y,	'48 First h us-b'd of Mary A. Kingsbury	. . . . .	
Kingsbury, Harly	Died Nov. 11,	1872 .	Late husband of Mary A. Kingsbury	Ohio, ...	1868
Kavanaugh, John D.	Friendsville.	Friendsville.	Miller and Grain Dealer. . . .	Wabash Co., Ill.	1838
Eliza A. Benedict	"	"	Wife of John D. Kavanaugh. . .	Crawford Co., Ind	1838
Loehring, William L.	Mier	Lancaster.	Minister Evangelical Association.	Gibson Co., Ind .	1830
Maria Kohlmeyer	"	"	Wife of William L. Loehring. .	Germany . . .	1836
Laser, Charles	"	Sec. 16 .	Farmer and Stock Raiser.	Lehigh Co., Pa.	1834
Dora E. Brosey	Died Aug. 6,	1875 . . .	First wife of Charles Laser. .	Hanover, Ger.	1840
Sarah E. Virbenas	Mier	Sec. 16 .	Present wife of Charles Laser.	Wabash Co., Ill.	1854
Leeds, James	Friendsville.	Friendsville.	Physician and Surgeon.	Dayton, Ohio.	1833
Annis Ballard	Died Nov. '79	. . . .	First wife of Sames Leeds. . .	Wabash Co., Ill.	. . .
Mary Cobiman	Friendsville.	Friendsville.	Present wife of James Leeds .	Wabash Co., Ill.	. . .
Litherland, Joshua	"	Sec. 28 .	Farmer and Stock Raiser.	Perry Co., Ind.	1858
Louisa Broadel	"	Sec. 28 .	Wife of Joshua Litherland. .	Germany . . .	1832
Lacer, Adam	"	Sec. 27 .	Farmer and Stock Raiser. .	Wabash Co., Ill.	1837
Elizabeth Broadell	"	Sec. 27 .	Wife of Adam Lacer. . . .	Germany. . .	1832
Litherland, Abner	"	Sec. 27 .	Farmer and Stock Raiser.	Perry Co., Ind.	1858
Rachel A. Mahon	"	Sec. 27 .	Wife of Abner Litherland. .	Wabash Co., Ill.	1862
Litherland, Logan	"	Sec. 27 .	Son of Abner Litherland. .	Wabash Co. Ill.	1877
Litherland, Alexander	"	Sec. 27 .	Farmer and Stock Raiser. .	Wabash Co., Ill.	1862
Lava E. Stoltz	"	Sec. 27 .	Wife of Alexander Litherland.	Wabash Co., Ill.	1862
Litherland, Joseph	"	Sec. 27 .	Farmer and Stock Raiser. .	Perry Co., Ind.	1858
Marx, Samuel	Mier	Sec. 8 .	Farmer and Stock Raiser. .	N'thmpton Co.,Pa	1836
Fanny Schleuker	"	Sec. 8 .	Wife of S. Marx.	Wabash Co., Ill.	1834
Marx, P. H.	"	Sec. 17 .	Farmer and Stock Raiser. .	N'thmpton Co.,Pa	1834
Margaret Stephens	"	Sec. 17 .	Wife of P. H. Marx	Ohio	1852
Miller, Rachel (nee Penston	Friendsville.	Sec. 22 .	Farming and Stock Raising. .	Wabash Co., Ill.	1831
Miller, L. A.	Died April 15,	1882 . .	Late husband of Rachel Miller.	Greenup Co., Ky.	1834
Morgan, Hiram	Mills Prairie.	Sec. 19 .	Farmer and Stock Raiser. .	Wabash Co., Ill.	1833
Mary A. Wood	"	Sec. 19 .	Wife of Hiram Miller. . .	Wabash Co., Ill.	1836
Mundy, William H.	Gards Point .	Sec. 32 .	Farmer and Stock Raiser.	Wabash Co., Ill.	1840
Carrie Best	"	Sec. 32 .	Wife of William H. Mundy .	Columbiana Co, O	1876
McJilton, Ed.	Mier	Lancaster.	Physician and Surgeon.	Ohio. . . .	1868
Maria Higgins	"	"	Wife of Ed. McJilton. . .	Wabash Co., Ill.	1849
Newkirk, Paul	Friendsville.	Sec. 36 .	Farmer and Stock Raiser.	Wabash Co., Ill.	1851
Catherine Stroh	"	Sec. 36 .	Wife of Paul Newkirk. . .	Wabash Co., Ill.	1838

TOWNSHIP 1 NORTH, RANGE 13 WEST—CONTINUED.

Newkirk, Rufus M.	Friendsville.	Sec. 36 .	Farmer and Stock Raiser.	Musking'm Co.,O	1858
Mattie M. Hallock	"	Sec. 36 .	Wife of Rufus M. Newkirk.	Wabash Co., Ill.	1852
O'Harn, Thomas	Gards Point .	Sec. 32 .	Farmer and Stock Raiser.	Ireland.	1858
Casander McFarland	"	Sec. 32 .	Wif- of Thomas O'Hara.	Wabash Co., Ill.	1849
Penn, Thomas H.	Friendsville.	Friendsville.	Engineer and Farmer.	Birmingham	1849
Sadie Wilkinson	"	"	Wife of Thomas H. Penn.	Wabash Co., Ill.	1854
Seibert, Charles	Mier	Lancaster.	General Merchant.	Wabash Co., Ill.	1834
Elizabeth Ginther	"		Wife of Charles Seibert.	Berks Co., Pa .	1858
Staninger, Daniel	"	Sec. 4 .	Farmer and Stock Raiser.	L hich Co., Pa.	1837
Cath rine Staninger (nee Bieh)	Died Feb. 11,	1868 . .	First wife of Daniel Staninger.	Berks Co., Pa.	1836
Eliza J. Ingerol	Mier	S-e. 4 .	Present wife of Daniel Staninger.	Wabash Co., Ill.	1833
Staninger, Ephraim	"	Sec. 9 .	Farmer and Stock Raiser. . .	Lehigh Co., Pa.	1842
Heather Biehl	"	Sec. 9 .	Wife of Ephraim Staninger.	Berks Co., Pa .	1836
Seibert, Reuben	"	Sec. 4 .	Farmer and Stock Raiser.	Berks Co., Pa .	1838
Mary Markley	"	Sec. 4 .	Wife of Reuben Seibert. .	Montg'ry Co., Pa	1847
Stoltz, George	"	Sec. 20 .	Farmer and Stock Raiser.	Alsace, Ger. .	1834
Margaret Hinkle	"	Sec. 20 .	Wife of George Stoltz. . .	Davidson Co., N.C	1831
Stewart, Marion (nee Putnam)	Gards Point	Sec. 32 .	Farming and Stock Raising.	Wabash Co., Ill.	1827
Stewart, J. M.	Died Sept. 12,	1877 .	Late husband of Marinda Stewart.	Orange Co., Ind	1827
Shearer, Joseph	Gards Point .	Sec. 32 .	Farmer, J. P. and P. M. . . .	Bern'gton Co., Vt	1851
Mary S. Hallock	"	Sec. 32 .	Wife of Joseph Shearer. . .	Wabash Co., Ill.	1843
Shoaff, Ross	Friendsville.	Sec. 24 .	Brick Mason and Plasterer.	Somerset Co., Pa.	1854
Darthuia A. Keen	Died Feb. 7,	1870 . .	First wife of Ross Shoaff. . .	Wabash Co., Ill.	1839
Mary E. Pixley	Friendsville.	Sec. 24 .	. . . . .	Wabash Co., Ill.	1844
Taylor, R.	Friendsville.	Friendsville.	Farmer and Stock Raiser .	Laurrin Co., Ky.	1837
Palestine Walters	Died	1879 . .	Late wife of R. Taylor . . .	Indiana . . .	. . .
Thompson, J. D.	Linn	Sec. 1 .	Farmer an -Stock Raiser . .	Lawr-nce Co., Ill.	1849
Margaret Schrader	"	Sec. 1 .	Wife of J. D. Thompson . .	Wabash Co., Ill.	1848
Wallar, Fay K.	Mier	Lancaster.	Physician and Surgeon . . .	Zanesville, Ohio.	1878
Kate S. McClure	Died	. . . . .	First wife of Fay K Wallar .	Brookville, Ind .	. . .
Martin M. Laser	Mier	Lancaster.	Present wife of Fay K. Wallar .	Nashville, Ill.	1878
Wilkinson, Thomas	Friendsville.	Friendsville.	Farmer and General Trader .	Yorkshire, Eng.	1837
Eliza Chapman (nee Scott)	Died Dec. 20,	1851 .	First wife of Thomas Wilkinson .	Yorkshire, Eng.	1841
Rebecca Mahoney (nee Keen)	Friendsville.	Friendsville.	Present wife of Thomas Wilkinson	Wabash Co., Ill.	1839
Wood, Stephen	Mt. Carmel	Sec. 36 .	Farmer and Mechanic	Wabash Co., Ill.	1849
Sarah J. Laird	Died Jan. 25,	1876 .	First wife of Stephen Wood .	Wayne Co., Ill.	1860
Wood, Mary E.	Mt. Carmel	Sec. 36 .	Present wife of Stephen Wood .	Washington Co., I.	1879
Wood, John	"	Sec. 36 .	Father of Stephen Wood . . .	Warren Co., Ky .	1809
Wood, Cath. (nee Braten)	Died Oct. 17,	1878 . .	Mother of Stephen Wood . . .	Tennessee . .	1820
Wilkinson, William H.	Friendsville.	Sec. 23 .	Farmer and Stock Raiser . . .	White Co., Ill. .	1865
Julia A. Danforth	"	Sec. 23 .	Wife of William H. Wilkinson .	Wabash Co., Ill.	1849
Wilkinson, William R.	"	Friendsville.	Merchant & Dealer in Real Estate	Westmoreland,E.	1838
Sarah Williams	"	"	Wife of William R. Wilkinson .	Ireland . . .	1833
Williams, Flemming	"	Sec. 14 .	Farmer and Stock Raiser . . .	New York City .	1833
Sarah A. Wardell	Died Nov. 26,	1874 . .	First wife of Flemming Williams.	Wabash Co., Ill.	1830
Sem.E.Vandeusen (nee Blodgett)	Friendsville.	Sec. 14 .	Pres. wife of Flemming Williams.	Salisbury, Conn.	1876

TOWNSHIP 1 SOUTH, RANGE 14 WEST.

Bratton, Robert H.	Gards Point .	Sec. 1 .	Farmer and Stock Raiser . . .	Wabash Co., Ill.	1856
Sarah M. Stewart	"	Sec. 1 .	Wife of Robert H. Bratton . .	Wabash Co., Ill.	1858
Buchanan, Robert	Belmont .	Sec. 24 .	Farmer and Surveyor	Lawrence Co., Ill.	1851
Elizabeth Hershey	"	Sec. 24 .	Wife of Robert Buchanan . .	Butler Co., Ohio.	1839
Davis, J. T.	"	Sec. 2 .	Farmer and Stock Raiser . . .	Posey Co., Ind.	1837
Mary E. Groff	"	Sec. 2 .	Wife of John T. Davis . . .	Wabash Co., Ill.	1854
Fewkes, John	"	Sec. 35 .	Farmer and Stock Raiser . . .	Leic'stshire, Eng	1842
Sarah M. Sloan	"	Sec. 35 .	Wife of John Fewkes.	Wabash Co., Ill.	1839
Gilkison, A. W.	"	Sec. 25 .	Farmer and Stock Raiser . . .	Wabash Co., Ill.	1832
Clarissa Newkirk	"	Sec. 25 .	Wife of A. W. Gilkison . . .	Michigan . . .	1840
Greathouse, P. G.	Gards Point .	Sec. 1 .	Farmer, Gun and Blacksmith .	Wabash Co., Ill.	1827
Mary H. White	"	Sec. 1 .	Wife of P. G. Greathouse . .	Smythe Co.,Tenn.	1847
Jordan, William T.	Belmont .	Sec. 11 .	Farmer and Stock Raiser . . .	Posey Co., Ind.	1877
Jane Mock	"	Sec. 11 .	Wife of William T. Jordan . .	Gibson Co., Ind	1877
Miller, Jeff. S.	Gards Point .	Sec. 1 .	Farmer and Stock Raiser . . .	Wabash Co., Ill.	1853
Dora A. Bratton	"	Sec. 1 .	Wife of John S. Miller . . .	Wabash Co., Ill.	1859
Rigg, George H.	"	Sec. 1 .	Farmer and Stock Raiser . . .	Wabash Co., Ill.	1853
Rigg, Anna M.	"	Sec. 1 .	Wife of George H. Rigg . . .	Wabash Co., Ill.	1858
Risley, James T.	"	Sec. 11 .	Farmer and Stock Raiser . . .	Wabash Co.,Ill.	1845
Josephine Kennedy	Died April 20,	1861 . .	First wife of James T. Risley .	Delaware Co., O.	. . .
Sevesda White	Belmont .	Sec. 11 .	Present wife of James T. Risley	Wabash Co., Ill.	. . .
Strahan, W. H.	Gards Point .	Sec. 1 .	Farmer and Stock Raiser . . .	Wayne Co.,W.Va.	1853
Strahan, John	Died Feb. 4,	1883 . .	Father of W. H. Strahan . . .	Lawrence Co., Ky.	1804
Anna Boyer (nee Baker)	Gards Point .	Sec. 1 .	Wife of John Strahan	Rush Co., Ind.	1855

TOWNSHIP 1 SOUTH, RANGE 14 WEST—CONTINUED.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled.
Steckler, Joseph	Bellmont	Sec. 13	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	1869
Catherine P. Frahler	"	Sec. 13	Wife of Joseph Steckler	Wabash Co., Ill	1854
Ulm, William M	Gards Point	Sec. 1	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clay Co., Ill	1880
Florence P. Waiser	"	Sec. 1	Wife of William M. Ulm	Edwards Co., Ill	1880
Wirth, George J.	Bellmont	Sec. 24	Farmer and Blacksmith	Wabash Co., Ill	1849
Mary F. Peter	"	Sec. 24	Wife of George J. Wirth	Wabash Co., Ill	1856

TOWNSHIP 2 NORTH, RANGE 12 WEST.

Hershey, John	Allendale	Sec. 34	Retired Farmer	Maryland	1844
Elizabeth Smith	Died Octob'r,	1856	Late wife of John Hershey	Franklin Co., Pa.	1844
King, Ann (nee Jackman)	Linn	Sec. 33	Farming	Franklin Co., Pa.	1833
King, Henry	Died April 2,	1882	Late husband of Ann King	North Carolina	1835
Thompson, Henry	Linn	Sec. 32	Merchant		
Samantia Couch	Died Octob'r,	1857	First wife of Henry Thompson		
Mary Courter (nee Underwood)	Linn	Sec. 32	Present wife of Henry Thompson		

BELLMONT.

Bookhouse, William	Bellmont	Bellmont	Boot and Shoe Dealer	Hanover, Ger	1872
Susan M. Barriar	"	"	Wife of William Bookhouse	North Carolina	1872
Bristow, N.	"	"			
Maria J. Kennedy	"	"			
W. A. Tannery	"	"			
Sarah M. Rigg	"	"			
Degan, F. M.	Bellmont	Bellmont	Stock Dealer and Shipper	Wabash Co., Ill	1840
Mary J. Danner	"	"	Wife of F. M. Degan	Kentucky	1840
Ingram, J. A.	"	"	Groceries and Restaurant	Wayne Co., Ill	1847
Hannah M. Frair	"	"	Wife of J. A. Ingram	Wabash Co., Ill	1846
Joachims, E.	"	"	General Merchant	Germany	1854
Elisabeth Crackle	"	"	Wife of E. Joachims	Wabash Co., Ill	1844
Joachims, Conrad	"	"	Father of E. Joachims	Germany	1854
Joachims, Hermina (nee Krse)	Died Oct. 1,	1879	Mother of E. Joachims	Germany	1854
Kirsch, Peter	Bellmont	Bellmont	General Merchant	Baden, Germany	1871
Barbara Grasch	"	"	Wife of Peter Kirsch	Adams Co., Ind	1871
Knowles, W. H.	"	"	General Agent Farm Machinery	Wabash Co., Ill	1857
Sarah J. Garrett	"	"	Wife of W. H. Knowles	Wabash Co., Ill	1859
Manley, F. C.	"	"	Dealer in Machinery and P. M.	Wabash Co., Ill	1844
Louisa M. Cory	"	"	Wife of F. C. Manley	Wabash Co., Ill	1843
Mann, John C.	"	"	General Merchandise	Edwards Co., Ill	1881
Malinda T. Emmerson	"	"	Wife of John C. Mann	Edwards Co., Ill	1881
Richard W. Lines	"	"	Partner of John C. Mann	Edwards Co., Ill	1882
McClane, C. T.	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	Wabash Co., Ill	1845
Mary C. Kitchen	"	"			
Newsum, T. J.	"	"	Druggist Pharmacist	Gibson Co., Ind	1869
Paulina W. Ewald	"	"	Wife of J. N. Newsum	Hersia, Germany	1869
Rassmann, K. C.	"	"	Nursery, Evergreens, &c	Metzels, Ger	1878
Rigg, H. H.	"	"	Builder and Undertaker	Wabash Co., Ill	1842
Rachel J. Risley	Died April 9,	1877	First wife of H. H. Rigg	Wabash Co., Ill	1846
Mary E. Davis	Died Oct. 4,	1880	Second wife of H. H. Rigg	Vincennes, Ind	1845
Jennie E. Hill	Bellmont	Bellmont	Present wife of H. H. Rigg	Licking Co., Ohio	1860
Rigg, John	"	"	Father of H. H. Rigg	West Virginia	1818
Rigg, Mary (nee Hunter)	Died May,	1864	Mother of H. H. Rigg	Logan Co., Ky	1818
Trego, J. D.	Bellmont	Bellmont	Physician and Surgeon	Lawrence Co., Ill	1869
Anna M. Ingram	"	"	Wife of J. D. Trego	Wabash Co., Ill	1857
Wisenberger, Benj.	"	"	Hotel and Livery	Wabash Co., Ill	1844
Cyntiia A. Ballard	"	"	Wife of Benj. Wisenberger	Wabash Co., Ill	1847

TOWNSHIP 1 NORTH, RANGE 12 WEST.

Armstrong, M. B.	Allendale	Sec. 10	Farmer	Wabash Co., Ill	1833
Jane Grayson	"	Sec. 10	Wife of M. B. Armstrong	Wabash Co., Ill	1837
Armstrong, Thomas N.	"	Sec. 13	Farmer	Wabash Co., Ill	1829
Emily Chaffee	Died Sept. 5,	1869	First wife of Thomas N. Armstrong	Wabash Co., Ill	1838
S. J. Smith (nee Richards)	Allendale	Sec. 13	Pres. wife of Thomas N. Armstrong	Richland Co., Ill	1840

TOWNSHIP 1 NORTH, RANGE 12 WEST—CONTINUED.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled.
Armstrong, Reb. (nee Price)	Allendale	Sec. 13	Farming and Stock Raising	Lawrence Co., Ill.	1840
Armstrong, Herkly	Died April 19,	1882	Late husb. of Rebecca Armstrong	Wabash Co., Ill	1835
Armstrong, Howard	Allendale	Sec. 24	Farmer	Wabash Co., Ill	1857
Harriet Buchanan	"	Sec. 24	Wife of Howard Armstrong	Lawrence Co., Ill	1862
Adama, David	"	Sec. 21	Farmer	Brook Co., Va	1840
Mary Ann Fox	Died Jan. 18,	1880	Late wife of David Adams	Dauphin Co., Pa	1837
Ambrus, James	Allendale	Sec. 9	Farmer	Wabash Co., Ill	1844
Leah Woods	"	Sec. 9	Wife of James Andrus	Wabash Co., Ill	1840
Barney, J. W.	"	Allendale	Profession undetermined	Wabash Co., Ill	1862
Compton, Van B.	"	Sec. 12	Farmer	Wabash Co., Ill	1837
Sarah Fahs	"	Sec. 12	Wife of Van B. Compton	Co. Galway, Irel	1856
Cisel, John H.	"	Sec. 24	Farmer	Wabash Co., Ill	1841
Jemima Been	"	Sec. 24	Wife of John H. Cisel	Wabash Co., Ill	1850
Courter, W. F.	"	Sec. 20	Farmer	Wabash Co., Ill	1848
Mary J. Fox	Died Sept. 18,	1880	Late wife of W. F. Courter	Wabash Co., Ill	1854
Courter, G. E.	Allendale	Sec. 14	Farmer	Wabash Co., Ill	1854
Elizabeth J. Compton	"	Sec. 14	Wife of G. E. Courter	Wabash Co., Ill	1856
Courter, U. L.	"	Sec. 3	Farmer	Wabash Co., Ill	1860
Flora Adams	"	Sec. 3	Wife of U. L. Courter	Wabash Co., Ill	1861
De Witt, Franklin	Allendale	Allendale	Merchant, Notary Public and J. P.	Perry Co., Ind	1860
Mary E. Barney	Died Jan. 28,	1877	First wife of Franklin De Witt	Wabash Co., Ill	1852
Sarah E. Gard	Died Dec. 2	1880	Second wife of Franklin De Witt	Wabash Co., Ill	1855
Louisa Harper	Allendale	Allendale	Present wife of Franklin De Witt	Wabash Co., Ill	1857
Fox, Jeremiah	"	Sec. 15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Lebanon Co., Pa	1837
Sophrona Compton	Died Mar. 16,	1858	First wife of Jeremiah Fox	Wabash Co., Ill	1827
Caroline E. Spidel	Allendale	Sec. 15	Present wife of Jeremiah Fox	Wayne Co., Ind	
Heen, Frederick	"	Allendale	Proprietor Allendale Mills	Germany	1879
Nancy J. Kencipp	"	"	Wife of Frederick Holsen	Lawrence Co., Ill	1879
Hensley, J. E.	"	"	Wagon Maker	Lawrence Co., Ill	1881
Sarah M. Underwood	"	"	Wife of J. E. Hensley	Wabash Co., Ill	1848
Jordan, Edward J.	"	Sec. 3	Farmer	Wabash Co., Ill	1827
Elizabeth Wright	Died Jan. 5,	1861	First wife of Edward J. Jordan	Wabash Co., Ill	1834
Martha Jane Wood	Allendale	Sec. 3	Present wife of Edward J. Jordan	Wabash Co., Ill	1839
Keen, William C	Friendsville	Sec. 29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wabash Co., Ill	1859
Mary C. Goodart	"	Sec. 29	Wife of Wm. C. Keen	Wabash Co., Ill	1849
Keen, A. Wood	"	Sec. 19	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wabash Co., Ill	1830
Martha E. Shooff	Died Nov 14,	1881	Late wife of A. B. Keen	Wash'ton Co., Pa.	1855
Keen, Ira	Friendsville	Friendsville	Father of A. B. Keen	Hamilt'n Co., Ohio	1815
Elanor Jordan	"	"	Mother of A. B. Keen	Allen Co., Ind	1833
Litherland, Wm. C.	Allendale	Sec. 9	Farmer	Wabash Co., Ill	1839
Catherine Wood	Died July 1,	1880	Late wife of Wm. C. Litherland	Wabash Co., Ill	1841
Litherland, Elisha	Allendale	Sec. 4	Farmer	Wabash Co., Ill	1824
Alsina McFarland	"	Sec. 4	Wife of Elisha Litherland	Indiana	1820
Leek, F. M.	"	Allendale	General Merchant	Wabash Co., Ill	1845
Löffler, Jacob C.	"	Sec. 8	Farmer	Germany	1853
Christina Hainman	"	Sec. 8	Wife of Jacob C. Löffler	Wabash Co., Ill	1838
Litherland, George O.	"	Sec. 8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wayne Co., Ind	1833
Sarah J. Tite	"	Sec. 8	Wife of George O. Litherland	Mercer Co., Ky	1844
Litherland, William	Died March,	1844	Father of George O. Litherland	Indiana	1816
Litherland, Eliz. (nee Wood)	Allendale	Sec. 8	Mother of George O. Litherland	Compton's Ft., Ill	1809
McIntosh, A. J.	"	Allendale	Physician, Surgeon and Druggist	Wabash Co., Ill	1834
Sarah Grayson	Died July 7,	1876	First wife of A. J. McIntosh	Wabash Co., Ill	1842
Jane McFarland	Allendale	Allendale	Present wife of A. J. McIntosh	Wabash Co., Ill	1844
McFarland, William	"	Sec. 4	Farmer	Wabash Co., Ill	1852
Rachel A. Litherland	Died Sept. 16,	1876	First wife of Wm. McFarland	Lawrence Co., Ill	1852
Reb c. J. Pitts (nee Buchanan)	Allendale	Sec. 4	Present wife of Wm. McFarland	Lawrence Co., Ill	1879
McFarland, G. W.	"	Sec. 4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wayne Co., Ind	1855
Mary E. Litherland	"	Sec. 4	Wife of G. W. McFarland	Wayne Co., Ind	1857
Price, J. W.	"	Allendale	General Merchant	Richland Co., O	1856
Jane Compton	Died Sept. 10,	1863	First wife of J. W. Price	Wabash Co., Ill	1839
Sarah J. McCalib	Allendale	Allendale	Present wife of J. W. Price	Lawrence Co., Ill	1847
Payne, James	"	"	Farmer and Proprietor Hotel	Tennessee	1841
Harriet McFarland	"	"	Wife of James Payne	Wabash Co., Ill	846
Smith, J. J.	"	Sec. 9	Retired Farmer	Wabash Co., Ill	1821
Caroline Kimbrell	"	Sec. 9	Wife of J. J. Smith	Wayne Co., Ill	1838
Sandlin, James	"	Sec. 10	Farmer	Alex'ndr Co., Ten	1847
Julia A. Armstrong	Died Dec. 16,	1861	First wife of James Sandlin	Wabash Co., Ill	1821
Margaret Smith	Died Dec. 2,	1866	Second wife of James Sandlin		1839
Mary Hazelton	Died Sept. 24,	1873	Third Wife of James Sandlin	Wabash Co., Ill	1833
Mary C. E. Lobach (nee Weston)	Allendale	Sec. 10	Present wife of James Sandlin	Stokes Co., N.C.	1875
Smith, James E.	"	Allendale	Physician and Surgeon	Campbell Co., Ky	1875
Nancy Howey	"	"	Wife of James E. Smith	Rand'ph Co., Ark.	
Shaw, A. J.	"	"	Blacksmith	Wabash Co., Ill	1850
Candace Kirk	"	"	Wife of A. J. Shaw	Knox Co., Ind	1873

TOWNSHIP 1 NORTH, RANGE 12 WEST—CONTINUED.

Stillwell, James	Allendale	Sec. 12	Farmer	Wabash Co., Ill.	1843
Sarah E. Canady	"	Sec. 12	Wife of James Stillwell	Delaw'e Co., Ohio	1875
Selbert, R. F.	"	Sec. 18	Merchant	Wabash Co., Ill.	1847
Elizabeth E. Wood	"	Sec. 16	Wife of R. F. Wood	Wabash Co., Ill.	1847
Wright, John R.	"	Sec. 13	Farmer	Wabash Co., Ill.	1831
Rosanna Keen	"	Sec. 13	Wife of John R. Wright	Wabash Co., Ill.	1834
Wood, O. H.	Friendsville	Sec. 20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wabash Co., Ill.	1845
Mary E. Milburn	"	Sec. 20	Wife of O. H. Wood	Wabash Co., Ill.	1848
Wood, Linder K.	"	Sec. 19	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wabash Co., Ill.	1858
Wood, Joseph	Died April 27,	1859	Father o' Linder K. Wood	Wabash Co., Ill.	1840
Wood, Charissie (nee Kean)	Friendsville	Sec. 19	Mother of Linder K. Wood	Wabash Co., Ill.	1825
Wood, William A.	Allendale	Sec. 9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wabash Co., Ill.	1860
Sarah C. Danforth	"	Sec. 9	Wife of William A. Wood	Wabash Co., Ill.	1864

TOWNSHIP 2 SOUTH, RANGE 13 WEST.

Compton, Noah	Keensburg	Sec.10, 3S, 13W	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wabash Co., Ill.	1834
Elizabeth Barnett	"	Sec.10, 3S, 13W	Wife of Noah Compton	Wabash Co., Ill.	1846
Carlton, Captain Isaac R.	"	Sec. 16	Farmer and Grain Dealer	Wabash Co., Ill.	1832
Clerinda Ashford	Died July 3,	1879	Late wife of Isaac R. Carlton	Wabash Co., Ill.	1840
Dyar, John	Mt. Carmel	Sec. 2	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wood Co., W.Va.	1820
Elizabeth Seiler	"	Sec. 2	Wife of John Dyar	HesseDarms,.Ger	1835
Denham, A. B.	Cowling	Sec. 30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clermont Co., O.	1852
Alace A. Pool	"	Sec. 30	Wife of A. B. Denham	Wabash Co., Ill.	1851
Grey, William	Keensburg	Sec. 20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wabash Co., Ill.	1851
Gray, James	"	Sec. 20	Father of William Gray	Wabash Co., Ill.	1826
Gray, Sarah (nee Compton)	Died Jan. 29,	1879	Mother of William Gray	Wabash Co., Ill.	1822
Greyson, John C.	Keensburg	Sec. 10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wabash Co., Ill.	1838
Ellen Nash	"	Sec. 10	Wife of John C. Grayson	Edwards Co., Ill.	1842

TOWNSHIP 2 SOUTH, RANGE 13 WEST—CONTINUED.

Harvey, D. S.	Keensburg	Keensburg	General Merchandise	Wabash Co., Ill.	1828
Lydia A. Legler	"	"	Wife of D. S. Harvey	Wabash Co., Ill.	1830
Heniken, Marga. (nee Frair)	Cowling	Sec. 19	Farming and Stock Raising	Wabash Co., Ill.	1834
Heniken, George W.	Died Feb. 27,	1879	Late husband of Margaret Heniken	Wabash Co., Ill.	1830
Heniken, J. E.	Cowling	Sec. 19	Farmer and County Commissioner	Wabash Co., Ill.	1859
Matilda F. Wood	"	Sec. 19	Wife of J. E. Heniken	Wabash Co., Ill.	1859
Keen, W. E.	Keensburg	Sec. 9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wabash Co., Ill.	1849
Hattie A. Burns	"	Sec. 9	Wife of W. E. Keen	Wabash Co., Ill.	1852
Keen, E. B.	"	Sec. 9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wabash Co., Ill.	1821
Lucinda Knowles	"	Sec. 9	Wife of E. B. Keen	Gibson Co., Ind.	1856
Legler, S. S.	"	Sec. 10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wabash Co. Ill.	1833
Mary J. Lovellette	"	Sec. 10	Wife of S. S. Legler	Wabash Co., Ill.	1837
Lovellette, John T.	"	Sec. 10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wabash Co., Ill.	1833
Sophia Beard	"	Sec. 10	Wife of John T. Lovellette	Wabash Co., Ill.	1838
Manley, Paul G.	"	Keensburg	Physician and Surgeon	Wabash Co., Ill.	1855
Mary E. McClure	"	"	Wife of Paul G. Manley	Lawrence Co., Ill.	1879
Farmester, Henry	Bellmont	Sec. 5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wabash Co., Ill.	1828
Nancy J. Putnam	"	Sec. 5	Wife of Henry Parmenter	Wabash Co., Ill.	1830
Rose, Philip	Keensburg	Sec. 15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Windheim, Ger.	1853
Ruth A. Eastwood	"	Sec. 15	Wife of Philip Rose	Wabash Co., Ill.	1841
Stein, John R.	Mt. Carmel	Sec. 2	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wabash Co., Ill.	1847
Lizzie A. Seiler	"	Sec. 2	Wife of John R. Stein	Wabash Co., Ill.	1848
Schrodt, Conrad	"	Sec. 2	Farmer and Stock Raiser	HesseDarms,.Ger	1838
Catharina Achert	"	Sec. 2	Wife of Conrad Schrodt	TurganCo.,SW'tz'l	1850
Schrodt, John	"	Sec. 1	Farmer and Stock Raiser	HesseDarms,.Ger	1878
Ann M. Broedel	Died Feb. 19,	1882	Late wife of John Schrodt	Bavaria, Ger.	1849
Shuh, Philip	Cowling	Sec.7, 3S, 13W	Farmer and Stock Raiser	HesseDarms,.Ger	1867
Missouri A. Douglas	"	Sec.7, 3S, 13W	Wife of Philip Shuh	Gibson Co., Ind.	1863
Stewart, William B.	Keensburg	Sec. 17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Orange Co., Ind.	1831
Rosan, P. Compton	"	Sec. 17	Wife of Wm. B. Stewart	Wabash Co., Ill.	1832
Schafer, George F.	"	Sec. 18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	HesseDarms,.Ger	1837
Mary A. Brumfield	"	Sec. 18	Wife of George P. Schafer	Lawrence Co., Ky.	1841

CONSTITUTION OF ILLINOIS.

ADOPTED IN CONVENTION AT SPRINGFIELD, MAY 13, A. D. 1870; RATIFIED BY THE PEOPLE JULY 2, 1870; IN FORCE, AUGUST 8, 1870; AND AMENDMENTS THERETO, WITH THE DATES OF RATIFICATION.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the State of Illinois—grateful to Almighty God for the civil, political and religious liberty which He hath so long permitted us to enjoy, and looking to Him for a blessing upon our endeavors to secure and transmit the same unimpaired to succeeding generations—in order to form a more perfect government, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity; do ordain and establish this constitution for the State of Illinois.

ARTICLE I.

BOUNDARIES.

The boundaries and jurisdiction of the State shall be as follows, to wit: Beginning at the mouth of the Wabash river; thence up the same, and with the line of Indiana, to the northwest corner of said State; thence east, with the line of the same State, to the middle of Lake Michigan; thence north, along the middle of said lake, to north latitude 42 degrees and 30 minutes; thence west to the middle of the Mississippi river, and thence down along the middle of that river to its confluence with the Ohio river, and thence up the latter river, along its northwestern shore, to the place of beginning: *Provided*, that this State shall exercise such jurisdiction upon the Ohio river as she is now entitled to, or such as may hereafter be agreed upon by this State and the State of Kentucky.

ARTICLE II.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

§ 1. Inherent and Inalienable Rights.
§ 2. Due Process of Law.
§ 3. Liberty of Conscience Guaranteed.
§ 4. Freedom of the Press—Libel.
§ 5. Right of Trial by Jury.
§ 6. Unreasonable Searches and Seizures.
§ 7. Bail allowed—Writ of Habeas Corpus.
§ 8. Indictment required—Grand Jury Abolished.
§ 9. Rights of Persons Accused of Crime.
§ 10. Self-Crimination—Former Trial.
§ 11. Penalties proportionate—Corruption—Forfeiture.
§ 12. Imprisonment for Debt.
§ 13. Compensation for Property taken.
§ 14. Ex post facto laws—Irrevocable Grants.
§ 15. Military Power Subordinate.
§ 16. Quartering of Soldiers.
§ 17. Right of Assembly and Petition.
§ 18. Elections to be Free and Equal.
§ 19. What Laws ought to be.
§ 20. Fundamental Principles.

§ 1. All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain inherent and inalienable rights—among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights and the protection of property, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

§ 2. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law.

§ 3. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination, shall forever be guaranteed; and no person shall be denied any civil or political right, privilege or capacity, on account of his religious opinions; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be construed to dispense with oaths or affirmations, excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the State. No person shall be required to attend or support any ministry or place of worship against his consent, nor shall any preference be given by law to any religious denomination or mode of worship.

§ 4. Every person may freely speak, write and publish on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty; and in all trials for libel, both civil and criminal, the truth, when published with good motives and for justifiable ends, shall be a sufficient defense.

§ 5. The right of trial by jury as heretofore enjoyed shall remain inviolate; but the trial of civil cases before justices of the peace by a jury of less than twelve men, may be authorized by law.

§ 6. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue without probable cause, supported by affidavit, particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or things to be seized.

§ 7. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, where the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

§ 8. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense, unless on indictment of a grand jury, except in cases in which the punishment is by fine, or imprisonment otherwise than in the penitentiary, in cases of impeachment, and in cases arising in the army and navy, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger: *Provided*, that the grand jury may be abolished by law in all cases.

§ 9. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have the right to appear and defend in person and by counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation, and to have a copy thereof; to meet the witnesses face to face, and to have process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, and a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offense is alleged to have been committed.

§ 10. No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to give evidence against himself, or be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense.

§ 11. All penalties shall be proportioned to the nature of the offense; and no conviction shall work corruption of blood of forfeiture of estate; nor shall any person be transported out or the State for any offense committed within the same.

§ 12. No person shall be imprisoned for debt, unless upon refusal to deliver up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law; or in cases where there is strong presumption of fraud.

§ 13. Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation. Such compensation, when not made by the State, shall be ascertained by a jury, as shall be prescribed by law. The fee of land taken for railroad tracks, without consent of the owners thereof, shall remain in such owners, subject to the use for which it is taken.

§ 14. No *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or making any irrevocable grant of special privileges or immunities, shall be passed.

§ 15. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

§ 16. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war except in the manner prescribed by law.

§ 17. The people have the right to assemble in a peaceable manner to consult for the common good, to make known their opinions to their representatives, and to apply for redress of grievances.

§ 18. All elections shall be free and equal.

§ 19. Every person ought to find a certain remedy in the laws for all injuries and wrongs which he may receive in his person, property or reputation; he ought to obtain, by law, right and justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay.

§ 20. A frequent occurrence to the fundamental principles of civil government is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

ARTICLE III.

DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

The powers of the Government of this State are divided into three distinct departments—the Legislative, Executive and Judicial, and no person, or collection of persons, being one of these departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others, except as hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

1. General Assembly elective.
2. Time of Election—Vacancies.
3. Who are eligible.
4. Disqualification by Crime.
5. Oath taken by members.
6. Senatorial Apportionments.
7. & 8. Minority Representation.
9. Time of meeting—General Rule.
10. Secretary—Adjournment—Journals, Protests.
11. Style of Laws.
12. Origin and passage of Bills.
13. Reading—Printing—Title—Amendments.
14. Privileges of members.
15. Disabilities of members.
16. Bills making Appropriations.
17. Payment of money—Statement of Expenses.
18. Ordinary Expenses—Casual Deficits—Appropriations limited.
19. Extra Compensation or Allowance.
20. Public Credit not loaned.
21. Pay and mileage of members.
22. Special Legislation prohibited.
23. Against Release from Liability.
24. Proceedings on Impeachment.
25. Fuel, Stationery, and Printing.
26. State not to be sued.
27. Lottery and Gift Enterprises.
28. Terms of Office not Extended.
29. Protection of operative miners.
30. Concerning Roads—public and private.
31. Draining and Ditching.
32. Homestead and Exemption Laws.
33. Completion of the State House.

§ 1. The legislative power shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives, both to be elected by the people.

ELECTION.

§ 2. An election for members of the General Assembly shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and every two years thereafter, in each county, at such places therein as may be provided by law. When vacancies occur in either house, the governor, or person exercising the powers of governor, shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

ELIGIBILITY AND OATH.

§ 3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, or a representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years. No person shall be a senator or a representative who shall not be a citizen of the United States, and who shall not have been for five years a resident of this State, and for two years next preceding his election a resident within the territory forming the district from which he is elected. No judge or clerk of any court, secretary of state, attorney general, state's attorney, recorder, sheriff, or collector of public revenue, member of either house of congress, or person holding any lucrative office under the United States or this State, or any foreign government, shall have a seat in the general assembly: *Provided*, that appointments in the militia, and the offices of notary public and justice of the peace, shall not be considered lucrative. Nor shall any person, holding any office of honor or profit under any foreign government, or under the government of the United States, (except postmasters whose annual compensation does not exceed the sum of $300,) hold any office of honor or profit under the authority of this State.

§ 4. No person who has been, or hereafter shall be, convicted of bribery, perjury or other infamous crime, nor any person who has been or may be a collector or holder of public moneys, who shall not have accounted for and paid over, according to law, all such moneys due from him, shall be eligible to the general assembly, or to any office of profit or trust in this State.

§ 6. Members of the general assembly, before they enter upon their official duties, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the State of Illinois, and will faithfully discharge the duties of senator (or representative) according to the best of my ability; and that I have not, knowingly or intentionally, paid or contributed anything, or made any promise in the nature of a bribe, to directly or indirectly influence any vote at the election at which I was chosen to fill the said office, and have not accepted, nor will I accept or receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, from any corporation, company or person, for any vote or influence I may give or withhold on any bill, resolution or appropriation, or for any other official act."

This oath shall be administered by a judge of the supreme or circuit court, in the hall of the house to which the member is elected, and the secretary of state shall record and file the oath subscribed by each member. Any member who shall refuse to to take the oath herein prescribed, shall forfeit his office, and every member who shall be convicted of having sworn falsely to, or of violating, his said oath, shall forfeit his office, and be disqualified thereafter from holding any office of profit or trust in this State.

APPORTIONMENT—SENATORIAL.

§ 6. The general assembly shall apportion the State every ten years, beginning with the year 1871, by dividing the population of the State, as ascertained by the federal census, by the number 51, and the quotient shall be the ratio of representation in the senate. The State shall be divided into 51 senatorial districts, each of which shall elect one senator, whose term of office shall be four years. The senators elected in the year of our Lord 1872, in districts bearing odd numbers, shall vacate their offices at the end of two years, and those elected in districts bearing even numbers, at the end of four years; and vacancies occurring by the expiration of term, shall be filled by the election of senators for the full term. Senatorial districts shall be formed of contiguous and compact territory, bounded by county lines, and contain as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants; but no district shall contain less than four-fifths of the senatorial ratio. Counties containing not less than the ratio and three-fourths, may be divided into separate districts, and shall be entitled to two senators, and to one additional senator for each number of inhabitants equal to the ratio, contained by such counties in excess of twice the number of said ratio.

NOTE—By the adoption of minority representation, §§ 7 and 8 of this article cease to be a part of the constitution. Under § 12 of the schedule, and the vote of adoption, the following section relating to minority representation is substituted for said sections:

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

§§ 7 and 8. The house of representatives shall consist of three times the number of the members of the senate, and the term of office shall be two years. Three representatives shall be elected in each senatorial district at the general election in the year of our Lord, 1872, and every two years thereafter. In all elections of representatives aforesaid, each qualified voter may cast as many votes for one candidate as there are representatives to be elected, or may distribute the same, or equal parts thereof, among the candidates, as he shall see fit; and the candidates highest in votes shall be declared elected.

TIME OF MEETING AND GENERAL RULES.

§ 9. The sessions of the general assembly shall commence at 12 o'clock, noon, on the Wednesday next after the first Monday in January, in the year next ensuing the election of members thereof, and at no other time, unless as provided by this constitution. A majority of the members elected to each house shall constitute a quorum. Each house shall determine the rules of its proceedings, and be the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its members; shall choose its own officers; and the senate shall choose a temporary president to preside when the lieutenant-governor shall not attend as president or shall act as governor. The secretary of state shall call the house of representatives to order at the opening of each new assembly, and preside over it until a temporary presiding officer thereof shall have been chosen and shall have taken his seat. No member shall be expelled by either house, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to that house, and no member shall be twice expelled for the same offence. Each house may punish by imprisonment any person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house by disorderly or contemptuous behaviour in its presence. But no such imprisonment shall extend beyond two hours at one time, unless the person shall persist in such disorderly or contemptuous behaviour.

§ 10. The doors of each house and of committees of the whole, shall be kept open, except in such cases as, in the opinion of the house, require secrecy. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days, or to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, which shall be published. In the senate at the request of two members, and in the house at the request of five members, the yeas and nays shall be taken on any question, and entered upon the journal. Any two

members of either house shall have liberty to dissent from and protest, in respectful language, against any act or resolution which they think injurious to the public or to any individual, and have the reasons of their dissent entered upon the journals.

STYLE OF LAWS AND PASSAGE OF BILLS.

§ 11. The style of the laws of this State shall be: *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly.*

§ 12. Bills may originate in either house, but may be altered, amended or rejected by the other; and on the final passage of all bills, the vote shall be by yeas and nays, upon each bill separately, and shall be entered upon the journal; and no bill shall become a law without the concurrence of a majority of the members elected to each house.

§ 13. Every bill shall be read at large on three different days, in each house; and the bill and all amendments thereto shall be printed before the vote is taken on its final passage; and every bill, having passed both houses, shall be signed by the speakers thereof. No act hereafter passed shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title. But if any subject shall be embraced in an act which shall not be expressed in the title, such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be so expressed; and no law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title only, but the law revived, or the section amended, shall be inserted at length in the new act. And no act of the general assembly shall take effect until the first day of July next after its passage, unless, in case of emergency, (which emergency shall be expressed in the preamble or body of the act), the general assembly shall, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, otherwise direct.

PRIVILEGES AND DISABILITIES.

§ 14. Senators and representatives shall, in all cases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session of the general assembly, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

§ 15. No person elected to the general assembly shall receive any civil appointment within this State from the governor, the governor and senate, or from the general assembly, during the term for which he shall have been elected; and all such appointments, and all votes given for any such members for any such offices or appointment, shall be void; nor shall any member of the general assembly be interested, either directly or indirectly, in any contract with the state, or any county thereof, authorized by any law passed during the term for which he shall have been elected, or within one year after the expiration thereof.

PUBLIC MONEYS AND APPROPRIATIONS.

§ 16. The general assembly shall make no appropriation of money out of the treasury in any private law. Bills making appropriations for the pay of members and officers of the general assembly, and for the salaries of the officers of the government, shall contain no provisions on any other subject.

§ 17. No money shall be drawn from the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation made by law, and on the presentation of a warrant issued by the auditor thereon; and no money shall be diverted from any appropriation made for any purpose, or taken from any fund whatever, either by joint or separate resolution. The auditor shall, within 60 days after the adjournment of each session of the general assembly, prepare and publish a full statement of all money expended at such session, specifying the amount of each item, and to whom and for what paid.

§ 18. Each general assembly shall provide for all appropriations necessary for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the government until the expiration of the first fiscal quarter after the adjournment of the next regular session, the aggregate amount of which shall not be increased without a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house, nor exceed the amount of revenue authorized by law to be raised in such time; and all appropriations, general or special, requiring money to be paid out of the State Treasury, from funds belonging to the State, shall end with such fiscal quarter: *Provided*, the State may, to meet casual deficits or failures in revenue, contract debts, never to exceed in the aggregate $250,000; and moneys thus borrowed shall be applied to the purpose for which they were obtained, or to pay the debt thus created, and to no other purpose; and no other debt, except for the purpose of repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, or defending the State in war, (for payment or which the faith of the State shall be pledged), shall be contracted, unless the law authorizing the same shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received a majority of the votes cast for members of the general assembly at such election. The general assembly shall provide for the publication of said law for three months, at least, before the vote of the people shall be taken upon the same; and provision shall be made, at the time, for the payment of the interest annually, as it shall accrue, by a tax levied for the purpose, or from other sources of revenue; which law, providing for the payment of such interest by such tax, shall be irrepealable until such debt be paid: *And provided further*, that the law levying the tax shall be submitted to the people with the law authorizing the debt to be contracted.

§ 19. The general assembly shall never grant or authorize extra compensation, fee or allowance to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after service has been rendered or a contract made, nor authorize the payment of any claim, or part thereof, hereafter created against the State under any agreement or contract made without express authority of law; and all such unauthorized agreements or contracts shall be null and void: *Provided*, the general assembly may make appropriations for expenditures incurred in suppressing insurrection or repelling invasion.

§ 20. The State shall never pay, assume or become responsible for the debts or liabilities of, or in any manner give, loan or extend its credit to, or in aid of any public or other corporation, association or individual.

PAY OF MEMBERS.

§ 21. The members of the general assembly shall receive for their services the sum of $8 per day, during the first session held under this constitution, and 10 cents for each mile necessarily traveled in going to and returning from the seat of government, to be computed by the auditor of public accounts; and thereafter such compensation as shall be prescribed by law, and no other allowance or emolument, directly or indirectly, for any purpose whatever; except $50 per session to each member, which shall be in full for postage, stationery, newspapers, and all other incidental expenses and perquisites; but no change shall be made in the compensation of members of the general assembly during the term for which they may have been elected. The pay and mileage allowed to each member of the general assembly shall be certified by the speaker of their respective houses, and entered on the journals and published at the close of each session.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION PROHIBITED.

§ 22. The general assembly shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say: for—

Granting divorces;

Changing the names of persons or places;

Laying out, opening, altering, and working roads or highways;

Vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys and public grounds;

Locating or changing county seats;

Regulating county and township affairs;

Regulating the practice in courts of justice;

Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace, police magistrates, and constables;

Providing for change of venue in civil and criminal cases.

Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing or amending the charter of any town, city or village;

Providing for the election of members of the board of supervisors in township's incorporated towns or cities;

Summoning and empaneling grand or petit juries;

Providing for the management of common schools;

Regulating the rate of interest on money;

The opening and conducting of any election, or designating the place of voting;

The sale or mortgage of real estate belonging to minors or others under disability;

The protection of game or fish;

Chartering or licensing ferries or toll bridges;

Remitting fines, penalties or forfeitures;

Creating, increasing, or decreasing fees, percentage or allowances of public officers, during the term for which said officers, are elected or appointed;

Changing the law of descent;

Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks, or amending existing charters for such purpose;

Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever;

In all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted;

§ 23. The general assembly shall have no power to release or extinguish, in whole or in part, the indebtedness, liability, or obligation of any corporation or individual to this State or to any municipal corporation therein.

IMPEACHMENT.

§ 24. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment; but a majority of all the members elected must concur therein. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate; and when sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be upon oath, or affirmation, to do justice according to law and evidence. When the governor of the State is tried, the chief justice shall preside. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators elected. But judgment, in such cases, shall not extend further than removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor profit or trust under the government of this State. The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall nevertheless, be liable to prosecution, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

MISCELLANEOUS.

§ 25. The general assembly shall provide, by law, that the fuel, stationery and printing-paper furnished for the use of the State; the copying, printing, binding and distributing the laws and journals, and all other printing ordered by the general assembly, shall be let by contract to the lowest responsible bidder; but the general assembly shall fix a maximum price; and no member thereof or other officer of the State, shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in such contract. But all such contracts shall be subject to the approval of the governor, and if he disapproves the same there shall be a re-letting of the contract, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

§ 26. The State of Illinois shall never be made defendant in any court or law of equity.

§ 27. The general assembly shall have no power to authorize lotteries or gift enterprises, for any purpose, and shall pass laws to prohibit the sale of lottery or gift enterprise tickets in this State.

§ 28. No law shall be passed which shall operate to extend the term of any public officer after his election or appointment.

§ 29. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to pass such laws as may be necessary for the protection of operative miners, by providing for ventilation, when the same may be required, and the construction of escapement-shafts, or such other appliances as may secure safety in all coal mines, and to provide for the enforcement of said laws by such penalties and punishments as may be deemed proper.

§ 30. The general assembly may provide for establishing and opening roads and cart-ways, connected with a public road, for private and public use.

§ 31. The general assembly may pass laws permitting the owners and occupants of lands to construct drains and ditches, for agricultural and sanitary purposes, across the lands of others.

§ 32. The general assembly shall pass liberal and homestead and exemption laws.

§ 33. The general assembly shall not appropriate out of the State treasury, or expend on account of the new capitol grounds, and construction, completion and furnishing of the State-house, a sum exceeding in the aggregate, $3,500,000, inclusive of all appropriations heretofore made, without first submitting the proposition for an additional expenditure to the legal voters of the State, at a general election; nor unless a majority of all the votes at such election shall be for the proposed additional expenditure.

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

1. Officers of this Department.
2. Of the State Treasurer.
3. Time of Electing State Officers.
4. Returns—Tie—Contested Election
5. Eligibility for office.
6. Governor—Power and Duty.
7. His Message and Statement.
8. Convening the General Assembly.
9. Proroguing the General Assembly.
10. Nominations by the Governor.
11. Vacancies may be filled.
12. Removals by the Governor.
13. Reprieves, Commutations, Pardons
14. Governor as Commander-in-Chief.
15. Impeachment for Misdemeanor.
16. Veto of the Governor.
17. Lieutenant-Governor as Governor.
18. As President of the Senate.
19. Vacancy in Governor's Office.
20. Vacancy in other State Offices.
21. Reports of State Officers.
22. Great Seal of State.
23. Fees and Salaries.
24. Definition of "Office."
25. Oath of Civil Officers.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

§ 1. The executive department shall consist of a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney-General, who shall each with the exception of the Treasurer, hold his office for the term of four years from the second Monday of January next after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified. They shall, except the Lieutenant Governor, reside at the seat of Government during their term of office, and keep the public records, books and papers there, and shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by law.

§ 2. The Treasurer shall hold his office for the term of two years, and until his successor is elected and qualified; and shall be ineligible to said office for two years next after the end of the term for which he was elected. He may be required by the Governor to give reasonable additional security, and in default of so doing his office shall be deemed vacant.

ELECTION.

§ 3. An election for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts and Attorney-General, shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in the year of our Lord 1872, and every four years thereafter; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, in the year 1870, and every four years thereafter; and for Treasurer on the day last above mentioned, and every two years thereafter, at such places and in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

§ 4. The returns of every election for the above named officers shall be sealed up and transmitted, by the returning officers, to the Secretary of State, directed to "The Speaker of the House of Representatives," who shall, immediately after the organization of the house, and before proceeding to other business, open and publish the same in the presence of a majority of each house of the general assembly, who shall, for that purpose, assemble in the hall of the house of representatives. The person having the highest number of votes for either of the said offices shall be declared duly elected; but if two or more have an equal and the highest number of votes, the general assembly shall, by joint ballot, choose one of such persons for said office. Contested elections for all of said offices shall be determined by both houses of the general assembly, by joint ballot, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

ELIGIBILITY.

§ 5. No person shall be eligible to the office of governor, or lieutenant-governor, who shall not have attained the age of 30 years, and been, for five years next preceding his election, a citizen of the United States and of this State. Neither the governor, lieutenant-governor, auditor of public accounts, secretary of State, superintendent of public instruction nor attorney general shall be eligible to any other office during the period for which he shall have been elected.

GOVERNOR.

§ 6. The supreme executive power shall be vested in the governor, who shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

§ 7. The governor shall, at the commencement of each session, and at the close of his term of office, give to the general assembly information, by message, of the condition of the State, and shall recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient. He shall account to the general assembly, and accompany his message with a statement of all moneys received and paid out by him from any funds subject to his order, with vouchers, and at the commencement of each regular session, present estimates of the amount of money required to be raised by taxation for all purposes.

§ 8. The governor may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the general assembly, by proclamation, stating therein the purpose for which they are convened; and the general assembly shall enter upon no business except that for which they were called together.

§ 9. In case of a disagreement between the two houses with respect to the time of adjournment, the governor may, on the same being certified to him, by the house first moving the adjournment, adjourn the general assembly to such time as he thinks proper, not beyond the first day of the next regular session.

§ 10. The governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, (a majority of all the senators elected concurring, by yeas and nays,) appoint all officers whose offices

are established by this constitution, or which may be created by law, and whose appointment or election is not otherwise provided for; and no such officer shall be appointed or elected by the general assembly.

§ 11. In case of a vacancy, during the recess of the senate, in any office which is not elective, the governor shall make a temporary appointment until the next meeting of the senate, when he shall nominate some person to fill such office; and any person so nominated, who is confirmed by the senate (a majority of all the senators elected concurring by yeas and nays), shall hold his office during the remainder of the time, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. No person, after being rejected by the senate, shall be again nominated for the same office at the same session, unless at the request of the senate, or be appointed to the same office during the recess of the general assembly.

§ 12. The governor shall have power to remove any officer whom he may appoint, in case of incompetency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office; and he may declare his office vacant, and fill the same as is herein provided in other cases of vacancy.

§ 13. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offences, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying therefor.

§ 14. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the State (except when they shall be called into the service of the United States); and may call out the same to execute the laws, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion.

§ 15. The governor, and all civil officers of this State, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office.

VETO.

§ 16. Every bill passed by the general assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor. If he approve, he shall sign it, and thereupon it shall become a law; but if he do not approve, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon its journal, and proceed to reconsider the bill. If, then, two-thirds of the members elected agree to pass the same, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of the members elected to that house, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the objections of the governor. But in all such cases, the vote of each house shall be determined by yeas and nays, to be entered on the journal. Any bill which shall not be returned by the governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, shall become a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the general assembly shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall be filed, with his objections, in the office of the secretary of State, within ten days after such adjournment, or become a law.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

§ 17. In case of death, conviction or impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation, absence from the State, or other disability of the governor, the powers, duties, the emoluments of the office for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall be removed, shall devolve upon the lieutenant-governor.

§ 18. The lieutenant-governor shall be president of the senate, and shall vote only when the senate is equally divided. The senate shall choose a president, *pro tempore*, to preside in case of the absence or impeachment of the lieutenant-governor, or when he shall hold the office of governor.

§ 19. If there be no lieutenant-governor, or if the lieutenant-governor shall, for any of the causes specified in § 17 of this article, become incapable of performing the duties of the office, the president of the senate shall act as governor until the vacancy is filled or the disability removed; and if the president of the senate, for any of the above named causes, shall become incapable of performing the duties of governor, the same shall devolve upon the speaker of the house of representatives.

OTHER STATE OFFICERS.

§ 20. If the office of auditor of public accounts, treasurer, secretary of State, attorney general, or superintendent of public instruction shall be vacated by death, resignation or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the governor to fill the same by appointment, and the appointee shall hold his office until his successor shall be elected and qualified in such manner as may be provided by law. An account shall be kept by the officers of the executive department, and of all the public institutions of the State, of all moneys received or disbursed by them, severally, from all sources, and for every service performed, and a semi-annual report thereof be made to the governor, under oath; and any officer who makes a false report shall be guilty of perjury, and punished accordingly.

§ 21. The officers of the executive department, and of all the public institutions of the State, shall, at least ten days preceding each regular session of the general assembly, severally report to the governor, who shall transmit such reports to the general assembly, together with the reports of the judges of the supreme court of the defects in the constitution and laws; and the governor may at any time require information, in writing, under oath, from the officers of the executive department, and all officers and managers of state institutions, upon any subject relating to the condition, management and expenses of their respective offices.

THE SEAL OF STATE.

§ 22. There shall be a seal of the State, which shall be called the "Great seal of the State of Illinois," which shall be kept by the secretary of State, and used by him, officially as directed by law.

FEES AND SALARIES.

§ 23. The officers named in this article shall receive for their services a salary, to be established by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during their official terms, and they shall not after the expiration of the terms of those in office at the adoption of this constitution, receive to their own use any fees, costs, perquisites of office, or other compensation. And all fees that may hereafter be payable by law for any service performed by any officer provided for in this article of the constitution, shall be paid in advance into the State treasury.

DEFINITION AND OATH OF OFFICE.

§ 24. An office is a public position created by the constitution or law, continuing during the pleasure of the appointing power, or for a fixed time, with a successor elected or appointed. An employment is an agency, for a temporary purpose, which ceases when that purpose is accomplished.

§ 25. All civil officers, except members of the general assembly and such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Illinois, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of ——— according to the best of my ability.

And no other oath, declaration or test shall be required as a qualification.

ARTICLE VI.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

§ 1. Judicial Powers of Courts.
§ 2. Seven Supreme Judges—Four Decide.
§ 3. Qualifications of a Supreme Judge
§ 4. Terms of the Supreme Court.
§ 5. Three Grand Divisions—Seven Districts.
§ 6. Election of Supreme Judges.
§ 7. Salaries of the Supreme Judges.
§ 8. Appeals and Writs of Error.
§ 9. Appointment of Reporter.
§ 10. Clerks of the Supreme Court.
§ 11. Appellate Courts Authorized.
§ 12. Jurisdiction of Circuit Courts.
§ 13. Formation of Judicial Circuits.
§ 14. Time of holding Circuit Courts.
§ 15. Circuits containing Four Judges.
§ 16. Salaries of the Circuit Judges.
§ 17. Qualifications of Judges or Commissioners
§ 18. County Judges—County Clerks.
§ 19. Appeals from County Courts.
§ 20. Probate Courts Authorized.
§ 21. Justices of the Peace and Constables.
§ 22. State's Attorney in each County.
§ 23. Cook County Courts of Record.
§ 24. Chief Justice—Power of Judges.
§ 25. Salaries of the Judges.
§ 26. Criminal Court of Cook County.
§ 27. Clerks of Cook County Court.
§ 28. Justices in Chicago.
§ 29. Uniformity in the Courts.
§ 30. Removal of any Judge.
§ 31. Judges to make Written Reports.
§ 32. Terms of Office—Filling Vacancies.
§ 33. Process—Prosecutions—Population.

§ 1. The judicial powers, except as in this article is otherwise provided, shall be vested in one supreme court, circuit courts, county courts, justices of the peace, police magistrates, and in such courts as may be created by law in and for cities and incorporated towns.

SUPREME COURT.

§ 2. The supreme court shall consist of seven judges, and shall have original jurisdiction in cases relating to the revenue, in *mandamus*, and *habeas corpus*, and appellate jurisdiction in all other cases. One of said judges shall be chief justice; four shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of four shall be necessary to every decision.

§ 3. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the supreme court unless he shall be at least thirty years of age, and a citizen of the United States, nor unless he shall have resided in the State five years next preceding his election, and be a resident of the district in which he shall be elected.

§ 4. Terms of the supreme court shall continue to be held in the present grand divisions at the several places now provided for holding the same; and until otherwise provided by law, one or more terms of said court shall be held, for the northern division, in the city of Chicago, each year, at such times as said court may appoint, whenever said city or the county of Cook shall provide appropriate room therefor, and the use of a suitable library, without expense to the State. The judicial divisions may be altered, increased or diminished in number, and the times and places of holding said court may be changed by law.

§ 5. The present grand divisions shall be preserved, and be denominated Southern, Central and Northern, until otherwise provided by law. The State shall be divided into seven districts for the election of judges, and until otherwise provided by law, they shall be as follows:

First District.—The counties of St. Clair, Clinton, Washington, Jefferson, Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, White, Hamilton, Franklin, Perry, Randolph, Monroe, Jackson, Williamson, Saline, Gallatin, Hardin, Pope, Union, Johnson, Alexander, Pulaski and Massac.

Second District.—The counties of Madison, Bond, Marion, Clay, Richland, Lawrence, Crawford, Jasper, Effingham, Fayette, Montgomery, Macoupin, Shelby, Cumberland, Clark, Greene, Jersey, Calhoun and Christian.

Third District.—The counties of Sangamon, Macon, Logan, De Witt, Piatt, Douglas, Champaign, Vermilion, McLean, Livingston, Ford, Iroquois, Coles, Edgar, Moultrie and Tazewell.

Fourth District.—The counties of Fulton, McDonough, Hancock, Schuyler, Brown, Adams, Pike, Mason, Menard, Morgan, Cass and Scott.

Fifth District.—The counties of Knox, Warren, Henderson, Mercer, Henry, Stark, Peoria, Marshall, Putnam, Bureau, Lasalle, Grundy and Woodford.

Sixth District.—The counties of Whiteside, Carroll, Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Winnebago, Boone, McHenry, Kane, Kendall, De Kalb, Lee, Ogle and Rock Island.

Seventh District.—The counties of Lake, Cook, Will, Kankakee and Du Page.

The boundaries of the districts may be changed at the session of the general assembly next preceding the election for judges herein, and at no other time; but whenever such alterations shall be made, the same shall be upon the rule of equality of population, as nearly as county boundaries will allow, and the districts will be composed of contiguous counties, in as nearly compact form as circumstances will permit. The alteration of the districts shall not affect the tenure of an office of any Judge.

§ 6. At the time of voting on the adoption of this constitution, one judge of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors thereof, in each of said districts numbered two, three, six and seven, who shall hold his office for the term of nine years from the first Monday of June, in the year of our Lord 1870. The term of office of judges of the supreme court, elected after the adoption of this constitution, shall be nine years; and on the first Monday of June of the year in which the term of any of the judges in office at the adoption of this constitution, or of the judge then elected, shall expire, and every nine years thereafter, there shall be an election for the successor or successors of such judges, in the respective districts wherein the term of such judges shall expire. The chief justice shall continue to act as such until the expiration of the term for which he was elected, after which the judges shall choose one of their number as chief justice.

§ 7. From and after the adoption of this constitution, the judges of the supreme court shall each receive a salary of $4,000 per annum, payable quarterly, until otherwise provided by law. And after said salaries shall be fixed by law, the salaries of the judges in office shall not be increased or diminished during the terms for which said judges have been elected.

§ 8. Appeals and writs of error may be taken to the supreme court, held in the grand division in which the cause is decided, or, by consent of the parties, to any other grand division.

§ 9. The supreme court shall appoint one reporter of its decisions, who shall hold his office for six years, subject to removal by the court.

§ 10. At the time of the election for representative in the general assembly, happening next preceding the expiration of the terms of office of the present clerks of said court, one clerk of said court for each division shall be elected, whose term of office shall be six years from said election, but who shall not enter upon the duties of his office until the expiration of the term of his predecessor, and every six years thereafter, one clerk of said court for each division shall be elected.

APPELLATE COURTS.

§ 11. After the year of our Lord 1874, inferior appellate courts of uniform organization and jurisdiction, may be created in districts formed for that purpose, to which such appeals and writs of error as the general assembly may provide, may be prosecuted from circuit and other courts, and from which appeals and writs of error shall lie to the supreme court, in all criminal cases, and cases in which a franchise, or freehold, or the validity of a statute is involved, and in such other cases as may be provided by law. Such appellate courts shall be held by such number of judges of the circuit courts, and at such times and places, and in such manner, as may be provided by law; but no judge shall sit in review upon cases decided by him; nor shall said judges receive any additional compensation for such services.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

§ 12. The circuit courts shall have original jurisdiction of all causes in law and equity, and such appellate jurisdiction as is or may be provided by law, and shall hold two or more terms each year in every county. The terms of office of judges of circuit courts shall be six years.

§ 13. The State, exclusive of the county of Cook and other counties having a population of 100,000, shall be divided into judicial circuits, prior to the expiration of terms of office of the present judges of the circuit courts. Such circuits shall be formed of contiguous counties, in as nearly compact form and as nearly equal as circumstances will permit, having due regard to business, territory and population, and shall not exceed in number one circuit for every 100,000 of population in the State. One judge shall be elected for each of said circuits by the electors thereof. New circuits may be formed and the boundaries of circuits changed by the general assembly, at its session next preceding the election for circuit judges, but at no other time: *Provided*, that the circuits may be equalized or changed at the first session of the general assembly, after the adoption of this constitution. The creation, alteration or change of any circuit shall not affect the tenure of office of any judge. Whenever the business of the circuit court of any one, or of two or more contiguous counties, containing a population exceeding 50,000, shall occupy nine months of the year, the general assembly may make of such county, or counties, a separate circuit. Whenever additional circuits are created, the foregoing limitations shall be observed.

§ 14. The general assembly shall provide for the times of holding courts in each county; which shall not be changed, except by the general assembly next preceding the general election for judges of said courts; but additional terms may be provided for in any county. The election for judges of the circuit courts shall be held on the first Monday of June, in the year of our Lord 1873, and every six years thereafter.

§ 15. The general assembly may divide the State into judicial circuits of greater population and territory, in lieu of the circuits provided for in section 13 of this article, and provide for the election therein, severally, by the electors thereof, by general ticket, of not exceeding four judges, who shall hold the circuit courts for which they shall be elected, in such manner as may be provided by law.

§ 16. From and after the adoption of this constitution, judges of the circuit courts shall receive a salary of $3,000 per annum, payable quarterly, until otherwise provided by law. And after their salaries shall be fixed by law, they shall not be increased or diminished during the terms for which said judges shall be, respectively, elected; and from and after the adoption of this constitution, no judge of the supreme or circuit court shall receive any other compensation, perquisite or benefit, in any form whatsoever, nor perform any other than judicial duties to which may belong any emoluments.

§ 17. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the circuit or any inferior court, or to membership in the "board of county commissioners," unless he shall be at least 25 years of age, and a citizen of the United States, nor unless he shall have resided in this State five years next preceding his election, and be a resident of the circuit, county, city, cities, or incorporated town in which he shall be elected.

COUNTY COURTS.

§ 18. There shall be elected in and for each county, one judge and one clerk of the county court, whose terms of office shall be four years. But the general assembly may create districts of two or more contiguous counties, in each of which shall be elected one judge, who shall take the place of, and exercise the powers and jurisdiction of county judges in such districts. County courts shall be courts of record, and shall have original jurisdiction in all matters of probate; settlement of estates of deceased persons; appointment of guardians and conservators, and settlements of their accounts; in all matters relating to apprentices; and in proceedings for the collection of taxes and assessments, and such other jurisdiction as may be provided for by general law.

§ 19. Appeals and writs of error shall be allowed from final determination of county courts, as may be provided by law.

PROBATE COURTS.

§ 20. The general assembly may provide for the establishment of a probate court in each county having a population of over 50,000, and for the election of a judge thereof, whose term of office shall be the same as that of the county judge, and who shall be elected at the same time and in the same manner. Said courts, when established, shall have original jurisdiction of all probate matters, the settlement of estates of deceased persons, the appointment of guardians and conservators, and settlement of their accounts; in all matters relating to apprentices, and in cases of the sales of real estate of deceased persons for the payment of debts.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND CONSTABLES.

§ 21. Justices of the peace, police magistrates, and constables shall be elected in and for such districts as are, or may be, provided by law, and the jurisdiction of such justices of the peace and police magistrates shall be uniform.

STATE'S ATTORNEYS.

§ 22. At the election for members of the general assembly in the year of our Lord 1872, and every four years thereafter, there shall be elected a State's attorney in and for each county, in lieu of the State's attorney now provided by law, whose term of office shall be four years.

COURTS OF COOK COUNTY.

§ 23. The county of Cook shall be one judicial circuit. The circuit court of Cook county shall consist of five judges, until their number shall be increased, as herein provided. The present judge of the recorder's court of the city of Chicago, and the present judge of the circuit court of Cook county, shall be two of said judges, and shall remain in office for the terms for which they were respectively elected, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified. The superior court of Chicago shall be continued, and called the superior court of Cook county. The general assembly may increase the number of said judges by adding one to either of said courts for every additional 50,000 inhabitants in said county, over and above a population of 400,000. The terms of office of the judges of said courts hereafter elected, shall be six years.

§ 24. The judge having the shortest unexpired term shall be chief justice of the court of which he is judge. In case there are two or more whose terms expire at the same time, it may be determined by lot which shall be chief justice. Any judge of either of said courts shall have all the powers of a circuit judge, and may hold the court of which he is a member. Each of them may hold a different branch thereof at the same time.

§ 25. The judges of the superior and circuit courts, and the State's attorney, in said county, shall receive the same salaries, payable out of the State treasury, as is or may be paid from said treasury to the circuit judges and State's attorneys of the State, and such further compensation, to be paid by the county of Cook, as is or may be provided by law; such compensation shall not be changed during their continuance in office.

§ 26. The recorder's court of the city of Chicago shall be continued, and shall be called the "criminal court of Cook county." It shall have the jurisdiction of a circuit court, in all cases of criminal and *quasi* criminal nature, arising in the county of Cook, or that may be brought before said court pursuant to law; and all recognizances and appeals taken in said county, in criminal and *quasi* criminal cases shall be returnable and taken to said court. It shall have no jurisdiction in civil cases, except in those on behalf of the people, and incident to such criminal or *quasi* criminal matters, and to dispose of unfinished business. The terms of said criminal court of Cook county shall be held by one or more of the judges of the circuit or superior court of Cook county, as nearly as may be in alternation, as may be determined by said judges, or provided by law. Said judges shall be *ex-officio* judges of said court.

§ 27. The present clerk of the recorder's court of the city of Chicago, shall be the clerk of the criminal court of Cook county, during the term for which he was elected. The present clerks of the superior court of Chicago, and the present clerk of the circuit court of Cook county, shall continue in office during the terms for which they were respectively elected; and thereafter there shall be but one clerk of the superior court, to be elected by the qualified electors of said county, who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

§ 28. All justices of the peace in the city of Chicago shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, (but only upon the recommendation of a majority of the judges of the circuit, superior and county courts,) and for such districts as are now or shall hereafter be provided by law. They shall hold their offices for four years, and until their successors have been commissioned and qualified, but they may be removed by summary proceedings in the circuit or superior court, for extortion or other malfeasance. Existing justices of the peace and police magistrates may hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

§ 29. All judicial officers shall be commissioned by the governor. All laws relating to courts shall be general, and of uniform operation; and the organization, jurisdiction, power, proceedings and practice of all courts, of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process, judgments and decrees of such courts, severally shall be uniform.

§ 30. The general assembly may, for cause entered on the journals, upon due notice and opportunity of defense, remove from office any judge, upon concurrence of three-fourths of all the members elected, of each house. All other officers in this article mentioned, shall be removed from office on prosecution and final conviction, for misdemeanor in office.

§ 31. All judges of courts of record, inferior to the supreme court, shall, on or before the first day of June, of each year, report in writing to the judges of the supreme court, such defects and omissions in the laws as their experience may suggest; and the judges of the supreme court shall, on or before the first day of January of each year, report in writing to the governor such defects and omissions in the constitution and laws as they may find to exist, together with appropriate forms of bills to cure such defects and omissions in the laws. And the judges of the several circuit courts shall report to the next general assembly the number of days they have held court in the several counties composing their respective circuits, the preceding two years.

§ 32. All officers provided for in this article shall hold their offices until their successors shall be qualified, and they shall, respectively, reside in the division, circuit, county or district for which they may be elected or appointed. The terms of office of all such officers, where not otherwise prescribed in this article, shall be four years. All officers, where not otherwise provided for in this article, shall perform such duties and receive such compensation as is or may be provided by law. Vacancies in such elective offices shall be filled by election; but where the unexpired term does not exceed one year, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment, as follows: Of judges, by the governor; of clerks of courts, by the court to which the office appertains, or by the judge or judges thereof; and of all such other officers, by the board of supervisors or board of county commissioners in the county where the vacancy occurs.

§ 33. All process shall run: *In the name of the People of the State of Illinois:* and all prosecutions shall be carried on: *In the name and by the authority of the People of the State of Illinois;* and conclude: *Against the peace and dignity of the same.* "Population," wherever used in this article, shall be determined by the next preceding census of this State or of the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

SUFFRAGE.

§ 1. Who are entitled to Vote.
§ 2. All Voting to be by Ballot.
§ 3. Privileges of Electors.
§ 4. Absence on Public Business.
§ 5. Soldier not deemed a Resident.
§ 6. Qualifications for Office.
§ 7. Persons Convicted of Crime.

§ 1. Every person having resided in this State one year, in the

county 90 days, and in the election district 30 days next preceding any election therein, who was an elector in this State on the first day of April, in the year of our Lord 1848, or obtained a certificate of naturalization before any court of record in this State prior to the first day of January, in the year of our Lord 1870, or who shall be a male citizen of the United States, above the age of 21 years, shall be entitled to vote at such election.

§ 2. All votes shall be by ballot.

§ 3. Electors shall, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning from the same. And no elector shall be oblized to do military duty on the days of election, except in time of war or public danger.

§ 4. No elector shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this State by reason of his absence on business of the United States, or of this State, or in the military or naval services of the United States.

§ 5. No soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this State in consequence of being stationed therein.

§ 6. No person shall be elected or appointed to any office in this State, civil or military, who is not a citizen of the United States, and who shall not have resided in this State one year next preceding the election or appointment.

§ 7. The general assembly shall pass laws excluding from the right of suffrage persons convicted of infamous crimes.

ARTICLE VIII.

EDUCATION.

1. Free Schools Established.
2. Gifts or Grants in aid of Schools.
3. Public Schools not to be Sectarian.
4. School Officers not Interested.
5. County Superintendent of Schools.

§ 1. The general assembly shall provide a thorough and efficient system of free schools, whereby all the children of this State may receive a good common school education.

§ 2. All lands, moneys or other properties, donated, granted or received for school, college, seminary or university purposes, and the proceeds thereof, shall be faithfully applied to the objects for which such gifts or grants were made.

§ 3. Neither the general assembly nor any county, city, town, township, school district, or other public corporation, shall ever make any appropriation or pay from any public fund whatever, anything in aid of any church of sectarian purpose, or to help support or sustain any school, academy, seminary, college, university, or other literary or scientific institution, controlled by any church or sectarian demomination whatever; nor shall any grant or donation of land, money, or other personal property ever be made by the State or any such public corporation, to any church, or for any sectarian purpose.

§ 4. No teacher, State, county, township, or district school officer shall be interested in the sale, proceeds or profits of any book, apparatus or furnitnre, used or to be used, in any school in this State, with which such officer or teacher may be connected, under such penalties as may be provided by the general assembly.

§ 5. There may be a county superintendent of schools in each county, whose qualifications, powers, duties, compensation and time and manner of election, and term of office, shall be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IX.

REVENUE.

1. Principles of Taxation Stated.
2. Other and further Taxation.
3. Property Exempt from Taxation.
4. Sale of Real Property for Taxes.
5. Right of Redemption therefrom.
6. Release from Taxation Forbidden.
7. Taxes paid into State Treasury.
8. Limitation on County Taxes.
9. Local Municipal Improvements
10. Taxation of Municipal Corporations.
11. Defaulter not to be Eligible.
12. Limitation on Municipal Indebtedness.

§ 1. The general assembly shall provide such revenue as may be needful by levying a tax, by valuation, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her or its property—such value to be ascertained by some person or persons, to be elected or appointed in such manner as the general assembly shall direct, and not otherwise; but the general assembly shall have power to tax peddlers, auctioneers, brokers, hawkers, merchants, commission merchants, showmen, jugglers, innkeepers, grocery keepers liquor dealers, toll bridges, ferries, insurance, telegraph and express interests or business, venders of patents, and persons or corporations owning or using franchises and privileges, in such manner as it shall from time to time direct by general law, uniform as to the class upon which it operates.

§ 2. The specifications of the objects and subjects of taxation shall not deprive the general assembly of the power to require other subjects or objects to be taxed in such a manner as may be consistent with the principles of taxation fixed in this constitution.

§ 3. The properties of this State, counties and other municipal corporations, both real and personal, and such other property as may be used exclusively for agricultural and horticultural societies, for school, religious, cemetery and charitable purposes, may be exempted from taxation; but such exemption shall be only by general law. In the assessment of real estate encumbered by public easement, any depreciation occasioned by such easement may be deducted in the valuation of such property.

§ 4. The general assembly shall provide, in all cases where it may be necessary to sell real estate for the non-payment of taxes or special assessments for State, county, municipal or other purposes, that a return of such unpaid taxes or assessments shall be to some general officer of the county having authority to receive State and county taxes; and there shall be no sale of said property for any of said taxes or assessments but by said officer, upon the order or judgment of some court of record.

§ 5. The right of redemption from all sales of real estate for the non-payment of taxes or special assessments of any character whatever, shall exist in favor of owners and persons interested in such real estate, for a period of not less than two years from such sales thereof. And the general assembly shall provide by law for reasonable notice to be given to the owners or parties interested, by publication or otherwise, of the fact of the sale of the property for such taxes or assessments, and when the time of redemption shall expire: *Provided*, that occupants shall in all cases be served with personal notice before the time of redemption expires.

§ 6. The general assembly shall have no power to release or discharge any county, city, township, town or district whatever, or the inhabitants thereof or the property therein, from their or its proportionate share of taxes to be levied for State purposes, nor shall commutation for such taxes be authorized in any form whatever.

§ 7. All taxes levied for State purposes shall be paid into the State treasury.

§ 8. County authorities shall never assess taxes the aggregate of which shall exceed 75 cents per $100 valuation, except for the payment of indebtedness existing at the adoption of this constitution, unless authorized by a vote of the people of the county.

§ 9. The general assembly may vest the corporate authorities of cities, towns, villages, with power to make local improvements by special assessment or by special taxation of contiguous property or otherwise. For all other corporate purposes, all municipal corporations may be vested with authority to assess and collect taxes; but such taxes shall be uniform in respect to persons and property, with the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same.

§ 10. The general assembly shall not impose taxes upon municipal corporations, or the inhabitants or property thereof, for corporate purposes, but shall require that all the taxable property within the limits of municipal corporations shall be taxed for the payment of debts contracted under authority of law, such taxes to be uniform in respect to persons and property, within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same. Private property shall not be liable to be taken or sold for the payment of the corporate debts of a municipal corporation.

§ 11. No person who is in default, as a collector or custodian of money or property belonging to a municipal corporation, shall be eligible to any office in or under such corporation. The fees, salary or compensation of no municipal officer who is elected or appointed for a definite term of office, shall be increased or diminished during such term.

§ 12. No county, city, township, school district, or other municipal corporation, shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose, to an amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, school district, or other municipal corporation, incurring any indebtedness, as aforesaid, shall before, or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same. This section shall not be construed to prevent any county, city, township, school district, or other municipal corporation

from issuing their bonds in compliance with any vote of the people which may have been had prior to the adoption of this constitution in pursuance of any law providing therefor.

ARTICLE X.

COUNTIES.

1. Formation of New Counties.
2. Division of any County.
3. Territory stricken from a County.
4. Removal of a County Seat.
5. Method of County Government.
6. Board of County Commissioners.
7. County affairs in Cook County.
8. County Officers—Terms of Office.
9. Salaries and Fees in Cook County.
10. Salaries fixed by County Board.
11. Township Officers—Special Laws.
12. All Future Fees Uniform.
13. Sworn Reports of all Fees.

§ 1. No new county shall be formed or established by the general assembly, which will reduce the county or counties, or either of them, from which it shall be taken, to less contents than 400 square miles; nor shall any county be formed of less contents; nor shall any line thereof pass within less than ten miles of any county seat of the county, or counties proposed to be divided.

§ 2. No county shall be divided, or have any part stricken therefrom, without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the legal voters of the county, voting on the question, shall vote for the same.

§ 3. There shall be no territory stricken from any county, unless a majority of the voters living in such territory shall petition for such division; and no territory shall be added to any county without the consent of the majority of the voters of the county to which it is proposed to be added. But the portion so stricken off and added to another county, or formed in whole or in part into a new county, shall be holden for, and obliged to pay its proportion of indebtedness of the county from which it has been taken.

COUNTY SEATS.

§ 4. No county seat shall be removed until the point to which it is proposed to be removed shall be fixed in pursuance of law, and three-fifths of the voters of the county, to be ascertained in such manner as shall be provided by general law, shall have voted in favor of its removal to such point; and no person shall vote on such question who has not resided in the county six months, and in the election precinct ninety days next preceding such election. The question of removal of a county seat shall not be oftener submitted than once in ten years, to a vote of the people. But when an attempt is made to remove the county seat to a point nearer to the centre of a county, then a majority vote only shall be necessary.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

§ 5. The general assembly shall provide, by general law, for township organization, under which any county may organize whenever a majority of the legal voters of such county, voting at any general election, shall so determine, and whenever any county shall adopt township organization, so much of this constitution as provides for the management of the fiscal concerns of the said county by the board of county commissioners, may be dispensed with, and the affairs of said county may be transacted in such manner as the general assembly may provide. And in any county that shall have adopted a township organization, the question of continuing the same may be submitted to a vote of the electors of such county, at a general election, in the manner that now is or may be provided by law; and if a majority of all the votes cast upon that question shall be against township organization, then such organization shall cease in said county; and all laws in force in relation to counties not having township organizations, shall immediately take effect and be in force in such county. No two townships shall have the same name, and the day of holding the annual township meeting shall be uniform throughout the State.

§ 6. At the first election of county judges under this constitution, three shall be elected in each of the counties in this State, not under township organization, three officers, who shall be styled "The Board of County Commissioners," who shall hold sessions for the transaction of county business as shall be provided by law. One of said commissioners shall hold his office for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, to be determined by lot; and every year thereafter one such officer shall be elected in each of said counties for the term of three years.

§ 7 The county affairs of Cook county shall be managed by a board of commissioners of fifteen persons, ten of whom shall be elected from the city of Chicago, and five from towns outside of said city, in such manner as may be provided by law.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND THEIR COMPENSATIONS.

§ 8. In each county there shall be elected the following county officers: County judge, sheriff, county clerk, clerk of the circuit court, (who may be *ex-officio* recorder of deeds, except in counties having 60,000 and more inhabitants, in which counties a recorder of deeds shall be elected at the general election in the year of our Lord 1872,) treasurer, surveyor, and coroner, each of whom shall enter upon the duties of his office, respectively, on the first Monday of December after their election; and they shall hold their respective offices for the term of four years, except the treasurer, sheriff and coroner, who shall hold their office for two years, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified.

§ 9. The clerks of all the courts of record, the treasurer, sheriff, coroner and recorder of deeds of Cook county, shall receive as their only compensation for their services, salaries to be fixed by law, which shall in no case be as much as the lawful compensation of a judge of the circuit court of said county, and shall be paid respectively, only out of the fees of the office actually collected. All fees, perquisites and emoluments (above the amount of said salaries) shall be paid into the county treasury. The number of the deputies and assistants of such officers shall be determined by rule of the circuit court, to be entered of record and their compensation shall be determined by the county board.

§ 10. The county board, except as provided in § 9 of this article, shall fix the compensation of all county officers, with the amount of their necessary clerk hire, stationery, fuel and other expenses, and in all cases where fees are provided for, said compensation shall be paid only out of, and shall in no instance exceed, the fees actually collected; they shall not allow either of them more per annum than $1,500, in counties not exceeding 20,000 inhabitants; $2,000 in counties containing 20,000 and not exceeding 30,000 inhabitants; $2,500 in counties containing 30,000 and not exceeding 50,000 inhabitants; $3,000 in counties containing 50,000 and not exceeding 70,000 inhabitants; $3,500 in counties containing 70,000 and not exceeding 100,000 inhabitants; and $4,000 in counties containing over 100,000 and not exceeding 250,000 inhabitants; and not more than $1,000 additional compensation for each additional 100,000 inhabitants: *Provided*, that the compensation of no officer shall be increased or diminished during his term of office. All fees or allowances by them received, in excess of their said compensation, shall be paid into the county treasury.

§ 11. The fees of township officers, and of each class of county officers, shall be uniform in the class of counties to which they respectively belong. The compensation herein provided for shall apply only to officers hereafter elected, but all fees established by special laws shall cease at the adoption of this constitution, and such officers shall receive only such fees as are provided by general law.

§ 12. All laws fixing the fees of State, county and township officers, shall terminate with the terms, respectively, of those who may be in office at the meeting of the first general assembly after the adoption of this constitution; and the general assembly shall by general law, uniform in its operation, provide for and regulate the fees of said officers and their successors, so as to reduce the same to a reasonable compensation for services actually rendered. But the general assembly may, by general law, classify the counties by population into not more than three classes, and regulate the fees according to class. This article shall not be construed as depriving the general assembly of the power to reduce the fees of existing officers.

§ 13. Every person who is elected or appointed to any office in this State, who shall be paid in whole or in part by fees, shall be required by law to make a semi-annual report, under oath to some officer to be designated by law, of all his fees and emoluments.

ARTICLE XI.

CORPORATIONS.

1. Established only by General Laws.
2. Existing Charters—How Forfeited.
3. Election of Directors or Managers.
4. Construction of Street Railroads.
5. State Banks Forbidden—General Law.
6. Liability of Bank Stockholder.
7. Suspension of Specie Payment.
8. Of a General Banking Law.
9. Railroad Office, Books and Records
10. Personal Property of Railroads.
11. Consolidations Forbidden.
12. Railroads deemed Highways—Rates Fixed.
13. Stocks, Bonds and Dividends.
14. Power over existing Companies.
15. Freight and Passenger Tariff regulated.

§ 1. No corporation shall be created by special laws, or its charter extended, changed or amended, except those for charitable,

educational, penal or reformatory purposes, which are to be and remain under the patronage and control of the State, but the general assembly shall provide, by general law, for the organizations of all corporations hereafter created.

§ 2. All existing charters or grants of special or exclusive privileges, under which organization shall not have taken place, or which shall not have been in operation within ten days from the time this constitution takes effect, shall thereafter have no validity or effect whatever.

§ 3. The general assembly shall provide, by law, that in all elections for directors or managers of corporated companies, every stockholder shall have the right to vote, in person or by proxy, for the number of shares of stock owned by him, for as many persons as there are directors or managers to be elected, or to cumulate said shares, and give one candidate as many votes as the number of directors multiplied by the number of his shares of stock, shall equal, or to distribute them on the same principle among as many candidates as he shall think fit; and no such directors or managers shall be elected in any other manner.

§ 4. No laws shall be passed by the general assembly, granting the right to construct and operate a street railroad within any city, town, or incorporated village, without requiring the consent of the local authorities having the control of the street or highway proposed to be occupied by such street railroad.

BANKS.

§ 5. No State bank shall hereafter be created, nor shall the State own or be liable for any stock in any corporation or joint stock company or association for banking purposes, now created, or to be hereafter created. No act of the general assembly authorizing or creating corporations or associations, with banking powers, whether of issue, deposit or discount, nor amendments thereto, shall go into effect or in any manner be in force unless the same shall be submitted to a vote of the people at the general election next succeeding the passage of the same, and be approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such election for or against such law.

§ 6. Every stockholder in a banking corporation or institution shall be individually responsible and liable to its creditors over and above the amount of stock by him or her held, to an amount equal to his or her respective shares so held, for all its liabilities accruing while he or she remains such a stockholder.

§ 7. The suspension of specie payments by bankin; institutions, or their circulation, created by the laws of this State, shall never be permitted or sanctioned. Every banking association now, or which may hereafter be, organized under the laws of this State, shall make and publish a full and accurate quarterly statement of its affairs, (which shall be certified to, under oath, by one or more of its officers,) as may be provided by law.

§ 8. If a general banking law shall be enacted, it shall provide for the registry and countersigning, by an officer of state, of all bills or paper credit, designed to circulate as money, and require security, to the full amount thereof, to be deposited with the State treasurer, in United States or Illinois State stocks, to be rated at ten per cent. below their par value; and in case of a depreciation of said stocks to the amount of ten per cent. below par, the bank or banks owning said stocks shall be required to make up said deficiency, by depositing additional stocks. And said law shall also provide for the recording of the names of all stockholders in such corporations, the amount of stock held by each, the time of any transfer thereof, and to whom such transfer is made.

RAILROADS.

§ 9. Every railroad corporation organized or doing business in this State, under the laws or authority thereof, shall have and maintain a public office or place in this State, for the transaction of its business, where transfers of stock shall be made, and in which shall be kept for public inspection, books, in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed, and by whom; the names of the owners of stock and amount by them respectively, the amount of stock paid in and by whom, the transfers of said stock; the amount of its assets and liabilities, and the names and place of residence of its officers. The directors of every railroad corporation shall, annually, make a report, under oath, to the auditor of public accounts, or some officer to be designated by law, of all their acts and doings, which report shall include such matters relating to railroads as may be prescribed by law. And the general assembly shall pass laws enforcing by suitable penalties the provisions of this section.

§ 10. The rolling stock, and all other movable property belonging to any railroad company or corporation in this State, shall be considered personal property, and shall be liable to execution and sale in the same manner as the personal property of individuals, and the general assembly shall pass no law exempting any such property from execution and sale.

§ 11. No railroad corporation shall consolidate its stock, property or franchises with any other railroad corporation owning a parallel or competing line; and in no case shall any consolidation take place except upon public notice given, of at least sixty days, to all stockholders, in such manner as may be provided by law. A majority of the directors of any railroad corporation, now incorporated or hereafter to be incorporated by the laws of the State, shall be citizens and residents of this State.

§ 12. Railways heretofore constructed, or that may hereafter be constructed in this State, are hereby declared public highways, and shall be free to all persons for the transportation of their persons and property thereon, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. And the general assembly shall, from time to time, pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight on the different railroads in this State.

§ 13. No railroad corporation shall issue any stock or bonds, except for money, labor or property actually received, and applied to the purposes for which such corporation was created; and all stock dividends, and other fictitious increase of the capital stock or indebtedness of any such corporation, shall be void. The capital stock of no railroad corporation shall be increased for any purpose, except upon giving sixty days' public notice, in such manner as may be provided by law.

§ 14. The exercise of the power, and the right of eminent domain shall never be so construed or abridged as to prevent the taking, by the general assembly, of the property and franchises of incorporated companies already organized, and subjecting them to the public necessity the same as of individuals. The right of trial by jury shall be held inviolate in all trials of claims for compensation, when, in the exercise of said right of eminent domain, any incorporated company shall be interested either for or against the exercise of said right.

§ 15. The general assembly shall pass laws to correct abuses and prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in the rates of freight and passenger tariffs on different railroads in this State, and enforce such laws, by adequate penalties, to the extent, if necessary for that purpose, of forfeiture of their property and franchises.

ARTICLE XII.

MILITIA.

§ 1. Persons composing the Military.
§ 2. Organization—Equipment—Discipline.
§ 3. Commissions of Officers.
§ 4. Privilege from Arrest.
§ 5. Records, Banners and Relics.
§ 6. Exemption from militia duty.

§ 1. The militia of the State of Illinois shall consist of all able-bodied male persons, resident in the State, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, except such persons as now are, or hereafter may be, exempted by the laws of the United States, or of this State.

§ 2. The general assembly, in providing for the organization, equipment and discipline of the militia, shall conform as nearly as practicable to the regulations for the government of the armies of the United States.

§ 3. All militia officers shall be commissioned by the governor, and may hold their commissions for such time as the general assembly may provide.

§ 4. The militia shall, in all cases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at musters and elections, and in going to and returning from the same.

§ 5. The military records, banners and relics of the State, shall be preserved as an enduring memorial of the patriotism and valor of Illinois, and it shall be the duty of the general assembly to provide by law for the safe keeping of the same.

§ 6. No person having conscientious scruples against bearing arms, shall be compelled to do militia duty in time of peace: *Provided*, such person shall pay an equivilent for such exemption.

ARTICLE XIII.

WAREHOUSES.

§ 1. What deemed Public Warehouses.
§ 2. Sworn weekly statements required
§ 3. Examination of property stored.
§ 4. Carriers to deliver full Weight.
§ 5. Delivery of Grain by Railroads.
§ 6. Power and Duty of the Legislature.
§ 7. Grain Inspection—Protection of Dealers.

§ 1. All elevators or storehouses where grain or other property is stored for a compensation, whether the property stored be kept separate or not, are declared to be public warehouses.

§ 2. The owner, lessee or manager of each and every public warehouse situated in any town or city of not less than 100,000 inhabitants, shall make weekly statements under oath, before some officer to be designated by law, and keep the same posted in some conspicuous place in the office of such warehouse, and shall also file a copy for public examination in such place as shall be designated by law, which statement shall correctly set forth the amount and grade of each and every kind of grain in such warehouse, together with such other property as may be stored therein, and what warehouse receipts have been issued, and are, at the time of making such statement, outstanding therefor; and shall, on the copy posted in the warehouse, note daily such changes as may be made in the quantity and grade of grain in such warehouse; and the different grades of grain shipped in separate lots, shall not be mixed with inferior or superior grades, without the consent of the owner or consignee thereof.

§ 3. The owners of property stored in any warehouse, or holder of a receipt for the same, shall always be at liberty to examine such property stored, and all the books and records of the warehouse in regard to such property.

§ 4. All railroad companies and other common carriers on railroads shall weigh or measure grain at points where it is shipped, and receipt for the full amount, and shall be responsible for the delivery of such amount to the owner or consignee thereof, at the place of destination.

§ 5. All railroad companies receiving and transporting grain in bulk or otherwise, shall deliver the same to any consignee thereof, or any elevator or public warehouse to which it may be consigned, provided such consignee, or the elevator or public warehouse can be reached by any track owned, leased or used, or which can be used, by such railroad companies; and all railroad companies shall permit connections to be made with their track, so that any such consignee, and any public warehouse, coal bank or coal yard, may be reached by the cars on said railroad.

§ 6. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to pass all necessary laws to prevent the issue of false and fraudulent warehouse receipts, and to give full effect to this article of the constitution, which shall be liberally construed so as to protect producers and shippers. And the enumeration of the remedies herein named shall not be construed to deny to the general assembly the power to prescribe by law such other and further remedies as may be found expedient, or to deprive any person of existing common law remedies.

§ 7. The general assembly shall pass laws for the inspection of grain, for the protection of producers, shippers and receivers of grain and produce.

ARTICLE XIV.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

§ 1. By a Constitutional Convention. | § 2. Proposed by the Legislature.

§ 1. Whenever two-thirds of the members of each house of the general assembly shall, by a vote entered upon the journals thereof, concur that a convention is necessary to revise, alter or amend the constitution, the question shall be submitted to the electors at the next general election. If a majority voting at the election vote for a convention, the general assembly shall, at the next session, provide for a convention, to consist of double the number of the members of the senate, to be elected in the same manner, at the same places, and in the same districts. The general assembly shall, in the act calling the convention, designate the day, hour and place of its meeting, fix the pay of its members and officers, and provide for the payment of the same, together with expenses necessarily incurred by the convention in the performance of its duties. Before proceeding, the members shall take an oath to support the constitution of the United States, and of the State of Illinois, and to faithfully discharge their duties as members of the convention. The qualification of members shall be the same as that of members of the senate, and vacancies occurring shall be filled in the manner provided for filling vacancies in the general assembly. Said convention shall meet within three months after such election, and prepare such revisions, alterations or amendments of the constitution as shall be deemed necessary, which shall be submitted to the electors for their ratification or rejection, at an election appointed by the convention for that purpose, not less than or more than six months after the adjournment thereof; and unless so submitted and approved by a majority of the electors voting at the election, no such revisions, alterations or amendments shall take effect.

§ 2. Amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either house of the general assembly, and if the same shall be voted for by two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendments, together with the yeas and nays of each house thereon, shall be entered in full on their respective journals, and said amendments shall be submitted to the electors of this State for adoption or rejection, at the next election of members of the general assembly, in such manner as may be prescribed by law. The proposed amendments shall be published in full at least three months preceding the election, and if a majority of electors voting at said election shall vote for the proposed amendments, they shall become part of this constitution. But the general assembly shall have no power to propose amendments to more than one article of this constitution at the same session, nor to the same article oftener than once in four years.

SEPARATE SECTIONS.

Illinois Central Railroad. Illinois and Michigan Canal. | Municipal Subscription to Corporations.

No contract, obligation or liability whatever, of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, to pay any money into the State treasury, nor any lien of the State upon, or right to tax property of said company, in accordance with the provisions of the charter of said company, approved Feb. 10, in the year of our Lord 1851, shall ever be released, suspended, modified, altered, remitted, or in any manner diminished or impaired by legislative or other authority; and all moneys derived from said company, after the payment of the State debt, shall be appropriated and set apart for the payment of the ordinary expenses of the State government, and for no other purposes whatever.

MUNICIPAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO RAILROADS OR PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.

No county, city, town, township or other municipality shall ever become subscriber to the capital stock of any railroad or private corporation, or make donation to, or loan its credit in aid of such corporation: *Provided however*, that the adoption of this article shal not be construed as affecting the right of any such municipality to make such subscriptions where the same have been authorized, under existing laws, by a vote of the people of such municipalities prior to such adoption.

CANAL.

The Illinois and Michigan Canal shall never be sold or leased until the specific proposition for the sale of lease thereof shall have first been submitted to a vote of the people of the State, at a general election, and have been approved by a majority of all the votes polled at such election. The general assembly shall never loan the credit of the State, or make appropriations from the treasury thereof, in aid of railroads or canals: *Provided*, that any surplus earnings of any canal may be appropriated for its enlargement or extension.

SCHEDULE.

§ 1. Laws in force remain valid. | § 4. Present county Courts continued.
§ 2. Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures. | § 5. All existing Courts continued.
§ 3. Recognizances, Bonds, Obligations | § 6. Persons now in Office continued.

That no inconvenience may arise from the alterations and amendments made in the constitution of this State and to carry the same into complete effect, it is hereby ordained and declared:

§ 1. That all laws in force at the adoption of this constitution, not inconsistent therewith, and all rights, actions, prosecutions, claims, and contracts of this State, individuals or bodies corporate, shall continue to be as valid as if this constitution had not been adopted.

§ 2. That all fines, taxes, penalties and forfeitures, due and owing to the State of Illinois under the present constitution and laws, shall inure to the use of the people of the State of Illinois under this constitution.

§ 3. Recognizances, bonds, obligations, and all other instruments entered into or executed before the adoption of this constitution, to the people of the State of Illinois, to any State or county officer or public body, shall remain binding and valid; and rights and liabilities upon the same shall continue, and all crimes and misdemeanors shall be tried and punished as though no change had been made in the constitution of this State.

§ 4. County courts for the transaction of county business in counties not having adopted township organization, shall continue in existence and exercise their present jurisdiction until the

board of county commissioners provided in this constitution is organized in pursuance of an act of the general assembly; and the county courts in all other counties shall have the same power and jurisdiction they now possess until otherwise provided by general law.

§ 5. All existing courts which are not in this constitution specially enumerated, shall continue in existence and exercise their present jurisdiction until otherwise provided by law.

§ 6. All persons now filling any office or appointment shall continue in the exercise of the duties thereof according to their respective commissions or appointments, unless by this constitution it is otherwise directed.

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§ 18. All laws of the State of Illinois, and all official writings, and the executive, legislative and judicial proceedings, shall be conducted, preserved and published in no other than the English language.

§ 19. The general assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this constitution.

§ 20. The circuit clerks of the different counties having a population over sixty thousand, shall continue to be recorders (ex-officio) for their respective counties, under this constitution, until the expiration of their respective terms.

§ 21. The judges of all courts of records in Cook County shall, in lieu of any salary provided for in this constitution, receive the compensation now provided by law until the adjournment of the first session of general assembly after the adoption of this constitution.

§ 22. The present judge of the circuit court of Cook county shall continue to hold the circuit court of Lake county until otherwise provided by law.

§ 23. When this constitution shall be adopted, and take effect as the supreme law of the State of Illinois, the two-mill tax provided to be annually assessed and collected upon each dollar's worth of taxable property, in addition to all other taxes, as set forth in article fifteen of the now existing constitution, shall cease to be assessed after the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

§ 24. Nothing contained in this constitution shall be so construed as to deprive the general assembly of the power to authorize the city of Quincy to create any indebtedness for railroad or municipal purposes, for which the people of said city shall have voted, and to which they shall have given, by such vote, their assent, prior to the thirteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine: *Provided*, that no such indebtedness, so created, shall in any part thereof be paid by the State, or from any State revenue, tax or fund, but the same shall be paid, if at all, by the said city of Quincy alone, and by taxes to be levied upon the taxable property thereof: *And provided, further*, that the general assembly shall have no power in the premises that it could not exercise under the present constitution of this State.

§ 25. In case this constitution and the articles and sections submitted separately be adopted, the existing constitution shall cease in all its provisions; and in case this constitution be adopted, any one or more of its articles or sections submitted separately be defeated, the provisions of the existing constitution (if any) on the same subject shall remain in force.

§ 26. The provisions of this constitution required to be executed prior to the adoption or rejection thereof shall take effect and be in force immediately.

Done in convention at the capital, in the city of Springfield, on the thirteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-fourth.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names

CHARLES HITCHCOCK, *President.*

William J. Allen,
John Abbott,
James C. Allen,
Elliott Anthony,
Wm. R. Archer,
Henry I. Atkins,
Robert A. King,
Jas. McCoy,
Charles E. McDowell,
William C. Goodue,
Joseph Medill,
Clifton H. Moore,
James G. Bayne,
R. M. Benjamin,
H. P. H. Brownwell,
O. H. Browning,
Wm. G. Bowman,
Silas L. Bryon,
H. P. Buxton,
Daniel Cameron,
William Cary,
Lawrence S. Church,
Hiram H. Cody,
W. F. Coolbaugh,
Alfred M. Craig,
Robert J. Cross,
Samuel P. Cummings,
John Dement,
G. S. Eldridge,
James W. English.
David Ellis,
Ferris Foreman,
Jesse C. Fox,
Miles A. Fuller,
John P. Gamble,
Addison Goodell,
John C. Haines,
Elijah M. Haines,
John W. Hankins,
R. P. Hanna,
Joseph Hart,
Abel Harwood,
Milton Hay,
Samuel Snowden Hayes,
Jesse S. Hildrup,
Jonathan Merriam,
Joseph Parker,
Samuel C. Parks,
Peleg S. Perley,
J. S. Poage,
Edward Y. Rice,
James P. Robinson,
Lewis W. Ross,
William P. Pierce,
N. J. Pillsbury,
Jno. Scholfield,
James M. Sharp,
Henry Sherrell,
W. H. Snyder,
O. C. Skinner,
Westel W. Sedgwick,
Charles F. Springer,
John L. Tincher,
C. Trucsdale,
Henry Tubbs,
Thomas J. Turner,
Wm. H. Underwood,
Wm. L. Vandeventer,
Henry W. Wells,
George E. Wait,
George W. Wall,
R. B. Sutherland,
D. C. Wagner,
George R. Wendling,
Chas. Wheaton
L. D. Whiting,
John H. Wilson,
Orlando H. Wright.

ATTEST:—John Q. Harmon, *Secretary.*

Daniel Shepard, *First Assistant Secretary.*

A. H. Swain, *Second Assistant Secretary.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, STATE OF ILLINOIS. } ss. *Office of Secretary.*

I GEORGE H. HARLOW, Secretary of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the constitution of the State of Illinois adopted in convention the 13th day of May, 1870, ratified by a vote of the people the 2nd day of July, 1870, and in force on the 8th day of August, 1870, and now on file in this office. In testimony whereof I hereto set my hand and affix the Great Seal of State, at the city of Springfield, the 31st day of March, A. D. 1873.

GEO. H. HARLOW, *Secretary of State.*

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Amending section 31, article 4. Proposed by the General Assembly, 1877, ratified by a vote of the people November 5, 1878, proclaimed adopted by the Governor November 29, 1878.

SECTION 31, ARTICLE 4.

The General Assembly may pass laws permitting the owners of lands to construct drains, ditches, and levees for agricultural, sanitary and mining purposes across the lands of others, and provide for the organization of drainage districts, and vest the corporate authorities thereof with power to construct and maintain levees, drains and ditches, and to keep in repair all drains, ditches and levees heretofore constructed under the laws of this State, by special assessments upon the property benefited thereby.

Amending section 8, article 10. Proposed by the General Assembly, 1879, ratified by a vote of the people November 2, 1880, proclaimed adopted by the Governor November 22, 1880:

SECTION 8, ARTICLE 10.

In each county there shall be elected the following county officers, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1882: A county judge, county clerk, sheriff, and treasurer; and at the election to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1884, a coroner and clerk of the circuit court, (who may be *ex-officio* recorder of deeds, except in counties having 60,000 and more inhabitants, in which counties a recorder of deeds shall be elected at the general election in 1884). Each of said officers shall enter upon the duties of his office, respectively, on the first Monday of December after his election, and they shall hold their respective offices for the term of four years, and until their successors are elected and qualified: *Provided*, that no person having once been elected to the office of sheriff, or treasurer, shall be eligible to re-election to said office for four years after the expiration of the term for which he shall have been elected.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature; a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolution, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the danger of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose, obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us.

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment, for any murders they should commit on the inhabitants of these States.

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English law in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally, the powers of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the work of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in our attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time, of attempts made by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, friends.

We, therefore the representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in GENERAL CONGRESS assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, and a firm reliance on the protection of DIVINE PROVIDENCE, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

JOHN HANCOCK.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

WE, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECTION 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be the President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

SECTION 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECTION 5. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SECTION 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SECTION 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECTION 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post-offices and post-roads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

To exercise legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such districts (not exceeding ten miles square), as may by the cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards and other needful buildings;—and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or to any department or officer thereof.

SECTION 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privileges of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or ex-post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census, or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall without the consent of Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign State.

SECTION 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque or reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such a manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

[*The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose, shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice President.]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

*This clause within brackets has been superseded and annulled by the XII Amendment.

SECTION 2. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the Executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers, consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next sessions.

SECTION 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECTION 4. The President, Vice President and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority;—to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls;—to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction;—to controversies to which the United States shall be a party;—to controversies between two or more States;—between a State and citizens of another state;—between citizens of different States;—between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.

In all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State the trial shall be at such place or places, as the Congress may by law have directed.

SECTION 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only of levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State And the Congress may by general law prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved and the effect thereof.

SECTION 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to the all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

A person charged in any State with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECTION 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SECTION 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of government and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as a part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all Executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution: but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office of public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the Convention of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

DONE in Convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the twelfth. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, We have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,
President and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire.
JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

Massachusetts.
NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.

Connecticut.
WM. SAML. JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

New York.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

New Jersey.
WIL. LIVINGSTON,
WM. PATTERSON,
DAVID BREARLY,
JONA. DAYTON.

Pennsylvania.
B. FRANKLIN,
ROBT. MORRIS,
THO. FITZSIMONS,
JAMES WILSON,
THOMAS MIFFLIN,
GEO. CLYMER,
JARED INGERSOLL,
GOUV. MORRIS.

Delaware.
GEO. READ,
JOHN DICKINSON,
JACOB BROOM,
GUNNING BEDFORD, JR.
RICHARD BASSET.

Virginia.
JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, JR.

Maryland.
JAMES M'HENRY,
DANL. CARROL,
DAN. OF ST. THOS. JENIFER.

North Carolina.
WM. BLOUNT,
HU. WILLIAMSON,
RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT.

South Carolina.
J. RUTLEDGE,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
CHAS. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY
PIERCE BUTLER.

Georgia.
WILLIAM FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN.

Attest:
WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peacefully to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right the of people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment by a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bails shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in this Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballot the person to be voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall con-

sist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other Constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office civil or military, under the United States or under any State who, having previously taken oath as Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt of obligation incurred in the aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any loss for emancipation of any slave, but such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

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